

FAMILY & MEDICAL LEAVE ACT (FMLA)

All eligible employees of this district may take leave as provided by the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA). The FMLA entitles eligible employees to take up to twelve (12) weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave during a twelve-month (12-month) period for specified family and medical reasons.

DEFINITIONS

“Child” includes biological, adopted, or foster child, stepchild, legal ward, or a child of a person standing in loco parentis (in place of parent). The child must be either under 18 years of age or, if over 18, incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical disability, or be a covered service member.

“Continued treatment,” includes:

1. Any consecutive three (3)-day period of incapacity that involves: (a) at least two (2) visits to a health care provider, or (b) a regimen of continued treatment under a health care provider’s supervision;
2. Any period of incapacity due to pregnancy (including severe morning sickness), even if no treatment is obtained for prenatal care;
3. Any period of incapacity due to a chronic medical condition, such as asthma, diabetes, or epilepsy, even if no treatment is obtained;
4. Any period of absence to receive multiple treatments for restorative surgery or a serious illness such as cancer, severe arthritis, or kidney disease; or
5. Any permanent or long-term incapacity (e.g., Alzheimer’s or severe stroke), even if no treatment is being provided.

“Covered active duty,” means:

1. For members of the regular Armed Forces, duty during deployment of the member with the Armed Forces to a foreign country; or
2. For members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces (members of the National Guard and Reserves), duty during deployment of the member with the Armed Forces to a foreign country under a call or order to active duty in support of a contingency operation.

“Covered service member,” means either:

1. A current member of the Armed Forces (including a member of the National Guard or Reserves) who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, is in outpatient status, or is on the temporary disability retired list, for a serious injury or illness.
2. A veteran of the Armed Forces (including the National Guard or Reserves) discharged within the five-year period before the family member first takes military caregiver leave to care for the veteran and who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy for a qualifying serious injury or illness. A veteran who was dishonorably discharged does not meet the FMLA definition of a covered service member.

“In loco parentis,” means a person who provides day-to-day care or financial support for a child. Employees with no biological or legal relationship to a child can stand in loco parentis to that child, and are entitled to FMLA leave; e.g., an uncle who cares for his sister’s children while she serves on active military duty.

“Next of kin” is the only living relative of a covered service member.

“Parent” includes a biological parent (not parent-in-law) or someone who stood in loco parentis when the employee was a child.

“Spouse” is a husband or wife, including a common-law husband or wife, but does not include a “significant other” or “domestic partner.”

“Serious health condition” is a condition that involves either an overnight stay in a medical care facility or “continued treatment” by a health care provider for a condition that either prevents the employee from performing the functions of the employee’s job.

ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEE

1. Has been employed by the district for at least twelve (12) months (need not be consecutive months of employment); and
2. Has been employed for at least one thousand two hundred fifty (1,250) hours of service during the twelve-month (12-month) period immediately preceding the commencement of the leave; and
3. Is employed at a worksite where fifty (50) or more employees are employed by the district within seventy-five (75) miles of the worksite.

For the purpose of determining continuing eligibility for FMLA, this district will calculate the “twelve-month (12-month) period immediately preceding the commencement of the leave” as the calendar year.

LEAVE ENTITLEMENT

Eligible employees are entitled to up to twelve (12) workweeks of unpaid, job-protected leave in a twelve-month (12-month) period for one (1) or more of the following reasons:

1. The birth of a child and to care for the newborn child within one (1) year of birth;
2. The placement with the employee of a child for adoption or foster care and to care for the newly placed child within one (1) year of placement;
3. To provide care for the employee's spouse, child, or parent, who has a serious health condition;
4. For a serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the employee's job.
5. For any qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the employee's spouse, ~~or~~ a son, daughter, or parent is a military member on covered active duty or has been notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty.

MILITARY CAREGIVER LEAVE

An eligible employee who is the spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin of a covered service member is entitled to a total of twenty-six (26) workweeks of leave during a twelve-month (12-month) period to care for the service member who is recovering from a serious illness or injury sustained in or aggravated by service in the line of duty while on active duty in the Armed Forces. The service member must either be currently in the Armed Forces and unable to perform regular duties, or was in the Armed Forces and was discharged under other than dishonorable conditions within five (5) years of receiving the medical treatment, recuperation or therapy prompting the employee's leave request. Such leave shall only be available during a single twelve-month (12-month) period.

COMBINED LEAVE TOTAL

During the single twelve-month (12-month) period, an eligible employee shall be entitled to a combined total of twenty-six (26) workweeks of leave including the twelve (12) weeks for a "qualified exigency." However, there is no limitation on the availability of leave during any other twelve-month (12-month) period. If the district employs both spouses to whom this section applies, the husband and wife are limited to a total of twenty-six (26) workweeks during the twelve-month (12-month) period for all types of FMLA leave.

REQUESTING LEAVE

An eligible employee shall utilize all other paid leave prior to utilizing the unpaid leave provided for in this section.

Employee benefits (defined as all benefits including group life insurance, health insurance, disability insurance, sick leave, annual leave, education benefits, and pensions) shall continue during any period of unpaid leave provided for in this section. Each employee must pay his or her share of any health insurance, life insurance, or disability insurance premiums by the first day of each month of unpaid leave taken pursuant to this section. If the employee does not pay his or her share of the premiums described above when due, then the District shall not be obligated to pay its share of the premiums for said benefits. Benefits accrued before leave is taken will not be altered by the District, and upon return, the eligible employee shall be restored to an equivalent position with equivalent pay, benefits, and conditions of employment. An eligible employee shall not accrue seniority or employment benefits while the employee is on unpaid leave pursuant to this section. The District shall continue coverage for the eligible employee in any group health plan offered by the District so long as the conditions described herein are complied with by the employee.

When an employee seeks leave for a FMLA-qualifying reason for the first time, the employee need not expressly assert FMLA rights or even mention the FMLA. If an employee later requests additional leave for the same qualifying condition, the employee must specifically reference either the qualifying reason for leave or the need for FMLA leave.

When unpaid leave is foreseeable, the employee must provide at least thirty (30) day's notice to the District of the date when leave is to begin. With respect to family or employee medical treatments, which are foreseeable, the employee shall make a reasonable effort to schedule treatment so as not to disrupt unduly the operations of the District, subject to approval of the employee's or family member's health care provider.

The District may require the employee to provide timely certification from his or her health care provider, or a family member's health care provider as to; (1) the date that the condition commenced, (2) the duration, (3) the necessity for the employee's leave, and (4) the employee's inability to perform his or her job functions. Where doubt exists as to certification, the District may, at its own expense, designate a second health care provider to provide a second opinion - with the opinion of a third health care provider chosen by both the District and employee, if necessary, to be binding. The District may require certification from the health care provider that a serious medical condition of the employee or family member continues to prevent the employee from return to work.

Upon the employee's return to work, after leave due to the illness of the employee, the District shall require the employee to provide certification by his or her health care provider that the employee is able to resume work.

The District may require an employee on unpaid leave to report periodically to the District on the status and intention of the employee to return to work.

If an employee fails to return to work for the District after the period of unpaid leave has expired (other than family or personal illness or other circumstances beyond their control), the District may recover the premium expenditures extended during the leave period.

The definitions contained in the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 shall apply to this section. If the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 provides for any rights not mentioned in this section, either to the employee or the District, such right or rights shall be and become a part of this section as though set forth herein.

USE OF ACCRUED PAID LEAVE

Once it has been determined that the leave is for an FMLA-qualifying reason, any accrued paid leave, such as sick or vacation leave, used by an employee for absences which qualify for FMLA coverage will be counted as FMLA leave, unless the district determines otherwise.

INTERMITTENT OR REDUCED LEAVE SCHEDULE

The district will comply with the mandates of FMLA, including any special rules, which may apply regarding the taking of intermittent leave or leave on a reduced leave schedule, or leave near the end of an academic term by instructional employees.

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

The district will continue group health insurance coverage for an employee on FMLA leave under the same terms and conditions as if the employee had not taken leave and will provide any necessary notice of termination of such insurance coverage due to the employee's failure to pay his/her portion of the premium or the employee's request for termination of coverage. Such notice will be provided at least fifteen (15) days prior to the termination of coverage.

CERTIFICATION

When an employee requests FMLA leave due to his or her own serious health condition or a covered family member's serious health condition the district may require certification in support of the leave from a health care provider. The district may also require periodic recertification of a serious health condition.

JOB RESTORATION

Upon return from FMLA leave, the employee will be restored to his or her original job or to an equivalent job with equivalent pay, benefits, and other terms and conditions of employment. An employee's use of FMLA leave will not be counted against the employee under a "no-fault" attendance policy.

NOTICE

This district will post a notice approved by the Secretary of Labor explaining the rights and responsibilities under the FMLA at the district offices.

SPECIAL RULES APPLICABLE TO INSTRUCTIONAL EMPLOYEES ONLY

1. Intermittent leave or leave on a reduced leave schedule involving twenty percent (20%) of the working days during the period over which the leave extends.

If an eligible instructional employee requests intermittent leave or leave on a reduced leave schedule to care for a family member, or for the employee's own serious health condition, which is foreseeable based on planned medical treatment, and the employee would be on leave for more than twenty percent (20%) of the total number of working days over the period the leave would extend, the District may require the employee to choose either to:

- a. Take leave for a period or periods of a particular duration, not greater than the duration of the planned treatment; or
- b. 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.

These special rules outlined in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above, apply only to leave involving more than twenty percent (20%) of the working days during the period over which the leave extends.

2. Leave near the end of an academic term.

If an instructional employee begins leave more than five (5) weeks before the end of a term, the District may require the employee to continue taking leave until the end of the term if:

- a. The leave will last at least three (3) weeks, and
- b. The employee would return to work during the three (3) week period before the end of the term.

If an instructional employee begins leave for a purpose other than the employee's own serious health condition during the five (5) week period before the end of a term, the District may require the employee to continue taking leave until the end of the term if:

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

If an instructional employee begins leave for a purpose other than the employee's own serious health condition during the three (3) week period before the end of a term, and the leave will last more than five (5) working days, the District may require the employee to continue taking leave until the end of the term.

For the purpose of these provisions, “academic term” means the school semester, which typically ends near the end of the calendar year and the end of spring each school year.

For the purposes of these provisions, “instructional employees” are those whose principal function is to teach and instruct students in a class, a small group, or an individual setting. This term includes not only teachers, but also athletic coaches and driving instructors. It does not include, and the special rules do not apply to teacher assistants or aides who do not have as their principal job actual teaching or instructing, nor does it include auxiliary personnel such as counselors, psychologists, or curriculum specialists.



LEGAL REFERENCE:

Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993

29 USC 2654

29 CFR 825

Idaho Code Section 33-1216 – Sick and Other Leave

Wage and Hour Division Website: <http://www.wagehour.dol.gov>

ADOPTED: November 21, 1995
Revised: November 16, 2010

Revised: February 20, 1996
Revised: January 17, 2017

Revised: January 25, 2005