FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT OF 1993

The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) requires Employers who are subject to FMLA to allow their "eligible" Employees to take unpaid, job-protected leave. The Employer may also require or allow the Employee to substitute appropriate paid leave including, but not limited to, vacation and sick leave, if the Employee has earned or accrued it. The maximum leave required by FMLA is twelve (12) workweeks in any twelve (12) month period for certain family and medical reasons and a maximum combined total of twenty-six (26) workweeks during any twelve (12) month period for certain family and medical reasons and for a serious injury or illness of a member of the Armed Forces to allow the Employee, who is the spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin to the member of the Armed Forces, to care for that member of the Armed Forces. In certain cases, this leave may be taken on an intermittent basis rather than all at once, or the Employee may work a part-time schedule.

DEFINITIONS

For these Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 provisions only, the following definitions apply:

1. "Member of the Armed Forces" includes members of the National Guard or Reserves who are undergoing medical treatment, recuperation or therapy.

2. "Next of Kin" means the nearest blood relative to the service member.

3. "Parent" means Employee's biological parent or someone who has acted as Employee's parent in place of Employee's biological parent when Employee was a son or daughter.

4. "Serious health condition" means an illness, injury impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves:

   A. Inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical facility; or

   B. Continuing treatment by a health care provider (a doctor of medicine or osteopathy who is authorized to practice medicine or surgery as appropriate, by the state in which the doctor practices or any other person determined by the Secretary of Labor to be capable of providing health care services).

5. "Serious injury or illness" means an injury or illness incurred in the line of duty that may render the member of the Armed Forces medically unfit to perform his or her military duties.

6. "Son or daughter" means Employee's biological child, adopted child, stepchild, legal foster child, a child placed in Employee's legal custody, or a child for which Employee is acting as the parent in place of the child's natural blood related parent. The child must be:

   A. Under the age of eighteen (18); or

   B. Over the age of eighteen (18), but incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical disability.

7. "Spouse" means a husband or wife as defined or recognized under state law for purposes of marriage in the state where the Employee resides, including "common law" marriage and same-sex marriage.

EMPLOYERS SUBJECT TO FMLA

In general, FMLA applies to any employer engaged in interstate commerce or in any industry or activity affecting interstate commerce who employs 50 or more Employees for each working day during each of 20 or more calendar work weeks in the current or preceding Calendar Year. FMLA also applies to those persons described in Section 3(d) of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. 203(d). The FMLA applies to government entities, including branches of the United States government, state governments and political subdivisions thereof.

ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES

Generally, an Employee is eligible for FMLA leave only if the Employee satisfies all of the following requirements as of the date on which any requested FMLA leave is to commence: (1) has been employed by the Employer for a total of at least twelve months (whether consecutive or not); (2) the Employee has worked (as defined under the Fair Labor Standards Act) at least 1,250 hours during the twelve-(12) month period immediately preceding the date the requested leave is to commence; (3) the Employee is employed in any state of the United States, the District of Columbia or any Territories or possession of the United States; and (4) at the time the leave is requested, the Employee is employed at a work site where 50 or more Employees are employed by the Employer within 75 surface miles of the work site.

REASONS FOR TAKING LEAVE

FMLA leave must be granted (1) to care for the Employee's newborn child; (2) to care for a child Placed for Adoption with the Employee or foster care; (3) to care for the Employee's spouse, son, daughter, or parent, who has a serious health condition; (4) because the Employee's own serious health condition prevents the Employee from performing his or her job; or (5) because of a qualifying exigency, as determined by the Secretary of Labor, arising out of the fact that a spouse, son, daughter or parent of the Employee is on active duty or has been called to active duty in the Armed Forces in support of a contingency operation (i.e., a war or national emergency declared by the President or Congress).

ADVANCE NOTICE AND MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

Ordinarily, an Employee must provide thirty (30) days advance notice when the requested leave is "foreseeable." If the leave is not foreseeable, the Employee must notify the Employer as soon as is practicable, generally within one to two working days. An employer may require medical certification to substantiate a request for leave requested due to a serious health condition. If the leave is due to the Employee's serious health condition, the Employer may require second or third opinions, at the Employer's expense, and a certification of fitness to return to work prior to allowing the Employee to return to work.

PROTECTION OF JOB BENEFITS

For the duration of FMLA leave, the Employer must maintain the Employee's health coverage under any "group health plan" on the same conditions as coverage would have been provided if the Employee had been in Active Service during FMLA leave period. Taking FMLA leave cannot result in the loss of any employment benefit that accrued prior to the start of an Employee's leave, unless the loss would have occurred even if the Employee had been in Active Service.

UNLAWFUL ACTS BY EMPLOYERS

Employers cannot interfere with, restrain or deny the exercise of any right provided under the FMLA or to manipulate circumstances to avoid responsibilities under the FMLA. Employers may not discharge, or discriminate against any person who opposes any practice made unlawful by the FMLA or who may be involved in a proceeding under or relating to the FMLA.

ENFORCEMENT

The U.S. Department of Labor is authorized to investigate and resolve complaints of FMLA violations. An eligible Employee may also bring a civil action against an employer for FMLA violations. The FMLA does not supersede any federal or state law prohibiting discrimination, and does not supersede any state or local law or collective bargaining agreement which provides greater family or medical leave rights. For additional information, contact the nearest office of Wage and Hour Division, listed in most telephone directories under U.S. Government, Department of Labor.