

# Sizzling in the Summer Kitchen with the Alphabet Soup of Leaves of Absence



**A Live Webinar Event** 

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Are our State leave laws different than Federal? What do we follow?

How do I handle benefits while on leave?

Do I have to hold jobs open/accommodate disabled workers?

What are the rules for time off for other needs?

What do we do about FMLA with a pregnancy?

What about Workers'
Compensation leaves?

What are the requirements for military USERRA leaves?

What compliance requirements should we know?



What We're Cooking Today

Basic Ingredients and Standard Flavors

Other leaves –

USERRA, Donor

Leaves, Workers'

Compensation

FMLA/State Mini-FMLAs Spices that heat things up:

ADA

Pregnancy Disability Your Recipe For Success and Questions



The Basics: Eligibility and Basis for the Leave

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Eligibility	Basis for the Leave
✓ Job and benefits protection leave, NOT wage replacement	✓ Employee's own serious health condition that
✓ Are you a covered employer?	makes the employee unable to perform the essential functions of the position
<ul> <li>At least 50 employees employed in 20 or more workweeks in the current or</li> </ul>	✓ Birth or adoption of a child or placement of a child for foster care
preceding calendar year. (part-time employees count!)	✓ Care for a family member (child, spouse, or parent) with a serious health condition
✓ Is the employee eligible?	✓ Care for a relative who is a "covered service member"
<ul><li>"At least" 12 months of service (FLMA)</li></ul>	✓ "Qualifying exigency" arising out of the fact that a
1,250 hours of work in the 12 months	covered family member is on active duty or called

Guard or Reserves

preceding the leave

■ 50 or more employees within 75 miles

to active duty status as a member of the National



#### The Basics: Duration

- √ 12 weeks during a specified 12-month period
- ✓ 26 weeks during a specified 12-month period to care for a relative who is a "covered service member"
- ✓ Methods by which the employer can calculate the benefit year (annual, rolling calendar year, fixed "leave year")
- Leave may be taken on an intermittent basis or reduced schedule
  - Employee must make a "reasonable effort" to schedule treatments so as not to disrupt operations
  - For baby bonding time: Use of intermittent leave subject to employer's approval

# TIP: Document calculation method in writing to employees!

- ✓ How you calculate the leave year is critically important
- ✓ Rolling Backward Method: Only leave year calculation that prevents "stacking" back-to-back FMLA leaves
- ✓ No documentation = Leave calculated with method most favorable to the employee
- ✓ Military caregiver leave starts on the first day of leave (not rolling year designation)



### The Basics: Effect on Pay and Benefits





### FMLA is unpaid

- Can use accrued vacation, sick leave or PTO (but cannot require for military leaves)
- May be supplemented with shortterm disability, paid family leave or Workers' Comp benefits

# Remains on group health plans under same terms as active employees

- Must make employee contributions (if any) while on leave
- Entitled to accrual of seniority and participation in plans as applicable to other leaves



### The Basics: Employee Notice Requirements

- □ Need for leave known: At least 30 days' notice (scheduled surgeries, pregnancy and childbirth, etc.)
- □ Need for leave unforeseeable: As much advance notice as is feasible under the circumstances
- ☐ First time: Do NOT need to ask for FMLA leave, but MUST specifically reference FMLA for future leaves
- □ Documentation should include:
  - ✓ Eligibility to take leave/need for more information to certify the leave (i.e. medical certification)
  - ✓ Consequences of failure to provide (i.e. leave will be denied)
  - ✓ Employee rights under the leave
- When information received, let employee know:
  - ✓ Leave is designated and will be counted as FMLA
  - ✓ Right to use paid leave, whether the employer requires the substitution of paid leave and any condition on the substitution of paid leave
  - ✓ Requirement to make premium payments to continue benefits



### The Basics: Other Notice Requirements

### Include in the notification letter:

- ✓ Fitness-for-duty certification before returning to work
- ✓ "Key employee" (if applicable): May be denied reinstatement.
- ✓ Right to reinstatement to the same or an equivalent position upon return
- ✓ Potential liability for insurance premiums paid on the employee's behalf during the leave if the employee fails to return from the leave
- ✓ Requirement for periodic status reports during the leave and intent to return to work



### The Basics: Reinstatement Requirements

- "Original job or to an equivalent job with equivalent pay, benefits, and other terms and conditions of employment"
- Exceptions:
  - ✓ Position no longer available
  - ✓ Unable to perform the essential functions of position
  - ✓ Employee is a "key employee" and reinstatement would cause "substantial and grievous" economic injury to the company's operations

KEY POINT: No greater rights to reinstatement or other benefits & conditions of employment than if the employee had been continuously employed



### Additional Flavor: State FMLAs

Follow the regulations that are most beneficial to the employee!!

- ☐ 13 states plus the District of Columbia have "mini-FMLAs":
  - ✓ California

✓ New Jersey

✓ Colorado

✓ Oregon

✓ Connecticut

✓ Rhode Island

✓ Hawaii

✓ Vermont

✓ Maine

✓ Washington

✓ Massachusetts

✓ Wisconsin

✓ Minnesota



# Another Flavor: Pregnancy

### The Basics





### **Pregnancy Discrimination Act (federal)**

- ✓ Protects all workers
- ✓ Some states have special statutes for additional leave time and other protections for pregnancy disability
- ✓ Bottom line: Pregnant women (or those affected by related conditions) must be treated in the same manner as other employees with similar abilities or limitations

### What This Means:

- ✓ Treat pregnant women the same as other employees
- ✓ Provide accommodations (such as lighter duty) in the same manner you would for others temporarily disabled
- ✓ Provide the same benefits, leave and return rights



# Add Another Flavor: Military Leave

### The Basics





### Permits Time Off for Military Service

- ✓ Applies to all employers regardless of size
- ✓ Available leave up to five years
- ✓ Reinstatement into the position the employee would have attained if not for the leave ("escalator principle")

#### Military Leave is Unpaid

- ✓ Employee may elect to use vacation or PTO banks
- ✓ Employers cannot require use of accrued vacation or PTO
- Employee may elect to continue health coverage for a period of up to 24 months
- No break in service for pension vesting/benefits accrual



# Spice It Up With Military Spouse Leave

### The Basics





Permits Time Off for the Milita	ry Spouse
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### Military Spouse Leave is Unpaid

- ✓ Applies to employers with 25 or more employees
- ✓ Up to 10 days when spouse is on leave from active deployment in a combat zone



### More Ingredients To Add

Donor Leave	Time Off to Vote
10 states have donor leave laws for private employers	Number of states have laws for time off to vote

- ✓ Includes blood donation, bone marrow donation and/or organ donation
- ✓ Depending on the state rules, can be either paid or unpaid
- ✓ Period of leave varies generally up to 30 days for organ donors and up to 7 days for bone marrow donations

(Donor Leave States: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina)

#### **General Rule of Thumb:**

- ✓ At least two hours before beginning work or after leaving =
   No voting time leave required
- ✓ Employers may specify the hours employees can take for voting



### More Ingredients To Add

### **Jury Duty/Court Attendance**

Federal requirement to give time off for jury service or other court appearance requirements (witness duty, crime victim, domestic violence)

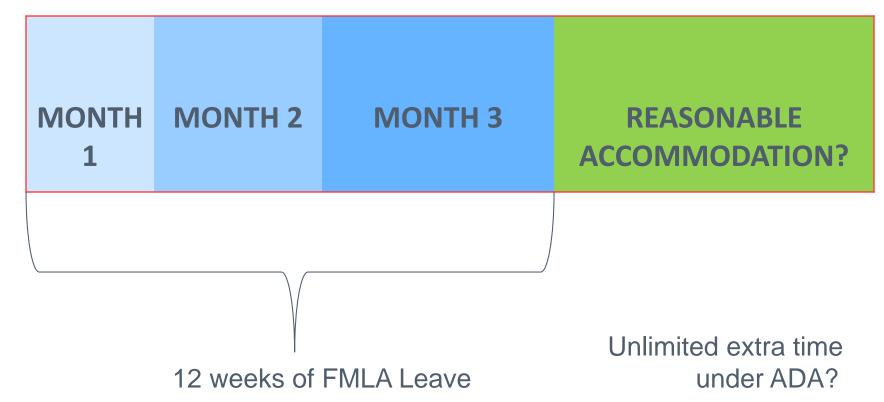
- ☐ Cannot penalize employees who take these leaves
- ☐ Can require reasonable notice of need for leave
- □ 9 states plus the District of Columbia require some form of compensation for jury duty leave (Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Tennessee)
- ☐ Many states have laws for court attendance make sure to check yours



### Accommodating Time Off?

Is this reasonable?





What about employees on Workers' Compensation disability?



# Adding Hotter Spices to the Soup: Accommodations

### The Basics





### **Disability Accommodations**

- ✓ Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) plus state disability laws
- ✓ Disability leave: Part of reasonable accommodation process, even past the 12 FMLA weeks
- ✓ Employers NOT required to grant leave that would result in undue hardship to the business
- ✓ Indefinite leaves of absence not required

### **Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation**

- ✓ Employee's drug or alcohol condition may constitute a "serious health condition" that may trigger FMLA
- ✓ Employee must be receiving inpatient care or continuing medical treatment for the problem
- ✓ Condition must substantially limit a major life activity



# Another Flavor: Privacy

#### What?

# Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act (GINA)

- ☐ Includes the following information:
  - ✓ a person's genetic tests
  - ✓ genetic tests of a person's family members (up to and including fourthdegree relatives)
  - ✓ any manifestation of a disease or disorder in a family member
  - ✓ participation of a person or family in research that includes genetic testing, counseling, or education

#### Why is it important?

- Prohibited from using genetic information to make employment decisions
- ☐ Limits employer's right to request, require, or purchase an employee's genetic information

#### **IMPORTANT:**

- ✓ Be careful with the types of medical certifications you are collecting and/or conversations you are having with employees out on leave
- ✓ Limit the information given to others within your company
- ✓ Ensure GI is in the confidential file, never the personnel file



# Tips for Preventing FMLA Abuse

Process & Administration

- Choose method for determining the 12-month leave year
- Apply your leave and attendance policies consistently
- Complete medical certifications and ask for second opinions when needed to support the need for the leave; make sure you have recertification when needed
- Manage intermittent leave/reduced workweek schedules; track time off

Management Communications and Training

- Develop and communicate your policy
- Make sure that your employees know you need a "fitness for duty" medical certification upon return from medical leave
- Stay on top of the dates! Certify leaves immediately at the time the employee goes out, running leaves concurrently
- Train your supervisors and managers



# Summary: Your Recipe for Success

- Ensure your policies and procedures comply with relevant laws
- Communicate your leave and disability management program to your employees
- Use the reasonable accommodation process in returning employees from leaves and DOCUMENT your discussions
- Amend your LOA policies that call for automatic termination of employment following a specified leave term
- Certify a Workers' Compensation leave as a concurrent FMLA leave
- Actively track your leaves and manage the process completely
- Follow all notification timelines when communicating with employees during all parts of the leave
- Keep confidential medical/genetic information you may gather VERY confidential
- Prior to making any termination decisions, consult with your labor attorney





# Thank you for attending and allowing us to be part of your HR team!

- ✓ Check our Online Reference Center for more information OR
- ✓ Contact the ThinkHR Live Hotline for support with your leave of absence and other human resources questions at 877-225-1101, Monday Friday, 9:00 am 5:00 PM coast to coast

### QUESTIONS??