

 Tucson, Arizona GOVERNING BOARD REGULATION	REGULATION TITLE: Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)
	REGULATION CODE: GCCA-R

Subject to the conditions set forth in policy GCCA, any eligible employee of the District may take up to twelve (12) weeks of leave (FMLA leave) for any one (1) or more of the following reasons:

- Because of the birth of a child of the employee and in order to care for such child.
- Because of the placement of a child with the employee for adoption or foster care.
- In order to care for the spouse or a son, daughter, or parent of the employee, if such person has a serious health condition.
- Because of a serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the functions of the position of such employee.
- Because of any qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the spouse, or a son, daughter, or parent of the employee is on active duty (or has been notified of an impending call or order to active duty) in the Armed Forces in support of a contingency operation.

An eligible employee is one who has been employed by the District at least twelve (12) months and who has completed at least one thousand two hundred fifty (1,250) hours of service immediately prior to the time the FMLA leave is to commence.

Serious health condition means an illness, injury, impairment, or physical condition that involves inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical facility, or outpatient care with continuing medical treatment by a licensed physician. Any employee who has been employed by the District at least twelve (12) months and who has completed at least one thousand two hundred fifty (1,250) hours of service immediately prior to the time the leave is to commence shall be eligible for FMLA leave.

Special conditions applicable to FMLA

Entitlement to leave for the birth of a child or the placement of a child for adoption or foster care ends at the expiration of a twelve (12)-month period, beginning on the date of the event. A husband and wife working for the District may be limited to a combined total of twelve (12) weeks of leave during each applicable twelve (12)-month period for leave for the birth of a child or the placement of a child for adoption or foster care and to care for an employee's parent with a serious health condition. The aggregate number of workweeks of leave to which both the husband and wife may be entitled under covered service member family leave combined with leave as described in the previous

sentence shall be limited to twenty-six (26) workweeks during one (1) single twelve (12)-month period.

An eligible employee who is the spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin of a covered service member shall be entitled to a total of twenty-six (26) workweeks of leave during a twelve (12)-month period to care for the service member.

An employees accrued sick, personal, vacation, or other applicable leave shall run concurrent with FML leave, to the extent available by policy, unless otherwise agreed to by the District.

Governing Board Leave Length

Any Governing Board leave granted under the agreements will be for 12 consecutive months and may not be extended.

Notice

An employee must provide at least thirty (30) days notice before the FMLA leave is to begin if the need for the leave is foreseeable. If thirty (30) days notice is not practicable, notice must be given as soon as practicable. The notice shall be in the form of a request for leave of absence as specified in this policy. The District may deny FMLA leave to any eligible employee until such time as the employee has provided the required notice.

Certification

All requests for FMLA leave shall be supported by a complete and sufficient medical certificate provided by the employee's health provider. In any instance where the FMLA leave must be preceded by thirty (30) days notice, the medical certificate should accompany the request for leave of absence. In any other instance, the medical certificate should be provided within fifteen (15) days after the FMLA leave commences.

Certification of active military duty or call to active duty shall be required under the same conditions as FMLA certification for leave indicated above.

Whenever a medical certification or recertification is required of an employee, notice describing such requirement and providing the form of such certification shall be provided to the employee. An employee shall not be denied FMLA leave or other rights under the FMLA unless a notice required by FMLA in such situation has first been provided to the employee.

Intermittent or reduced time (IRT) leave

FMLA leave may be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule under the following circumstances:

- If medically necessary to care for a family member or for the employee's own serious health condition;
- Because of any qualifying exigency the spouse, or a son, daughter, or parent, of the employee is on active duty, or notified of an impending call or order to active duty in support of a contingency operation; or
- If approved by the District.

The District may, for the term of the leave, transfer the employee to an alternative position with equivalent pay and benefits.

If the IRT leave is for an instructional employee (one whose principal function is to instruct students in a class, small group, or as individuals), the District can require the employee either to take leave for a period or periods of a particular duration not greater than the duration of the planned treatment or to transfer temporarily to an available alternative position with equivalent pay and benefits that provides better accommodation of recurring periods of leave, provided the leave is:

- Requested to care for a qualifying family member or as a result of the employee's serious health condition preventing job performance;
- Foreseeable, based upon planned medical treatment; and
- For more than twenty percent (20%) of the working days in the leave period.

The employee may be granted leave under these circumstances, subject to reasonable efforts to schedule treatment so as not to unduly disrupt the educational program.

Special end-of-semester circumstances for instructional employees

Under each of the following conditions, leave for an instructional employee may be required to continue to the end of the academic semester:

- Leave begins more than five (5) weeks before the end of the semester, leave is for at least three (3) weeks, and return to employment would occur during the last three (3) weeks of the semester.
- Leave other than for the employee's serious health condition begins within the last five (5) weeks of the semester, leave is for greater than two (2) weeks duration, and return to employment would occur during the last two (2) weeks of the semester.
- Leave other than for the employee's serious health condition begins within the last three (3) weeks of the semester and leave exceeds five (5) working days.

Employee notification With each request for FMLA leave, the employee shall be notified:

- About FMLA by provision of the FMLA fact sheet.

- As appropriate concerning the expectations, obligations, and consequences of taking FMLA leave per 29 C.F.R. 825.301 of FMLA.
- That FMLA leave may be withheld until a requested notice is provided or the time frame is met.
- That if leave is granted to an employee who is unable to perform the work required, restoration may be denied until the employee has complied with the request to provide medical certification of ability to return to work.

The District will post notices in conspicuous places on the District premises that provide a summary of FMLA and information on how to file a charge for an FMLA violation.

Health care continuation

An employee taking FMLA leave shall be entitled to have the health care plan in which the employee is participating continue under the same terms and conditions applicable to actively working employees. The District shall require the repayment of any health care premiums paid by the District for continuing coverage during the period of the FMLA leave if the employee fails to return to work after the FMLA leave expires and the failure to return is not due to circumstances beyond the employee's control.

Position restoration

Upon return from FMLA leave, an employee shall be restored to the same position held before the FMLA leave commenced or to an equivalent position with equivalent pay, benefits, and working conditions. The District requires an employee to provide a medical certificate from a health care provider that the employee is able to resume work before returning from FMLA leave for a serious personal health condition. The District may delay the return of an instructional employee from FMLA leave at the end of a semester, in accordance with Section 825.602 of FMLA rules. The District may deny restoration of position to any key employee (i.e., one who is among the highest-paid ten percent [10%] of all employees of the District), in accordance with Section 825.218 of FMLA rules.

Adopted: September 11, 2015 (Friday Report)

Revised:

Legal Ref: A.R.S. 15-510

Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993

29 C.F.R Part 825

CROSS REF: