

Family Care and Medical Leave

Definitions

Child means a biological, adopted, or foster child; a stepchild; a legal ward; or a child of a person standing in loco parentis as long as the child is under 18 years of age or an adult dependent child. (29 USC 2611; Government Code 12945.2)

Eligible employee means an employee who has at least 12 months of service with the district and who has at least 1,250 hours of service with the district during the previous 12-month period.

Full-time teachers are deemed to meet the 1,250 hours of service requirement. (29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.110; Government Code 12945.2)

Full-time teacher means an employee whose principal function is to teach and instruct students in a class, a small group, or individual setting and includes athletic coaches, driving instructors, and special education assistants such as signers for the hearing impaired. (29 CFR 825.800)

Parent means a biological, foster, or adoptive parent; a stepparent; a legal guardian; or another person who stood in loco parentis to the employee when the employee was a child. Parent does not include a spouse's parents. (29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.122; Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 7297.0)

Serious health condition means an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves either of the following: (29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.113, 825.114, 825.115; Government Code 12945.2)

1. Inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential health care facility
2. Continuing treatment or continuing supervision by a health care provider, including one or more of the following:
 - a. A period of incapacity of more than three consecutive full days
 - b. Any period of incapacity or treatment for such incapacity due to a chronic serious health condition
 - c. For purposes of leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), any period of incapacity due to pregnancy or for prenatal care
 - d. Any period of incapacity which is permanent or long term due to a condition for which treatment may not be effective
 - e. Any period of absence to receive multiple treatments, including recovery, by a health care provider

Spouse means a partner in marriage as defined in Family Code 300 or 1 USC 7. In addition, for purposes of rights under the California Family Rights Act (CFRA), a registered domestic partner shall have the same rights, protections, and benefits as a spouse and protections provided to a spouse's child shall also apply to a child of a registered domestic partner. (29 CFR 825.122; Family Code 297.5; 2 CCR 7297.0)

Eligibility

The district shall grant family care and medical leave to eligible employees for the following reasons: (29 USC 2612; 29 CFR 825.112; Family Code 297.5; Government Code 12945.2)

1. Because of the birth of a child of the employee or placement of a child with the employee in connection with the adoption or foster care of the child by the employee.
2. To care for the employee's child, parent, or spouse with a serious health condition.
3. Because of the employee's own serious health condition that makes him/her unable to perform one or more essential functions of his/her position. However, for purposes of leave under the CFRA, this does not include leave taken for disability on account of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions.
4. To care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness if the employee is the spouse, child, parent, or designated next of kin of the servicemember.
5. Because of any qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the employee's spouse, child, or parent is a covered military member on active duty (or has been notified of an impending call or order to active duty) in support of a contingency operation.

The district shall not interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of any right provided to an eligible employee under the law. Also, the district shall not discharge or discriminate against any employee for opposing any practice made unlawful by, or because of, his/her involvement in any inquiry or proceeding related to the family care and medical leave. (29 USC 2615; Government Code 12945.2)

(cf. 4030 - Nondiscrimination in Employment)

Terms of Leave

Except in the case of leave to care for a covered servicemember, an eligible employee shall be entitled to a total of 12 work weeks of family care and medical leave during any 12-month period. (29 USC 2612; Government Code 12945.2)

This 12-month period shall coincide with the calendar year. (29 CFR 825.200)

In the case of leave taken pursuant to the FMLA for the purpose of caring for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness, an eligible employee shall be entitled to a total of

26 work weeks of family care and medical leave during a single 12-month period measured forward from the date an employee's first FMLA leave to care for the covered servicemember begins.

Leave taken pursuant to the CFRA shall run concurrently with leave taken pursuant to the FMLA, except in the following circumstances:

1. Leave taken to care for a registered domestic partner or a child of a domestic partner. Such leave shall count as leave under the CFRA only. (Family Code 297.5)
2. Leave taken under the FMLA for disability on account of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions. In addition to federal family care and medical leave, an employee may be entitled to take California pregnancy disability leave of up to four months. During the otherwise unpaid portion of pregnancy disability leave, the employee may use any accrued vacation, sick time, or other paid leave. Such FMLA leave shall run concurrently with any pregnancy disability leave taken by the employee, except that CFRA leave shall not commence until the expiration of the pregnancy disability leave. (Government Code 12945, 12945.2; 2 CCR 7297.6)

(cf. 4161.1/4361.1 - Personal Illness/Injury Leave)

(cf. 4261.1 - Personal Illness/Injury Leave)

Leave taken for the birth or placement of a child must be concluded within the 12-month period beginning on the date of the birth or placement of the child. Such leave does not need to be taken in one continuous period of time. The basic minimum duration of the leave for birth or placement of a child shall be two weeks. However, the district shall grant a request for leave of less than two weeks' duration on any two occasions. (29 USC 2612; 2 CCR 7297.3)

If both parents of a child work for the district, their family care and medical leave related to the birth or placement of the child shall be limited to a combined total of 12 weeks. This restriction shall apply whether the parents are married, registered domestic partners, or not married. (29 USC 2612; Government Code 12945.2)

Except for pregnancy disability leave, during the period of family care and medical leave, the district shall require the employee to use his/her accrued vacation leave, other accrued time off, and any other paid or unpaid time off negotiated with the district. During pregnancy disability leave, the employee may elect to use her accrued vacation leave or other accrued time off. If the leave is because of the employee's own serious health condition, the employee shall use accrued sick leave pursuant to the collective bargaining agreement and/or Board policy. (29 USC 2612; Government Code 12945.2)

Intermittent Leave/Reduced Leave Schedule

Leave related to the serious health condition of the employee or his/her child, parent, or spouse may be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule when medically necessary, as determined by the health care provider of the person with the serious health condition. However,

the district may limit leave increments to the shortest period of time that the district's payroll system uses to account for absences or use of leave. (29 USC 2612; 2 CCR 7297.3)

If an employee needs intermittent leave or leave on a reduced work schedule that is foreseeable based on planned medical treatment for the employee or a family member, the district may require the employee to transfer temporarily to an available alternative position. This alternative position must have equivalent pay and benefits, the employee must be qualified for the position, and the position must better accommodate recurring periods of leave than the employee's regular job. Transfer to an alternative position may include altering an existing job to better accommodate the employee's need for intermittent leave or a reduced leave schedule. (29 USC 2612; 2 CCR 7297.3)

(cf. 4113.4/4213.4/4313.4 - Temporary Modified/Light-Duty Assignment)

Request for Leave

An employee shall provide at least verbal notice sufficient to make the district aware that he/she needs family care and medical leave and the anticipated timing and duration of the leave. The employee need not expressly assert or mention FMLA/CFRA to satisfy this requirement; however, he/she must state the reason the leave is needed (e.g., birth of child, medical treatment). If more information is necessary to determine whether the employee is eligible for family care and medical leave, the Superintendent or designee shall inquire further and obtain the necessary details of the leave to be taken. (2 CCR 7297.4)

Based on the information provided by the employee or his/her spokesperson, the Superintendent or designee shall designate the leave, paid or unpaid, as FMLA/CFRA qualifying leave and shall give notice of such designation to the employee. (2 CCR 7297.4)

When the need for the leave is foreseeable based on an expected birth, placement for adoption or foster care, or planned medical treatment for a serious health condition of the employee or a family member, the employee shall provide the district with at least 30 days advance notice before the leave. The employee shall consult with the district and make a reasonable effort to schedule, subject to the health care provider's approval, any planned medical treatment or supervision so as to minimize disruption to district operations. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 7297.4)

When the 30 days' notice is not practicable because of a lack of knowledge of approximately when leave will be required to begin, a change in circumstances, or a medical emergency, the employee shall provide the district with notice as soon as practicable. (2 CCR 7297.4)

Certification of Health Condition

A request by an employee for family care and medical leave for his/her serious health condition, or to care for a child, parent, or spouse with a serious health condition, shall be supported by a certification from the health care provider of the employee or such other person as applicable.

The certification shall include the following: (29 USC 2613; Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 7297.0)

1. The date on which the serious health condition began
2. The probable duration of the condition
3. If the employee is requesting leave to care for a child, parent, or spouse with a serious health condition, both of the following:
 - a. Statement that the serious health condition warrants the participation of a family member to provide care during a period of the treatment or supervision of the child, parent, or spouse
 - b. Estimated amount of time the health care provider believes the employee needs to care for the child, parent, or spouse
4. If the employee is requesting leave because of his/her own serious health condition, a statement that due to the serious health condition, he/she is unable to work at all or is unable to perform one or more essential functions of his/her job
5. If the employee is requesting leave for intermittent treatment or is requesting leave on a reduced leave schedule for planned medical treatment, a statement of the medical necessity for the leave, the dates on which treatment is expected to be given, the duration of such treatment, and the expected duration of the leave

At the time of the employee's request for leave or within five business days, the Superintendent or designee shall request that the employee provide certification of the need for leave. Upon receiving the district's request, the employee shall provide the certification within 15 days, unless either the Superintendent or designee provides additional time or it is not practicable under the particular circumstances, despite the employee's diligent, good faith efforts. (29 CFR 825.305; 2 CCR 7297.4)

When the employee has provided sufficient medical certification to enable the district to determine whether the employee's leave request is FMLA-eligible, the district shall notify the employee within five business days whether the leave is FMLA-eligible. The district may also retroactively designate leave as FMLA/CFRA as long as there is no individualized harm to the employee. (29 CFR 825.301)

If the Superintendent or designee doubts the validity of a certification that accompanies a request for leave for the employee's own serious health condition, he/she may require the employee to obtain a second opinion from a district-approved health care provider, at district expense. If the second opinion is contrary to the first, the Superintendent or designee may require the employee to obtain a third medical opinion from a third health care provider approved by both the employee and the district, again at district expense. The opinion of the third health care provider shall be final and binding. (29 USC 2613; Government Code 12945.2)

If additional leave is needed when the time estimated by the health care provider expires, the district may require the employee to provide recertification in the manner specified in items #1-5 above. (29 USC 2613; Government Code 12945.2)

Fitness for Duty Upon Return to Work

Upon expiration of leave taken for his/her own serious health condition, an employee shall present certification from his/her health care provider that he/she is able to resume work.

(cf. 4112.4/4212.4/4312.4 - Health Examinations)

The certification from the employee's health care provider shall address the employee's ability to perform the essential functions of his/her job.

Rights to Reinstatement and Maintenance of Benefits

Upon granting an employee's request for family care and medical leave, the Superintendent or designee shall guarantee to reinstate the employee in the same or a comparable position when the leave ends. (29 USC 2614; Government Code 12945.2)

However, the district may refuse to reinstate an employee returning from leave to the same or a comparable position if all of the following apply: (29 USC 2614; Government Code 12945.2)

1. The employee is a salaried "key employee" who is among the highest paid 10 percent of those district employees who are employed within 75 miles of the employee's worksite.
2. The refusal is necessary to prevent substantial and grievous economic injury to district operations.
3. The district informs the employee of its intent to refuse reinstatement at the time it determines that the refusal is necessary, and the employee fails to immediately return to service.

An employee who takes leave has no greater right to reinstatement or to other benefits and conditions of employment than if he/she had been continuously employed during the leave period. If an employee is laid off or was hired for a specific term or to perform work on a discrete project during the leave period, he/she is not entitled to reinstatement or maintenance of group health plan benefits, provided the district has no continuing obligations under a collective bargaining agreement or otherwise. (29 CFR 825.216; 2 CCR 7297.2)

(cf. 4117.3 - Personnel Reduction)

(cf. 4217.3 - Layoff/Rehire)

During the period when an employee is on family care and medical leave, he/she shall maintain his/her status with the district and the leave shall not constitute a break in service for purposes of

longevity, seniority under any collective bargaining agreement, or any employee benefit plan. (29 USC 2614; Government Code 12945.2)

For a period of 12 weeks, the district shall continue to provide an eligible employee on family care and medical leave the group health plan coverage that was in place before he/she took the leave. The employee shall reimburse the district for premiums paid during the family care and medical leave if he/she fails to return to district employment after the expiration of the leave and the failure is for any reason other than the continuation, recurrence, or onset of a serious health condition, or other circumstances beyond his/her control. (29 USC 2614; 29 CFR 825.213; Government Code 12945.2)

(cf. 4154/4254/4354 - Health and Welfare Benefits)

In addition, during the period when an employee is on family care and medical leave, he/she shall be entitled to continue to participate in other employee benefit plans including life insurance, short-term or long-term disability insurance, accident insurance, pension and retirement plans, and supplemental unemployment benefit plans to the same extent and under the same conditions as apply to an unpaid leave taken for any other purpose. However, for purposes of pension and retirement plans, the district shall not be required to make plan payments for an employee during the leave period and the leave period shall not be counted for purposes of time accrued under the plan. (Government Code 12945.2)

Military Caregiver Leave

The district shall grant up to a total of 26 work weeks of leave during a single 12-month period, measured forward from the first date of leave taken, to an eligible employee to care for a covered servicemember with a serious illness or injury. In order to be eligible for such military caregiver leave, an employee must be the spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin of the covered servicemember. This 26-week period is not in addition to the up to 12-weeks of leave that may be taken for other FMLA qualifying reasons, but rather is inclusive of such 12 weeks. (29 USC 2611, 2612; 29 CFR 825.127)

Covered servicemember means a current member, or member who is on the temporary disability retired list, 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 while on active duty for which he/she is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy; is otherwise in outpatient status; or is otherwise on the temporary disability retired list for that injury or illness. (29 USC 2611, 2612; 29 CFR 825.127)

Son or daughter of a covered servicemember means the biological, adopted, or foster child, stepchild, legal ward, or a child for whom the covered servicemember stood in loco parentis, and who is of any age. (29 CFR 825.127)

Parent of a covered servicemember means the covered servicemember's biological, adopted, step or foster parent, or any other individual who stood in loco parentis to the covered servicemember (except "parents in law"). (29 CFR 825.127)

Next of kin means the nearest blood relative to that individual, or as designated in writing by the covered servicemember. (29 USC 2611, 2612)

Outpatient status means the status of a member of the Armed Forces assigned to a military medical treatment facility as an outpatient or a unit established for the purpose of providing command and control of members of the Armed Forces receiving medical care as outpatients. (29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.127)

Serious injury or illness means an injury or illness incurred by the member in the line of duty while on active duty in the Armed Forces that may render the member medically unfit to perform the duties of the member's office, grade, rank, or rating. (29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.127)

The employee shall provide reasonable and practicable notice of the need for the leave in accordance with the procedures in the section entitled "Request for Leave" above.

An employee requesting leave to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness shall provide the Superintendent or designee with certification from an authorized health care provider of the servicemember that contains the information specified in 29 CFR 825.310.

The leave may be taken intermittently or on a reduced schedule when medically necessary. An employee taking military caregiver leave in combination with other leaves pursuant to this administrative regulation shall be entitled to a combined total of 26 work weeks of leave during a single 12-month period. When both spouses work for the district and both wish to take such leave, the spouses are limited to a maximum combined total of 26 work weeks during a single 12-month period. (29 USC 2612)

During the period of military caregiver leave, the district's rule specified in "Terms of Leave" above, regarding an employee's use of his/her accrued vacation leave and other accrued paid or unpaid time off, shall apply.

Military Family Leave Resulting from Qualifying Exigencies

An eligible employee may take up to 12 work weeks of unpaid leave during the 12-month period established by the district while a covered military member is on active duty or call to active duty status for one or more qualifying exigencies. (29 CFR 825.126)

Covered military member means the employee's spouse, son, daughter, or parent on active duty or call to active duty status. Active duty or call to active duty status means a member of the National Guard or Reserves who is under a call or order to active duty, or has been notified of an impending call or order to active duty, in support of a contingency operation. (29 CFR 825.126)

Qualifying exigencies include time needed to (1) address issues arising from short notice deployment (up to seven calendar days from the date of receipt of call or order of short notice deployment); (2) attend military events and related activities, such as any official ceremony or family assistance program related to the active duty or call to active duty status; (3) arrange childcare or attend school activities arising from the active duty or call to active duty, such as

arranging for alternative childcare, enrolling or transferring a child to a new school, or attending meetings; (4) make or update financial and legal arrangements to address a covered military member's absence; (5) attend counseling provided by someone other than a health care provider; (6) spend time (up to five days of leave per instance) with a covered military member who is on short-term temporary rest and recuperation leave during deployment; (7) attend to certain post-deployment activities, such as arrival ceremonies or reintegration briefings; and (8) address any other event that the employee and district agree is a qualifying exigency. (29 CFR 825.126)

The employee shall provide the Superintendent or designee with notice of the need for the qualifying exigency leave as soon as practicable, regardless of how far in advance such leave is foreseeable. (29 CFR 825.302)

An employee who is requesting such leave for the first time shall provide the Superintendent or designee with a copy of the covered military member's active duty orders, or other documentation issued by the military, and the dates of the service. In addition, the employee shall provide the Superintendent or designee with certification of the qualifying exigency necessitating the leave which contains the information specified in 29 CFR 825.309.

The employee's qualifying exigency leave may be taken on an intermittent or reduced leave schedule basis. (29 CFR 825.302)

During the period of qualified exigency leave, the district's rule specified in "Terms of Leave" above, regarding an employee's use of his/her accrued vacation leave and any other accrued paid or unpaid time off, shall apply.

Notifications

The Superintendent or designee shall provide the following notifications about state and federal law related to FMLA/CFRA:

1. General Notice: Information shall be posted in a conspicuous place on district premises or electronically explaining the provisions of the FMLA/CFRA and information about employee rights and obligations shall be included in employee handbooks. (29 USC 2619; 2 CCR 7297.9)

The general notice shall also explain an employee's obligation to provide the Superintendent or designee with at least 30 days notice of the need for the leave, when the need for the leave is reasonably foreseeable. (2 CCR 7297.4)

2. Eligibility Notice: When an employee requests leave or when the Superintendent or designee acquires knowledge that an employee's leave may be for an FMLA/CFRA qualifying reason, the Superintendent or designee shall provide notification, within five business days, to the employee of his/her eligibility to take such leave (i.e., whether the employee has met the months of employment, hours of service, and worksite requirements). (29 CFR 825.300)

3. Rights and Responsibilities Notice: Each time the eligibility notice is provided to an employee, the Superintendent or designee shall provide written notification explaining the

specific expectations and obligations of the employee, including any consequences for a failure to meet those obligations. Such notice shall include, as appropriate: (29 CFR 825.300)

- a. A statement that the leave may be designated and counted against the employee's annual FMLA/CFRA leave entitlement, if qualifying
- b. Any requirements for the employee to furnish medical certification of a serious health condition, serious injury or illness, or qualifying exigency arising out of active duty or call to active duty status and the consequences of failing to provide the certification
- c. The employee's right to substitute paid leave, whether the district will require substitution of paid leave, conditions related to any substitution, and the employee's entitlement to take unpaid leave if the employee does not meet the conditions for paid leave
- d. Any requirements for the employee to make any premium payments to maintain health benefits, the arrangement for making such payments, and the possible consequences of failure to make payments on a timely basis
- e. If applicable, the employee's status as a "key employee" and information related to restoration of that status
- f. The employee's right to maintenance of benefits during the leave and restoration to the same or an equivalent job upon return from leave
- g. The employee's potential liability for health benefits should the employee not return to service

Any time the information provided in the above notice changes, the Superintendent or designee shall, within five business days, provide the employee with a Rights and Responsibilities Notice referencing the prior notice and describing any changes to the notice. (29 CFR 825.300)

4. Designation Notice: When the Superintendent or designee has information (e.g., sufficient medical certification) to determine whether the leave qualifies as FMLA/CFRA leave, he/she shall provide written notification, within five business days, designating the leave as FMLA/CFRA qualifying or, if the leave will not be so designated, the reason for that determination. (29 CFR 825.300)

If the amount of leave needed is known, the notice shall include the number of hours, days, or weeks that will be counted against the employee's FMLA/CFRA entitlement. If it is not possible to provide that number at the time of the designation notice, notification shall be provided of the amount of leave counted against the employee's entitlement upon request by the employee and at least once in every 30-day period if leave was taken in that period. (29 CFR 825.300)

If the district requires paid leave to be substituted for unpaid family care and medical leave, the notice shall so specify. If the district requires an employee to present a fitness-for-duty certification that addresses the employee's ability to perform the essential functions of the job, the notice shall also specify.

Any time the information provided in the Designation Notice changes, the Superintendent or designee shall, within five business days, provide the employee with written notice referencing the prior notice and describing any changes to the notice. (29 CFR 825.300)

Records

The Superintendent or designee shall maintain records pertaining to an individual employee's use of family care and medical leave in accordance with law. (29 USC 2616; 29 CFR 825.500; Government Code 12946)

Legal Reference:

FAMILY CODE

297-297.5 Rights, protections and benefits under law; registered domestic partners

300 Validity of marriage

GOVERNMENT CODE

12940 Unlawful employment practices

12945 Pregnancy; childbirth or related medical condition; unlawful practice

12945.1-12945.2 California Family Rights Act

CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 2

7291.2-7291.16 Sex discrimination: pregnancy and related medical conditions

7297.0-7297.11 Family care leave

UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 1

7 Definition of marriage, spouse

UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 29

2601-2654 Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, as amended

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, TITLE 29

825.100-825.800 Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993

COURT DECISIONS

Faust v. California Portland Cement Company, (2007) 150 Cal.App. 4th 864

Tellis v. Alaska Airlines, (9th Cir., 2005) 414 F.3d 1045

Management Resources:

FEDERAL REGISTER

Final Rule and Supplementary Information, November 17, 2008. Vol. 73, No. 222, pages 67934-68133

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR PUBLICATIONS

Military Family Leave Provisions of the FMLA Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

WEB SITES

California Department of Fair Employment and Housing: <http://www.dfeh.ca.gov>

U.S. Department of Labor, FMLA: <http://www.dol.gov/esa/whd/fmla>

Regulation TULARE JOINT UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

Approved: July 15, 2009 Tulare, California