

Personnel -- Certified/Non-Certified

Personal Leaves

Family and Medical Leave Act

The following administrative regulations apply only to the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA).

Eligibility

An employee who has worked for the District for at least 12 months is eligible for 12 work weeks of FMLA leave during a 12-month period provided the employee worked at least 1,250 hours in the 12 months preceding the beginning of the leave. The 12 months of employment need not be consecutive months. Hours worked includes all hours, including overtime, an employee works but does not include paid leave time such as vacations, sick or personal leave, holidays etc. Full time professional instructional employees who are exempt from the wage and hour law may be presumed to have worked the minimum hour requirement. Pursuant to USERRA, an employee returning from fulfilling his/her National Guard or Reserve military obligation shall be credited with the hours of service that would have been performed but for the period of military service in determining whether he/she worked the 1,250 hours of service in the District. (§825.110)

For purposes of FMLA leave a 12-month period is the twelve month period measured forward from the date of hire.

Serious Health Condition

A “serious health condition” that would entitle an employee to FMLA leave is one involving continuing treatment by a health care provider that results in a period of incapacity of more than three consecutive calendar days and involves either treatment two or more times by a health care provider or treatment by a health care provider on at least one occasion followed by a regimen of continuing treatment under the supervision of the health care provider.

Over the counter medication, bed rest, taking of fluids, exercise and other activities that can be initiated without a visit to a health care provider do not constitute continuing treatment.

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Family and Medical Leave Act (continued)

Chronic conditions such as asthma and diabetes are considered a serious health condition even if individual episodes of incapacity do not last more than three days. Furthermore, conditions need not be chronic or long term when the condition is one which is not ordinarily incapacitating but for which multiple treatments are given because the condition would likely result in a period of incapacity of more than **five** calendar days in the absence of medical intervention. Regarding long-term chronic conditions, the condition need not be incurable. The condition may involve a permanent or long-term incapacity and be one for which treatment may not be effective. (29 C.F.R. 825.114.)

Child may be a biological child, foster child, adopted child, stepchild, legal ward or child of person standing in loco parentis (in place of parent), who is under the age of 18, or over the age of 18 and unable to care for himself/herself because of a mental or physical disability.

Parent must be a biological parent, foster parent, adoptive parent, stepparent, legal guardian, or individual who stood in loco parentis to an eligible employee.

An eligible employee's spouse may be a husband or wife and, for purposes of the Connecticut Family and Medical Leave Act, civil union partners.

Health Care Provider

The definition of "health care provider" includes any health care provider recognized by the employer or accepted by the group health plan of the employer. It also includes clinical social workers. (29 C.F.R. 825.118.)

Types of Leave

An eligible employee may take FMLA leave for: (§825.200)

- the birth and first-year care of a child; (§825.120)
- the adoption or foster placement of a child; (§825.121)
- the serious illness of an employee's spouse, parent or child; (§825.113, §825.122)
- the employee's own serious health condition that keeps the employee from performing the essential functions of his/her job; (§825.113, §825.123)

- to care for an eligible member* of the Armed Forces who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, or is otherwise on the temporary disability list for a serious injury or illness; (§825.122, §825.123) and
- a qualifying exigency as defined by Department of Labor regulations of a spouse, child, or parent of the employee who is on active duty in the Armed Forces or has been notified of an impending call or order to active duty in the Armed Forces in support of a contingency operation. (§825.122, §825.126)
- to serve as an organ or bone marrow donor.

The District shall require an employee to use accrued paid vacation, personal and emergency days for purposes of a family leave. The District shall require an employee to use accrued vacation, personal, emergency days or medical/sick leave for purposes of a medical leave.

*spouse, son, daughter, parent or next of kin

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Types of Leave (continued)

All FMLA absences for the same qualifying reason are considered a single leave and the employee maintains eligibility as to that reason for leave throughout the applicable 12-month period.

An eligible employee for FMLA leave must receive at the time of their eligibility notice a written notice of “Rights and Responsibilities” detailing their specific expectations and obligations and explaining the consequences of their failure to meet these obligations. This notice shall include any requirement to provide medical certification, the right to substitute paid leave, payment for benefits and job restoration rights upon expiration of the leave.

Spouses Employed by the School District

If a husband and wife eligible for leave are employed by this school district, their combined amount of leave for birth, adoption, foster care placement and parental illness may be limited to 12 weeks. An employee may not take FMLA leave to care for a parent-in-law.

Unforeseeable, Continuous, Intermittent and Reduced Leave

Unforeseeable leave involves situations such as emergency medical treatment or premature birth.

Continuous leave is taken for a set number of days or weeks.

Intermittent leave is leave taken in separate blocks of time due to a single illness or injury rather than one continuous period of time.

Reduced leave is a leave schedule that reduces employee’s usual number of hours per work week, or hours per work day.

Intermittent or reduced leave is available only for the employee’s own serious health condition or to care for a seriously ill spouse, child or parent. Such leave may not be used for the birth or adoption/placement of a child or to care for a newborn or recently adopted child. In the case of foreseeable intermittent or reduced leave, the employee must schedule the leave to minimize disruption to the district’s operation.

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Unforeseeable, Continuous, Intermittent and Reduced Leave (continued)

The employee who wishes to use intermittent or reduced leave shall, whenever possible, give prior notification to the District. Although the District and employee may agree to an intermittent or reduced leave plan, the employee who uses family leave is not automatically entitled to use such leave on an intermittent basis or on a reduced leave schedule. The district may provide such leave for medical leave but the district may transfer the employee to a position which is equivalent, but more suitable for intermittent periods of leave provided said leave amounts to more than twenty (20) percent of the total number of working days in the period during which the leave would extend. The employee must furnish the District with the expected dates of the planned medical treatment and the duration of the treatment. The Superintendent **or his/her designee** must authorize such leave in writing.

The maximum FMLA leave entitlement for employees eligible under this policy is 12 weeks in the one-year period measured from the 12-month period measured from the date of the employee's first day of FMLA leave due to: (1) the serious health condition of the employee or the employee's child, parent or spouse/civil union partner; (2) birth, adoption or foster care placement; (3) service as an organ or bone marrow donor; or (4) a qualifying exigency.

The maximum FMLA leave entitlement for employees eligible under this policy due to the serious injury or illness of a covered service member is 26 weeks in the one-year period measured from an employee's first day of FMLA leave taken.

The maximum amounts of FMLA leave stated herein do not afford eligible employees the ability to take more leave if they have multiple qualifying reasons than they otherwise would be entitled to take for a single qualifying reason during the applicable time period.

Any absences that qualify as FMLA leave runs concurrently with an absence under the Workers' Compensation laws (as applicable).

Any time spent performing "light duty" work does not count against an employee's FMLA leave entitlement, whether such "light duty" work has been required by the Board or requested by the employee. Therefore, any employee's right to restoration of his or

her job is held in abeyance during the period of time (if any) the employee performs light duty (or until the end of the applicable FMLA leave period).

When a husband and wife or civil union partners are both eligible employees of the Board, they are each individually eligible to receive the maximum leave time allowable for their own serious health condition or the serious health condition of a son/daughter or spouse/civil union partner. For purposes of leave due to a qualifying exigency, married employees are each individually eligible to receive the maximum leave time allowable for each. For purposes of family leave taken due to the birth, adoption or placement of a son/daughter or for the serious health condition of a parent, married persons are eligible for the maximum leave allowable to one individual eligible employee. For purposes of leave taken due to the serious injury or illness of a covered service member (or for a combination of leave taken for this reason and any other qualifying reason), married employees are eligible for the maximum leave allowable to one individual eligible employee.

Employee Entitlement to Service Member FMLA

The federal FMLA entitles eligible employees to take leave for a covered family member's service in the Armed Forces. Except as listed in this section, an employee's rights and obligations to service member FMLA leave are governed by existing FMLA policy and regulations.

Service member FMLA provides eligible employees unpaid leave for a covered family member's service in the Armed Forces, for any one or for a combination of the following reasons:

- A "qualifying exigency" arising out of a covered family member's active duty or call to active duty in the Armed Forces in support of a contingency plan; and/or
- To care for a covered family member who has incurred a serious injury or illness in the line of duty while on active duty in the Armed Forces including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, provided that such duty or illness may render the family member medically unfit to perform duties of the member's office, grade, rank or rating.

When leave is due to a "qualifying exigency" of a service member, an eligible employee may take up to 12 work weeks of leave during any 12 month period. Eligible employees can take more than one period leave if the leave is to care for different covered service members or to care for the same service member with a subsequent serious injury or illness, except that no more than 26 work weeks of leave may be taken within any single 12-month period.

Leave that qualifies both as leave to care for a covered service member and leave taken to care for a family member with a serious health condition during the "single 12-month period" cannot be designated and counted as both leave to care for a covered service member and leave to care for a family member with a serious health condition.

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Employee Entitlement to Service Member FMLA (continued)

Employees are not obligated to provide notice to the District when they first become aware of a covered family member's active duty or call to active duty status. An employee's obligation to provide notice of leave due to a qualifying exigency is triggered when the employee first seeks to take such leave. Where this leave is foreseeable, eligible employees must provide notice to the District that is "reasonable and practicable."

In compliance with the final FMLA rule, §825.310, separate certification requirements shall be utilized for military caregiver leave. The District shall use the DOL WH-385 form in obtaining medical certifications of Military Caregiver Leave.

When such leave is to care for an injured or ill service member, an eligible employee may take up to 26 work weeks of leave during a single 12-month period to care for the service member. Leave to care for an injured or ill service member, when combined with other FMLA-qualifying leave, may not exceed 26 weeks in a single 12-month period.

Service member FMLA runs concurrent with any other leave entitlements provided under federal, state or local law.

Definitions

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| Active Duty: | Duty under a call or order to active duty under a provision of law referred to in 10 U.S.C. §101(a)(13)(B). |
| Contingency Operation: | Has the same meaning given such term in 10 U.S.C. §101(a)(13). |
| Covered Service Member: | A member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, is otherwise in outpatient status, or is otherwise on the temporary disability retired list, for a serious injury or illness. |

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Definitions (continued)

Next of Kin: The nearest blood relative of an individual. (In this order: brother, sister, grandparents, aunts, uncles, first cousins) Excluded are the covered service member's spouse, parent, son or daughter, as they already are entitled to leave for this purpose. A covered service member may designate, in writing, another blood relative as his or her nearest blood relative for purposes of military caregiver FMLA leave. When no such designation is made, and there are multiple family members with the same level of relationship to the covered service member, all such family members shall be considered the covered service member's next of kin and may take FMLA leave to care for the covered service member either consecutively or simultaneously. When a designation has been made, the designated individual shall be deemed to be the covered service member's only next of kin.

Outpatient Status: With respect to a covered service member, this means the status of a member of the Armed Forces assigned to:

- (a) a military medical treatment facility as an outpatient; or
- (b) a unit established for the purpose of providing command and control of members of the Armed Forces receiving medical care as outpatients.

Qualifying Exigency The U.S. Department of Labor's definition of this term includes the following eight (8) situations: (1) short-notice deployment, (2) military events and related activities, (3) childcare and school activities, (4) financial and legal arrangements, (5) counseling, (6) rest and recuperation, (7) post deployment activities, and (8) additional activities to address other events which arise out of the covered military member's active duty or call to active duty status, provided

the employer and employee agree that such leave shall qualify as an exigency and agree to both the timing and duration of such leave. (See form WH-384)

“Single 12-Month Period” The U. S. Department of Labor has determined that for purposes of military caretaker leave is a period that commences on the date an employee first takes leave to care for a covered service member with a serious injury or illness.

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Leave to Care for a Covered Service Member

If the necessity for leave is foreseeable based on planned medical treatment, the employee shall:

1. make a reasonable effort to schedule the treatment so as not to disrupt unduly the operations of the District; and
2. provide the District with at least 30 days' notice, before the date the leave is to begin, of the employee's intention to take leave. If the date of the treatment requires leave to begin in less than 30 days, the employee shall provide such notice as is practicable.

The Board of Education may require that a request for leave to care for a covered service member be supported by a certification issued by the health care provider of the person in need of care. The employee shall provide, in a timely manner, a copy of such certification to the district.

Certification will be sufficient if it states:

1. the date on which the serious health condition or serious injury or illness commenced;
2. the probable duration of the condition; and
3. the appropriate medical facts within the knowledge of the health care provider regarding the condition.

If leave is to be taken on an intermittent or reduced leave schedule for planned medical treatment, the certification must contain the dates on which such treatment is expected to be given and the duration of such treatment.

Leave Related to Active Duty or a Call to Active Duty

If the necessity for leave because of a qualifying exigency arising from the fact that a family member is on active duty or has been notified of an impending call to active duty is foreseeable, the employee shall give such notice to the District as is reasonable and practicable.

The Board may require that a request for leave because of a qualified exigency arising from the fact that the employee's spouse, son, daughter, or parent is on active duty or has been notified of an impending call to active duty be supported by a certification issued in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary of Labor. If the Secretary issues a regulation requiring such certification, the employee shall provide, in a timely manner, a copy of such certification to the school district.

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Benefits

The District will maintain the employee's health coverage under the District's group health insurance plan during the period of FMLA leave. The employee should make arrangements with the District to pay the employee's share of health insurance (e.g. family coverage) prior to the beginning of the FMLA leave.

The employee will not lose any other employment benefit accrued prior to the date on which leave began but is not entitled to accrue seniority or employment benefits during the leave period. Employment benefits could include group life insurance, sick leave, annual leave, educational benefits and pensions.

Notice

Whenever an eligible employee's medical or family leave is foreseeable based upon an expected birth, placement for adoption or foster care, or planned medical treatment, or to care for others, the employee must provide at least thirty days advance written notice to the Superintendent or his/her designee. If such prior notice is impossible, as in the case of an unforeseen medical emergency or qualifying exigency, an eligible employee must provide notice as soon as practicable after s/he learns of the need for the leave (typically within one or two working days of learning of the need for leave). Failure to comply with these notice rules is grounds for, and may result in, deferral or denial of the requested leave.

The District, when a request for FMLA leave is received, will provide the employee the following information, listing the employee's obligations and requirements:

1. A statement clarifying whether the leave qualifies as family and medical leave and will, therefore, be credited to the employee's annual 12-week entitlement.
2. A reminder that employees requesting family and medical leave for a serious health condition or for that of an immediate family member must furnish medical certification of the serious health condition and the consequences for failing to do so.

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Personal Leaves (continued)

Notice (continued)

3. An explanation of the employee's right to substitute paid leave for family and medical leave including a description of when the school district requires substitution of paid leave and the conditions related to the substitution.
4. A statement notifying employees for paying any premium or other payments to maintain health or other benefits.

(This notice may be accompanied by the FMLA medical certification form if the District requests its employees to complete such form. The notice of rights and responsibilities may be distributed electronically.)

The District must notify the employee, in writing, of his/her eligibility to take FMLA leave within five (5) business days of receiving said request, with medical certification(s) and any other required information, absent extenuating circumstances. The District may provide the "Eligibility" and "Designation" notices at the same time if there is sufficient information to do so.

The District may deny the leave if the employee does not meet the notice requirements.

Certification

The District shall require the employee to provide certification of the employee's serious health condition from a health care provider containing specific information required under the law if he/she requests a medical leave. If there is a question concerning the validity of such certification a second, and, if necessary, a third opinion can be required both at the expense of the District. The health care provider designated or approved by the District may not be employed by the school system on a regular basis. In the case of a third opinion, the opinion of the third health provider will be binding on both the school district and the employee. The District shall also require the employee to present medical certification of the family member's serious health condition and that it is medically necessary for the employee to take leave to care for the family member.

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Certification (continued)

If the leave was for reasons related to the employee's serious health condition, upon the employee's return to work, the District will require that the employee present a fitness statement from the employee's health care provider certifying that the employee is able to return to work.

The required certifications must be obtained from the health care provider who is treating the individual with the serious health condition.

Medical certification must be provided fifteen days after the request for medical certification unless it is impracticable to do so. Employees taking family and medical leave for the birth, adoption or foster care of a son or daughter are not required to obtain a medical certification. The District may request recertification every thirty days. Recertification must be submitted within fifteen days of the District's request.

The District will utilize separate medical certificates forms when employees request leave to care for a family member with a serious health condition and for those situations when the medical need for leave is prompted by the employee's own serious health condition.

The District will notify employees, in writing, of any additional information that is necessary to complete the medical certificate and allow employees seven (7) calendar days to provide said additional information. If the employee fails to submit a complete and sufficient certification despite the opportunity to cure the deficiency, the District may deny FMLA leave.

The District requires sufficient FMLA certification in support of any request for FMLA leave for either the employee's own or a covered family member's serious health condition.

Verification must also be presented when requesting FMLA leave to care for the employee's spouse, son, daughter or parent with a serious health condition.

Upon request by the District, employees must provide FMLA certification even when substituting paid leave.

The District may request medical recertification for continuing, open-ended conditions, every six months. Medical recertification may be requested on a more frequent basis if there are other changed circumstances or for other reasons as outlined in the FMLA regulations.

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Certification (continued)

The District may require annual medical certifications in cases where serious health conditions extend beyond a single leave year. This does not apply to certificates to support a request for injured service member leave.

Restoration

An employee's right to return to the same or an equivalent position is contingent upon the employee's continued ability to perform all the essential functions of the position. The District may demand more than a "simple statement" of the ability to return to work. Fitness for duty certification for intermittent leave may be requested by the District if reasonable safety concerns exist.

When the employee returns from leave, the District will restore the employee to the same or an equivalent position with equivalent benefits, pay, terms and conditions of employment shift, and geographically proximate workplace in accordance with Board policy, practices and applicable collective bargaining unit agreements. Employees are entitled to any unconditional pay increase, such as cost of living increases, that occur during the period to their FMLA leave.

Under certain circumstances, the District may deny restoration to a key employee. The District will comply with the notice requirements of the FMLA in denying restoration. A key employee is one who is among the highest paid 10% of the employees and whose absence would cause the District to experience a substantial and grievous economic injury.

Further, the District may deny restoration to an employee if the District shows that the employee would not otherwise be employed at time of reinstatement for reasons such as layoff, shift or special project elimination. In addition, collective bargaining agreements between the Board and employee groups will not diminish the rights of the employee established by FMLA.

A returning employee cannot be restored to a position that requires additional licensure of certification.

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Instructional Employees

Special rules apply to instructional employees. Instructional employees are those employees whose principal function is to teach and instruct students in a class, a small group, or an individual setting. This term includes teachers, athletic coaches, driving instructors and special education assistants such as signers for the hearing impaired. It does not include teacher assistants or paraprofessionals who do not have as their principal job actual teaching or instructing, nor does it include auxiliary personnel such as counselors, psychologists media specialists, curriculum specialists, etc. It also does not include cafeteria workers, maintenance workers or bus drivers.

Limitations apply to instructional employees who take intermittent or reduced leave. If the leave requested is

- to care for a family member, or
- for the employees own serious health condition and
- is foreseeable based on planned medical treatment (i.e. chemotherapy, prenatal visits, physical therapy etc.) and
- the employee would be on leave for more than 20% of the total number of working days over the period the leave would extend,

then the District may require the employee to choose either to:

- (1) take the leave for a period of a particular duration, not greater than the duration of the planned treatment; or
- (2) transfer temporarily to an available alternative position for which the employee is qualified, which has equivalent pay and benefits, and which better accommodates recurring periods of leave than does the employee's regular position. However, an instructional employee cannot be transferred to an alternative position when the employee takes intermittent leave that amounts to twenty (20) percent or less of the total number of working days in the period during which the leave would extend.

Intermittent leave is not available to take care of a newborn or recently adopted child.

Limitations also apply to instructional employees who take leave near the end of a semester. When an instructional employee begins leave more than five weeks before the end of a semester the District may require the employee to continue taking leave until the end of the semester if:

- (1) the leave will last at least three weeks, and
- (2) the employee would return to work during the three-week period before the end of the semester.

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Instructional Employees (continued)

An instructional employee, required to extend his/her leave by the District, shall not have the “extra” leave counted against the employee’s 12 work week entitlement unless the employee requests said additional leave be counted against the FMLA entitlement.

When an instructional employee begins leave for a purpose other than the employee’s own serious health condition during the five-week period before the end of the semester, the District may require the employee to continue taking leave until the end of the semester if

- (1) the leave will last more than two weeks, and
- (2) the employee would return to work during the two-week period before the end of the semester.

When an instructional employee begins leave for a purpose other than the employee’s own serious health condition during the three-week period before the end of a semester, and the leave will last more than five working days, the district may require the employee to continue taking leave until the end of the semester.

Leave may not be counted against an employee during times (vacation periods) when they are not normally required to work.

When the employee is required to take leave until the end of the semester, only the time until the employee is “ready and able” to work shall be charged to FMLA leave.

Failure to Return

The District is entitled to recover health care premiums paid during the leave if the employee fails to return from leave. However, recovery cannot occur if the employee fails to return because of the continuation, recurrence, or onset of a serious health condition or due to circumstances beyond the control of the employee.

Miscellaneous

1. An employee’s serious health condition may also be a disability within the meaning of the Americans with Disability Act (ADA) which may also trigger requests for paid leave or workers’ compensation benefits. The District may follow procedures for requesting medical information under the ADA or paid leave or worker’s compensation programs without violating the FMLA. The District may also consider any information received pursuant to such procedures or benefit programs in determining an employee’s entitlement to FMLA-protected leave.

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Miscellaneous (continued)

2. When employees seek leave due to an FMLA-qualifying reason for which the District has previously FMLA protected leave, the employee must specifically reference the qualifying reason for leave or the need for FMLA leave.
3. The District requires employees to comply with all usual and customary notice and procedural requirements for requesting leave, absent unusual circumstances. The requirements include providing written notice of the reasons and anticipated start and duration of the leave or requirement that employees contact a specific individual of the District to request leave.
4. If there is a dispute between the District and an employee as to whether leave qualifies as FMLA leave, it shall be resolved through discussions between the District and the employee. The discussions and decisions must be documented in writing.
5. Since the purpose of leave under this policy is to enable employees to maintain their ability to continue employment with the Board, an employee may not work elsewhere while on FMLA leave.
6. When planning medical treatment or seeking intermittent leave, the employee must consult with the Superintendent or his/her designee and must make a reasonable effort to schedule the treatment or intermittent leave so as to avoid unduly disruptive effects on the Board's operations.
7. Employees needing FMLA leave must, at a minimum, follow the Board's usual and customary call-in procedures for reporting an absence, absent unusual circumstances.

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