

Leave Laws Overview FMLA, Paid Sick Leave

Presentation by

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Navigating the Employee Leave Maze | May 23, 2019



FMLA and **PSL**

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PFML <u>Proposed</u> Bill in the Legislature

- SB 1 Passed Labor Committee and Appropriations
- PFML and FMLA for any employer with one or more employees
 - 12 weeks every 12 months
 - Employee must have earned not less than \$2325.00 from one or more employers during the employee's highest earning quarter within the five most recently completed calendar quarters
 - Employee's contribution one half of one percent
 - 100% of weekly wage not to exceed \$1000.00

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TRAIN SUPERVISORS

- Training supervisors on FMLA helps employer and HR
- Prevents supervisors from retaliating against employees whose absences are protected
- Prevents supervisors from dissuading workers from taking leave
- Prevents supervisors from asking for prohibited medical info

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BASIC ELIGIBILITY

- Maximum 16 weeks of leave over a 24 month period (For Federal, 12 weeks every 12 months)
- Job protected (return to same or, <u>if not</u> <u>available</u>, an equivalent)
- Benefits protected
- General rule treat employee as though they never took leave

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TRIGGERING EVENTS

- The birth of a child and care within the first year after birth;
- The placement of a child with employee for adoption or foster care and care for child;
- To care for a spouse, son, daughter or parent with a serious health condition
- Because of the employee's own serious health condition
- In order to serve as an organ or bone marrow donor

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SERIOUS HEALTH CONDITION

Analyze employee's illness or injury under all 7 categories to determine if it's a serious health condition.

 Example: An employee's condition that has not incapacitated him for more than 3 consecutive calendar days may still qualify as a chronic condition (e.g., asthma, diabetes, etc.)

When in doubt about whether an employee or family member has a serious health condition:

- Inquire further to determine if the absence is for a serious health condition
- Request a medical certification to support the need for FMLA leave
- Rely on the information in the medical certification to determine whether a serious health conditions exists, not your own judgment

SUMMARY OF SERIOUS HEALTH CONDITION

- 1. Inpatient
- 2. Incapacitated more than 3 consecutive calendar days plus two HCP visits (1st within 7 days, 2nd within 30 days)
- 3. Incapacitated more than 3 consecutive calendar days plus one HCP visit (within 7 days) and regimen of treatment (prescription medicine, physical therapy, etc.)
- 4. Pregnancy
- 5. Chronic
- 6. Restorative surgery/illness left untreated
- 7. Long-term condition

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MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

- Employer may request certification of the serious health condition by a health care provider
- Employee must be given at least <u>15 days</u> after receipt of the form from the employer to return the medical certification

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MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

- If the employee does not timely submit his medical certification form, employer can deny FMLA leave request
 - As long as employer gave notice of the consequences for failing to timely submit form
- Employer cannot ask for more information than that allowed in medical certification

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SUMMARY OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATION PROCESS

- 1. Medical Certification
- 2. Cure/Clarification
- 3. Second opinion
- 4. Third binding opinion
- 5. Recertification no more than every 30 days
- 6. Clarification on recertification but no second or third opinion

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SICK LEAVE FOR FAMILY MEMBER'S SHC UNDER FMLA

Use of Sick Leave for Family Member

- Employee may use up to two weeks of accumulated sick leave for the serious health condition of a parent, spouse, son or daughter, or for the birth or adoption of a son or daughter of the employee
- Employer must have a bona fide written sick leave policy
- This is only for CT, not Federal

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HONEST BELIEF

 The key inquiry in assessing whether an employer holds an honest belief that the employee has abused his/her FMLA rights is whether the employer made a reasonably informed and considered decision before taking the complained of action.

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ACCRUAL

- Accrual provided on a yearly basis any 365 day period used to calculate employee benefits
- Must first work 680 hours before entitled to use
- Accrue <u>1 hour for every 40 hours</u> worked
- Accrue maximum of 40 hours per year
- Allowed to use in <u>1 hour increments</u>
- Can carry over up to 40 hours unused time accrued in the current benefit year
- Can provide 40 hours in bucket at beginning of benefit year will not have to track accruals or carry over

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DOCUMENTATION

- May only request reasonable documentation for 3 or more consecutive <u>work</u> day absences
 - Does not need to be full days
 - A scheduled work week of Monday, Wednesday, Friday constitutes 3 or more consecutive days
 - Documentation must indicate the need for the number of days of such leave
- There is no provision for clarification of the health care provider's note or for a second opinion

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