

RESOLUTION NO. 2020-08

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BURNET, TEXAS, AMENDING SECTION 8.11 FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE OF THE PERSONNEL POLICY MANUAL BY UPDATING AND CLARIFYING POLICY REQUIREMENTS.

Whereas, the City Council believes its personnel policies should reflect the needs of the City and meet all applicable state and federal labor laws; and

Whereas, it is necessary to update, revise, and clarify language in the City of Burnet Personnel Policies consistent with laws, regulations, and industry standard practices; and

Whereas, the City of Burnet has previously adopted Ordinance No. 2009-31, Personnel Policy Manual on December 8, 2009; and

Whereas, the Personnel Policy Manual was last revised on February 25, 2020; and

Whereas, the City Council believes it is in the best interest of the City and its employees to make additional amendments to said Personnel Policy Manual; and

Whereas, The City Council has reviewed the proposed amendments to the Personnel Policy Manual and has determined the need to update and clarify those sections.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BURNET, TEXAS, THAT:

Section 1. The City Council hereby accepts and adopts the amendment to the Personnel Policy to include sections 8.11 Family and Medical Leave as attached hereto as Exhibit "A" with an effective date of April 28, 2020.


Section 2. The findings and recitations set out herein above are found to be true and correct and are hereby adopted by the City Council and made a part hereof for all purposes as findings of fact.

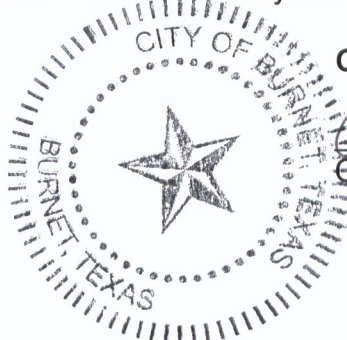
Section 3. If any provision of this resolution or the application of any provision to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications hereof which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this resolution are declared to be severable.

Section 4. That it is hereby officially found and determined that the meeting at which this resolution is passed was open to the public as required and that public notice of the time, place, and purpose of said meeting was given as required by the Open Meetings Act, Chapt. 551, Loc. Gov't. Code.

PASSED AND APPROVED on this 28th day of April 2020.

ATTEST:


Kelly Dix, City Secretary



CITY OF BURNET, TEXAS


Crista Goble Bromley, Mayor

Exhibit A Proposed Policy

8.11 FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE (Revised 4-28-2020 Resolution 2020-09)

POLICY

In accordance with the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, an employee may be eligible to take up to twelve (12) weeks of unpaid family and medical leave during a rolling twelve (12) month period. An eligible employee is one who has worked for the City for twelve (12) months and has worked at least 1,250 hours during the twelve (12) months preceding the first date leave is to be taken. Leave can be taken for any of the following reasons: birth of a child; placement with the employee of a child for adoption or foster care (entitlement to family and medical leave expires twelve months after birth or placement); when the employee is needed to care for a child, spouse, or parent who has a serious health condition; or when the employee is unable to perform the essential functions of the position because of the employee's own serious health condition.

PROCEDURE

Twelve Month Period: The twelve (12) month period for counting family and medical leave is a "rolling" 12-month period measured backward from the date an employee requests or is placed on FMLA leave. Each time an employee takes FMLA leave, the remaining leave entitlement would be any balance of the 12 weeks which has not been used during the immediately preceding 12 months, or 26 weeks provided in certain circumstances.

Employee Notification: An employee should give at least thirty (30) day's notice for the need to take foreseeable family and medical leave, unless the need is unforeseeable, in which case, as much notice as is practicable should be given. A form for requesting family and medical leave is available in the Human Resources Department. If it is determined that the need for family and medical leave was foreseeable, the leave may be delayed until at least thirty (30) days after the date that the employee provides notice to the City.

Department Notification: Each department supervisor is responsible for notifying the Human Resource Department immediately when an employee is away from work for a family and medical leave qualifying event (if family and medical leave has not been approved), even if the employee is utilizing paid vacation, sick or personal leave, or is out due to a work related injury. An employee using sick leave should be reported to the Human Resource Department if it is anticipated that the duration of the illness will be three (3) or more days, or two (2) or more shifts for Fire Department employees, or once the employee exceeds three (3) days, or two (2) or more shifts for Fire employees of sick leave use.

Human Resource Responsibility: Human Resources is responsible for central administration of all requests for family and medical leave. The Human Resource Department reserves the right to automatically place an employee on family and medical leave if it is determined that a qualifying event has occurred. The Human Resource Department may retroactively designate the beginning date of FMLA to the beginning date of the employee's absence for the qualifying event.

Approval: An employee shall submit a request for family and medical leave through proper channels to the Department Director who will then forward it to the Human Resource Department for approval. Confidential medical information that accompanies the application can be submitted directly to the Human Resource Department.

Substitution of Paid Leave: An employee utilizing this policy for the placement of a child for adoption or foster care with the employee shall be required to exhaust all accrued vacation and any other applicable paid leave prior to going on unpaid leave. An employee utilizing this policy for the serious illness of a child, spouse or parent must exhaust all accrued sick leave, personal leave, vacation leave and any other applicable paid leave prior to going on unpaid leave. If an employee gives birth to a child, sick leave can be utilized until the employee receives

a release from the doctor. After being released, the employee may use additional sick leave if permitted in accordance with the sick leave policy. Once all applicable sick leave has been used, the employee shall be required to exhaust all accrued vacation and personal leave prior to going on unpaid leave. An employee utilizing this policy for the employee's own serious health condition shall exhaust all accrued sick leave, vacation leave and personal leave prior to going on unpaid leave. If an employee is off work due to a work-related injury and the employee qualifies for family and medical leave, it will run concurrently with any paid leave. *The City reserves the right to count any paid leave that qualifies for family and medical leave toward the twelve (12) or twenty-six (26) weeks allowed under this policy.*

Maximum Time Allowed: The maximum amount of family and medical leave available is twelve (12) weeks during a twelve (12) month period even if there is more than one family and medical leave qualifying event. The only exception to the twelve (12) week maximum is the leave to provide care of an injured service member, described below, which allows for an extended FMLA leave of 26 weeks.

Medical Certification: The City may require medical certification from a health care provider to support a claim for leave to care for a seriously ill child, spouse, or parent, or for the employee's own serious health condition. Medical certifications must be returned to the Human Resource Department within fifteen (15) working days. Recertification may also be required every 30 days. For leave to care for a seriously ill child, spouse, or parent, the certification must include an estimate of the amount of time the employee is needed to provide care. For the employee's own serious health condition, the certification must include a statement that the employee is unable to perform the essential functions of the position and expected duration. The City does not seek and should not be provided genetic information. If an employee or applicant's genetic information is inadvertently received by the City; the City will return it to the health care provider and not use genetic information for any employment decision or action.

Upon returning to work after leave for the employee's own illness, an employee is required to provide certification to the supervisor that the employee is able to return to regular duties. If the validity of a certification is questioned, the City may require that a second opinion be obtained. If the first and second opinions differ, the City may require a third opinion be obtained. The employee and the City must agree upon a health care provider for the third opinion and this opinion shall be binding on both parties. The City shall bear the expense of second and third opinions.

Return to Work: When an employee returns to work after family and medical leave, the employee shall be restored to the same position or to an equivalent position involving the same or substantially similar duties and responsibilities. An employee will be restored to the same worksite or to a geographically proximate worksite. The employee is also entitled to return to the same shift or an equivalent schedule.

Effect on Married Couples: If a City employee is married to another City employee and either or both employees request family and medical leave for the birth or placement of a child with the employee for adoption or foster care, the total time allowed shall be limited to no more than twelve (12) weeks combined during any rolling twelve (12) month period. For other qualifying family and medical leave events, each employee is entitled to leave as long as the total amount of leave taken during any twelve (12) month period does not exceed twelve (12) weeks or twenty-six (26) weeks if applicable for one employee.

Continuation of Insurance Benefits: While utilizing unpaid family and medical leave, an employee's insurance benefits will continue without interruption as long as the employee pays his or her portion (not the City's portion) of the insurance premiums. Insurance premiums can be deducted from the paycheck before the leave begins, or during the leave, if the employee continues to receive pay (pre-tax), paid monthly or bi-weekly.

Intermittent Leave: When medically necessary, an employee may take family and medical leave on an intermittent basis or work a reduced schedule. Arrangements should be made with the employee's immediate supervisor so that the operations of the department are not unduly disrupted. An employee taking intermittent

leave or leave on a reduced schedule may be temporarily assigned to an alternative position with equivalent pay and benefits if it better accommodates the needs of the department.

Holidays: Holidays will be paid in accordance with the Holidays policy. City holidays will be counted as part of the twelve (12) or twenty-six (26) weeks of family and medical leave, whether the employee is on paid or unpaid leave.

Recordkeeping: Family medical leave time will be tracked on an hourly basis for payroll and compliance purposes. To determine entitlement for employees who work variable hours, the minimum hours required for eligibility is calculated on a pro rata or proportional basis by averaging the weekly hours worked during the twelve (12) weeks prior to the start of family and medical leave.

Exempt Employees: Paid leave accounts may be charged for less than one (1) full workday according to department policy and the salary of an exempt employee may be docked for absences of less than one (1) full workday. Salaried executive, administrative, professional, and other employees of the City who meet the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) criteria for exemption from overtime do not lose their FLSA-exempt status by using any unpaid FMLA leave.

Military Family Leave Entitlement.

Qualifying Exigency Leave - Family Leave has been expanded to provide Family and Medical Leave due to a call to active military duty. Eligible employees with a spouse, child, or parent on covered active duty (deployed to a foreign country) or called to covered active duty status in the National Guard or Reserves (deployment to a foreign country or in support of a contingency operation) may use their 12-week leave entitlement to address certain qualifying exigencies including eligible: short-notice deployments; attendance at military events and related activities; childcare and school activities; addressing financial and legal arrangements; attending counseling sessions; attending post-deployment activities; up to 15 days of rest and recuperation; and parental care.

Military Caregiver Leave - FMLA also includes a special leave entitlement that permits eligible employees to take up to 26 weeks of leave (during a single 12-month period) to care for a covered spouse, child, parent, or next of kin. The covered service member must be a current member or eligible veteran of the Armed Forces (including a member of the National Guard or Reserves) with a serious injury or illness incurred in, or aggravated by, service in the line of duty on active duty that may render him/her medically unfit to perform his/her duties for which he/she is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy; or is in outpatient status; or is on the temporary disability retired list.

DEFINITIONS

12-Month Period: A rolling 12-month period measured backward from the date leave is taken.

12-Month Service member Period: A single 12-month period measured forward from the first day Service member Family Leave is taken.

Child: A biological, adopted, or foster child; a stepchild; a legal ward; or a child of a person standing in loco parentis, who is standing in the place of a parent, who is either under age 18, or age 18 or older and requires active assistance or supervision to provide daily self-care. A biological or legal relationship is not necessary. A more detailed definition is provided in the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 which is available in the Human Resource or Legal Department.

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. A more expansive definition is provided in the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 which is available in the Human Resource Department.

Next of Kin: The nearest blood relative of a Covered Service member.

Parent: A biological parent or an individual who stands or stood in the place of a parent to an employee when the employee was a child. This term does not include parents-in-law.

Serious Health Condition: An illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves: (1) any period of incapacity or treatment that results in inpatient care (i.e., an overnight stay) in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical care facility; (2) any period of incapacity requiring absence from work, school, or other regular daily activities, of more than three calendar days, that also involves continuing treatment by (or under the supervision of) a health care provider; or (3) continuing treatment by (or under the supervision of) a health care provider for a chronic or long-term health condition so serious that, if not treated, would likely result in a period of incapacity of more than three calendar days; or 4) for prenatal care. Voluntary or cosmetic treatments (such as most treatments for orthodontia or acne) which are not medically necessary are not "serious health conditions," unless inpatient hospital care is required. Restorative dental surgeries after an accident or removal of cancerous growths are serious health conditions provided all the other conditions of this regulation are met.

Spouse: A husband or wife as defined or recognized under State law for purposes of marriage, including common law marriage.

8.11 FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

All employees who have worked for the City for at least 12 months and for at least 1,250 hours during the year preceding the start of the FMLA leave are eligible for up to 12 weeks (26 weeks for the care for a covered service member) of FMLA leave during a 12-month period as defined by this policy.

Reasons for Leave

Eligible employees may request and/or be placed on FMLA leave for any of the following reasons:

- Birth of a son or daughter of the employee, and in order to care for the newborn child;
- or placement with the employee of a son or daughter for adoption or foster care;
- To care for the employee's spouse, son, daughter, or parent with a serious health condition;
- For the employee's own serious health condition which renders the employee unable to perform the essential functions of his job.
- To address certain qualifying exigencies arising out of the fact that the spouse, or a son, daughter, or parent of the employee is on active duty¹ (or has been notified of an impending call or order to active duty) in the National Guard or Reserves in support of a contingency operation; or,
- To care for a covered service member with a serious injury or illness if the employee is the spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin of the service member.

FMLA Leave Runs Concurrently with Other Types of Leave. FMLA leave is typically unpaid unless the absence also qualifies for paid leave under another City policy.

- Sick Leave. If an employee has any available accrued sick leave, it must be used concurrently with any available FMLA leave, provided the employee's absence is covered by the City's sick leave policy and the employee satisfies that policy's procedural requirements.
- Vacation, Comp Time, Personal Leave & Holiday. If an FMLA-qualifying absence is not covered by the City's sick leave policy, the following leave time will be applied and will run concurrently with any remaining FMLA leave accrued vacation, comp time, personal leave and then holiday leave.
- Disability & Workers' Comp Leave. If the employee is approved for workers' comp or short-term or long-term disability, the employee's absence from work is automatically approved for FMLA, provided he/she has met the FMLA's eligibility requirements. This means that workers' comp and short- and long-term disability absences will run concurrently with FMLA leave. Employees being paid either workers' comp salary benefits or short- or long-term disability benefits while on leave are not required to use accrued sick, personal, holiday, comp time or vacation leave while collecting workers' comp or disability benefits.

Employee Eligibility. To be eligible for FMLA leave, an employee must meet the following criteria:

Have worked for the City for at least 12 months (although not necessarily for 12 consecutive months); Have worked for the City at least 1,250 hours during the 12 months before the start of the leave (this includes only those hours actually worked, and does not include paid or unpaid leave); and Have worked at a City worksite where fifty (50) or more employees are employed by the City within seventy five (75) miles of that worksite.

¹ "Active duty" means duty under a call or order to active duty under a provision of law referred to in section 101(a)(13)(B) of title 10, United States Code. §825.126(b)(2).

The City has posted a summary of the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), on its central bulletin board for employees' information.

All documentation regarding family leave will be filed in the employee's confidential medical file, which is maintained separate from the personnel files and is accessible to a limited number of persons only on a "need-to-know" basis.

Intermittent Leave & Reduced Schedule Leave

An eligible employee may take FMLA leave on an intermittent or reduced schedule basis only if medically necessary, because of a qualifying exigency, for planned medical treatment, or as otherwise approved by the Department Director.

Notice. The employee must inform the City of the reasons why the intermittent or reduced leave schedule is necessary and of the schedule for treatment if necessary.

Scheduling Planned Medical Treatment. When an employee intends to take leave for planned medical treatment for him/herself or for his/her spouse, child or parent, the employee is ordinarily expected to consult with his/her supervisor and try to schedule the treatment so as not to disrupt unduly the City's operations, subject to the approval of the treating health care provider. This should be done prior to the scheduling of treatment in order to work out a treatment schedule which best suits the needs of both the employee and the City.

Temporary Transfer. The City may temporarily transfer the employee to an alternative position (with equivalent pay and benefits, but not necessarily equivalent duties) in order to better accommodate an employee's intermittent or reduced leave schedule.

Minimum Increments. Intermittent leave will be counted in increments no greater than the shortest period of time used by the City to account for use of other types of leave, up to a maximum increment of one hour.

Exempt Employees. Exempt employees using unpaid intermittent or reduced schedule FMLA leave may be docked for absences of less than a day without jeopardizing their exempt status under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). This special exception to the "salary basis" requirement for the FLSA's exemptions extends only to an eligible employee's use of leave required by the FMLA.

Miscellaneous

Other Employment During FMLA Prohibited. Under no circumstances may an employee on FMLA leave, sick leave, disability leave, or workers' compensation leave engage in outside employment unless expressly authorized in writing in advance by the Department Director and City Manager.

Fraud. An employee who fraudulently obtains FMLA leave is not protected by the FMLA's job restoration or maintenance of health benefits provisions. Further, an employee who commits fraud will likely be terminated from City employment.

FMLA Statute and DOL Regulations. More detailed provisions and definitions of some of the terms used in this policy are set out in the Act and in the DOL's regulations. This policy is intended to explain benefits available to eligible employees under the FMLA. It is not intended to create any rights to leave beyond those created by the FMLA. If additional information is needed on the FMLA, please contact the Human Resources Department. The City will refer to the Act and the applicable DOL regulations in carrying out this policy, as well as any relevant court interpretations and decisions. This policy does not affect any federal or state law prohibiting discrimination or supersede any state or local law or collective bargaining agreement, which provides greater family or medical leave rights. When an employee gives notice of the need for FMLA leave, the employee will

be given additional information as to his or her rights and responsibilities under the FMLA. In addition, employees may contact the nearest office of the U.S. Department of Labor's Wage & Hour Division or the Department of Labor's website for more information.

Mandatory Reporting of Improper Handling of FMLA. Employees must immediately report, in writing, to their Department Director or the Director of Human Resources, the following so that the City can investigate and respond appropriately:

- Any interference with, restraint or denial of the employee's right to take FMLA or any rights protected by the FMLA or this policy.
- Any discrimination or perceived acts of discrimination against the employee for any right protected by the FMLA or this policy.
- Any refusal by a supervisor to authorize FMLA leave or attempt to discourage an employee from taking FMLA leave.
- Any attempt to avoid the City's FMLA responsibilities.
- Discrimination or retaliation against an employee for exercising or attempting to exercise FMLA rights.
- Discrimination or retaliation against an employee for opposing or complaining about any unlawful practice under the Act or this policy

Maximum Duration

Twelve Weeks of Leave. Eligible employees may take up to 12 weeks of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period (the City uses a rolling 12-month period measured backward) for one or more of the following reasons:

- When the employee is unable to perform the functions of his/her job because of his/her own serious health condition.
- For the birth or placement of a child for adoption or foster care. FMLA leave for birth or placement for adoption or foster care must conclude within 12 months of the birth or placement. In addition, if an employee and the employee's spouse are both employed by the City, both are jointly entitled to a combined total of 12 work weeks of family leave for the birth or placement of a child for adoption or foster care, or to care for a parent (but not a parent-in-law) who has a serious health condition;
- To care for a spouse, child, or parent with a serious health condition; or
- A qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the employee's spouse, child, or parent is a covered military member on active duty (or has been notified of an impending call or order to active duty) in support of a contingency operation.

Twenty-Six Weeks of Leave. Eligible employees may take up to 26 weeks of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for a **covered service member** (*i.e.*, the employee's spouse, child, parent, or next of kin) with a serious injury or illness incurred in the line of duty while on active duty in the Armed Forces. If an employee and the employee's spouse are both employed by the City, both are jointly entitled to a combined total of 26 work weeks of leave during a single 12-month period.

Maximum Amount of Leave. The maximum amount of FMLA leave available is 12 weeks during a 12-month period or 26 weeks in a single 12-month period to care for an injured or ill service member even if there are multiple FMLA qualifying events.

Part-time/Variable Hour Employees

Where an employee normally works a part-time schedule or variable hours, the amount of leave to which an employee is entitled is determined on a pro rata or proportional basis. Part-time employees must still meet all eligibility requirements prior to receipt of FMLA.

Notice

Employee's Notification Responsibilities. Employees must give the City sufficient information so that it can make a determination as to whether the employee's absence is FMLA-qualifying. If an employee fails to explain the reasons, leave may be denied. Employees must also indicate on their time records when an absence or tardy is or may be covered by FMLA. Any absence or illness that results in more than three days' absence must be reported to the FMLA Coordinator in the City's Human Resources Department.

At Least 30 Day's Notice Required for Foreseeable Leave. Employees must provide their Department Director or the Human Resources Department with at least 30 days' advance notice when the need for FMLA leave is foreseeable.

Notice as Soon as Practicable for Unforeseeable or Emergency Leave. If the need for FMLA leave is not foreseeable, employees must provide their Department Director or the Human Resources Department with as much advance notice as practicable, in accordance with their Department's normal call-in procedures. The employee must also provide an explanation as to why he/she was unable to provide at least 30 days' advance notice of the need for leave.

Content of Notice. Employees must provide the City with at least verbal notice and explain the reasons for the needed leave sufficient to allow the City to determine if the absence is FMLA-qualifying, and the anticipated timing and duration of the leave, if known. If the employee has previously taken FMLA leave for the same reason, he/she must specifically reference the qualifying reason for leave or the need for FMLA leave. The City may seek additional information from the employee, and the employee is obligated to respond to the City's questions so the City can determine if an absence is potentially FMLA-qualifying. The employee must notify the City as soon as practicable if the dates of his/her scheduled leave change or are extended, or where initially unknown.

Compliance with City's Call-In Procedures. Employees must comply with their Department's normal call-in procedures for reporting absences, tardies and requesting leave, *e.g.*, contacting a specific supervisor by a certain time. Notice may be given by the employee's spokesperson only if the employee is physically unable to do so personally. Where an employee does not comply with the City's and Department's normal call-in procedures and no unusual circumstances justify the failure to comply, FMLA-protected leave may be delayed or denied.

Consequences for Failing to Provide Required Notice. If the employee fails to timely explain the reasons for his/her need for leave, FMLA leave may be denied or delayed for up to 30 days. The employee may also be subject to disciplinary action in accordance with City policy. Likewise, if an employee fails to respond to the City's reasonable inquiries regarding a leave request, the employee may not be granted FMLA leave protection.

Scheduling Planned Medical Treatment. When an employee intends to take leave for planned medical treatment for him/herself or for his/her spouse, child or parent, the employee is ordinarily expected to consult with his/her supervisor and try to schedule the treatment so as not to disrupt unduly the City's operations, subject to the approval of the treating health care provider. This should be done prior to the scheduling of treatment in order to work out a treatment schedule which best suits the needs of both the employee and the City.

Periodic Check-In While on FMLA. Employees must check in periodically with their supervisor and with the Human Resources Department regarding their status and intent to return to work. If the employee discovers that the amount of leave originally anticipated is no longer necessary, the employee must provide the City with reasonable notice (*i.e.*, within two business days) of the changed circumstances if foreseeable.

City's Responsibilities

Human Resources Department. The Human Resources Department is responsible for the verification, approval, and notification of FMLA leave. The Human Resources Department may place an employee on FMLA leave if it determines that a qualifying event has occurred.

Eligibility Notice. The Human Resources Department will notify an employee of his/her eligibility to take FMLA within five business days (absent extenuating circumstances) of its receipt of the employee's request for FMLA leave (or from when the City otherwise determines that an employee's absence may be FMLA-qualifying). Employee eligibility is determined (and notice will be provided) at the commencement of the first instance of leave for each FMLA-qualifying reason in the applicable 12-month period. Notification may be oral or in writing, but the City will normally use FMLA Form #1 to provide the employee with Eligibility Notice. If an employee's eligibility status changes, the Human Resources Department will so notify the employee within five business days, absent extenuating circumstances.

Rights & Responsibilities Notice. The Human Resources Department will provide employees with a notice (FMLA Form #1) detailing the City's specific expectations, the employee's obligations, and consequences to the employee of not meeting his/her obligations. The Human Resources Department will provide this notice each time it provides the Eligibility Notice described above. The required certification form will accompany this notice. If any of the specific information in the Rights & Responsibilities Notice changes, the Human Resources Department will notify the employee within five business days of its receipt of the employee's first notice of need for leave subsequent to any change.

Designation Notice. When the Human Resources Department has enough information to determine if an absence is FMLA-qualifying (*e.g.*, after receiving the employee's fully completed Certification), the Human Resources Department will notify the employee in writing (FMLA Form #2) as to whether the leave will or will not be designated as FMLA. This Designation Notice will be given to the employee within five business days, absent extenuating circumstances. If the information in the Designation Notice changes, the Human Resources Department will notify the employee within five business days of the City's receipt of the employee's first notice of need for leave subsequent to any change.

Certification Forms & Other Required Documentation. The Human Resources Department is responsible for determining the completeness and authenticity of certification forms, fitness-for-duty/return to work certifications, and for review and coordination of all other FMLA documentation required by this policy.

Supervisors & Department Directors. So that the Human Resources Department can meet the notice deadlines required by the FMLA, supervisors must immediately notify both their Department Director and the Human Resources Department if they have reason to believe an employee's absence is due to an FMLA-covered reason. Supervisors must make this report even if the employee is using paid time off to cover the absence, *e.g.*, sick leave, comp time, vacation, holiday, workers' comp, short- or long-term disability, or a trade with another employee. Supervisors and Department Directors must report to Human Resources any time an employee misses work for more than three days because of his/her own illness or injury or that of a spouse, child, or parent.

Supervisors, it is important to remember that under the FMLA, an employee requesting paid or unpaid leave for an absence covered by the FMLA is not required to expressly mention FMLA. If the employee states a reason that qualifies for FMLA leave, the employee will likely have met the FMLA's notice requirements. When an employee submits a leave/absence form indicating an FMLA absence, the form must be sent to the Human Resources Department immediately.

Certification of Condition

Medical Certifications and Other Required Documentation. In all instances in which the City requests a certification from an employee, it is the employee's responsibility to provide the Human Resources Department with a complete and sufficient certification; failure to do so may result in the denial or delay of FMLA leave.

Certification. An employee must provide the Human Resources Department with a complete and sufficient medical certification supporting the need for FMLA leave due to a serious health condition affecting the employee (FMLA Form #3), his/her spouse, child or parent (FMLA Form #4), or due to the serious injury or illness of a covered service member (FMLA Form #5). The required medical certification forms are available from the Human Resources Department. The certification must set forth the beginning and expected ending dates of the leave. In the case of intermittent leave, the certification must also provide the dates and duration of the treatments necessitating the intermittent leave. The employee is responsible for any expenses associated with providing the City with a required certification. The employee must turn in the required certification to the Human Resources Department within 15 days after it is requested, unless not practicable under the circumstances.

Second & Third Opinions. In some cases, the City may require a second or third medical opinion (at the City's expense). The City will not require second or third opinions in the case of leave to care for a covered service member.

Recertifications. Employees may be asked to periodically recertify the need for FMLA. The City will not, however, require second or third opinions in the case of leave to care for a covered service member. The recertification must be provided within 15 days or as soon as practicable under the particular facts and circumstances. The employee is responsible for any expenses associated with providing the City with any required recertifications.

- 30-day rule. The City will request recertification no more than every 30 days and only in connection with an absence by the employee unless paragraphs (b) or (c) below applies.
- More than 30 days. If the certification indicates that the minimum duration of the condition is more than 30 days, the City will wait until that minimum duration expires before requiring a recertification, unless paragraph (c) below applies. If the minimum duration of a serious health condition extends beyond six months, the City may nevertheless request a recertification every six months in connection with an employee's absence.
- Less than 30 days. The City may request recertification in less than 30 days if the employee requests an extension of leave, circumstances described by the previous certification have changed significantly (e.g., the duration or frequency of the absence, the nature or severity of the illness, complications, a pattern of unscheduled absences), or the City receives information that casts doubt upon the employee's stated reason for the absence or the continuing validity of the certification.
- Annual Medical Certifications. If a serious health condition lasts beyond a single leave year, the City may require the employee to provide a new medical certification in each subsequent leave year.

Fitness-for-Duty/Return to Work Certification. Employees must submit a "fitness-for-duty" certification before they can return to work if FMLA leave is a result of the employee's own serious health condition. (The

City may provide an FMLA form for this purpose.) The fitness for duty/return to work certification must specifically address the employee's ability to perform his/her essential job functions set out in the City's Designation Notice but is limited to the particular health condition that caused the employee's need for FMLA leave. The employee is responsible for any expenses associated with providing the City with a required fitness for duty/return to work certification and is not entitled to be paid for the time or travel costs spent in acquiring the certification. The Human Resources Department (or other DOL authorized person) may contact the employee's health care provider for purposes of clarifying and authenticating the fitness-for-duty/return to work certification; the City will not delay the employee's return to work while such contact with the health care provider is being made. The City will not require second or third opinions of FMLA fitness-for-duty certifications. An employee who fails to timely provide the City with this certification will not be allowed to return to work; an employee who does not provide the required fitness-for-duty certification or request additional FMLA leave is no longer entitled to reinstatement and may be terminated.

While the City will not require a fitness-for-duty certification to return to duty for each absence taken on intermittent or reduced leave schedule, it will require such a certification up to once every 30 days if reasonable safety concerns (*i.e.*, a reasonable belief of significant risk of harm to the employee or others) exist as to the employee's ability to perform his/her duties, based on the serious health condition for which the employee took leave.

Failure to Provide Certifications & Deficient Certifications. If an employee fails to provide a required certification within 15 days after the City requests it, the City may deny leave until the certification is provided. If the employee never produces the certification or recertification, the employee is not eligible for FMLA protections. If the certification is incomplete or insufficient, the Human Resources Department will notify the employee, in writing, and advise the employee what additional information is required. The City will provide the employee with seven additional days to cure any deficiency. If the deficiencies are not cured with the seven-day deadline, the City may deny the taking of FMLA leave. The Human Resources Department (or other DOL authorized person) may contact the health care provider for purposes of clarification and authentication after giving the employee the opportunity to cure any deficiencies.

Documenting Family Relationships. If an employee elects to take FMLA leave in order to care for a qualifying family member or to care for a covered service member, the employee may be required to provide reasonable documentation confirming the family relationship.

Certifications for Qualified Exigency Leave.

Active Duty Orders. The first time an employee requests leave because of a qualifying exigency arising out of the **active duty**² or call to active duty status of a covered military member, the employee must provide a copy of the covered military member's active duty orders or other documentation issued by the military which indicates that the covered military member is on active duty or call to active duty status in support of a contingency operation, and the dates of the active duty service.

Certification Form. The employee must complete and submit to the Human Resources Department the appropriate certification form (FMLA Form #6) in support of his/her need for leave. This form must usually be turned in within 15 days after the City requests it.

Verification. If the qualifying exigency involves meeting with a third party, the Human Resources Department (or other DOL authorized person) may contact the individual or entity with whom the employee is meeting for

² "Active duty" means duty under a call or order to active duty under a provision of law referred to in section 101(a)(13)(B) of title 10, United States Code. §825.126(b)(2).

purposes of verifying a meeting or appointment, and the nature of the meeting. The City may also contact an appropriate unit of the Department of Defense to request verification of active duty or call to active duty status.

Denial or Delay of Leave. Exigency leave may be delayed or denied if the employee fails to turn in the required certification within 15 days. If the certification is incomplete or insufficient, the Human Resources Department will notify the employee, in writing, and advise the employee what additional information is required. The City will provide the employee with seven additional days to cure any deficiency. If deficiencies are not cured with the seven-day deadline, the City may deny the taking of FMLA leave.

Job Restoration After FMLA Leave. Upon return from FMLA leave, an employee will normally be restored to his/her original job or to an equivalent job with equivalent pay, benefits, and other terms and conditions. An employee, however, has no greater right to reinstatement than if he/she had been continuously employed during the period of FMLA leave. Further, the City may delay restoration to employees who fail to timely provide a fitness-for-duty certification to return to work.

Key Employees. Under certain circumstances the City is not required to reinstate "key" employees. Certain highly compensated key employees may be denied reinstatement when necessary to prevent "substantial and grievous economic injury" to the City's operations. A "key" employee is a salaried eligible employee who is among the highest paid 10 percent of employees within 75 miles of the worksite. An employee will be notified of his/her status as a key employee, when applicable, after requesting FMLA leave.

Benefits During FMLA Leave.

Group Health Insurance. During any period of FMLA leave, the City will continue to pay its portion, if any, of any group health insurance coverage for the employee on the same terms as if the employee had continued to work. Where applicable, the employee must timely pay his or her share of health insurance premiums while on FMLA leave. The City will advise the employee of the terms and conditions for making such payments. Failure to pay premiums in a timely manner will result in cancellation of group health coverage. The City may recover premiums it paid to maintain health coverage for an employee who fails to return to work from FMLA leave, unless the employee is unable to return due to a serious health condition, the serious injury or illness of a covered service member, or another reason beyond the employee's control. Medical certification is required under such circumstances.

Other Benefits. The employee's use of FMLA leave will not result in the loss of any employment benefit that accrued prior to the start of the employee's leave, and seniority will not be affected. However, benefit accruals, such as vacation and sick leave, will be suspended during any unpaid leave.

Holidays. When an employee takes a full work week of FMLA leave and a holiday occurs within the week, the week is counted as a full week of FMLA leave. If, however, an employee uses FMLA in increments of less than a week, the intervening holiday does not count against the employee's FMLA entitlement unless the employee was otherwise scheduled and expected to work on the holiday. Employees on FMLA leave are not normally paid for holidays.

TMRS. Employee contributions to TMRS may be made on a voluntary basis through a special arrangement with the City while an employee is in a leave without pay status. It is the employee's responsibility to initiate such an arrangement by timely contacting the City's Human Resources Department and completing the necessary paperwork.

An employee on family leave does not lose any previously accrued seniority or employment benefits but does not earn any leave credits or other benefits during the unpaid portion of the leave.

Request for Extension of Family and Medical Leave

If an employee requests additional unpaid leave beyond the 12-week maximum allowable under the family and medical leave provisions of these policies, any extension granted will be under the terms set out in the section of these policies headed "Other Leaves of Absence Without Pay." Employees should read the referenced section carefully and understand the differences between these two types of leaves before requesting an extension.

Definitions.

More detailed definitions of some of the terms used in this policy are set out in the Act and in the DOL's regulations.

12-Month Period for Covered Service Members - The 12-month leave period for calculating leave to care for a covered service member with a serious injury or illness is the 12-month period measured forward from the date an employee's first FMLA leave to care for the covered service member begins. During this 12-month period, the maximum FMLA leave an employee may take – for any qualifying reason – is limited to a combined total of 26 weeks.

12-Month Period for All Other FMLA Leave - To determine eligibility for all other leave, the City uses a rolling 12-month period measured backward from the date of any FMLA leave.

Health Care Provider (HCP) – Means 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.

Next of Kin of a Covered Service Member – Means the nearest blood relative other than the covered service member's spouse, parent, or child in the priority established by the DOL.

Incapacity – Means the inability to work, attend school or perform other regular daily activities.

Serious Health Condition - For purposes of this policy, a "serious health condition" means an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves:

Inpatient care – an overnight stay in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical care facility, including any period of incapacity or any subsequent treatment in connection with such inpatient care; or

Continuing treatment by a health care provider (HCP) - includes one or more of the following:

- Incapacity & Treatment - a period of incapacity of more than three consecutive, full calendar days, and any subsequent treatment or period of incapacity relating to the same condition that also involves treatment: (i) two or more times (within 30 days of the first day of incapacity, unless extenuating circumstances exist), by a HCP or under direct supervision of, under orders of, or on referral by, a HCP, or (ii) by a HCP on at least one occasion which results in a regimen of continuing treatment under supervision of the HCP. The first (or only) in-person treatment visit must take place within 7 days of the first day of incapacity.
- Pregnancy & Prenatal care - any period of incapacity due to pregnancy, or for prenatal care.
- Chronic Conditions - any period of incapacity or treatment for such incapacity due to a chronic serious health condition which (i) requires periodic visits (at least twice a year) for treatment by, or under the direct supervision of a HCP, or (ii) continues over an extended period of time (including recurring episodes of a single underlying condition); and (iii) may cause episodic rather than a continuing period of incapacity (e.g., asthma, diabetes, epilepsy, etc.);

- Permanent or Long-Term Conditions - a period of incapacity which is permanent or long-term due to a condition for which treatment may not be effective (e.g., Alzheimer's, a severe stroke, or the terminal stages of a disease).
- Conditions Requiring Multiple Treatments - any period of absence to receive multiple treatments (including any period of recovery therefrom) by, or under the supervision of, under orders of, or on referral by, a HCP either for restorative surgery after an accident or other injury, or for a condition that would likely result in a period of incapacity of more than three consecutive, full calendar days in the absence of medical intervention or treatment (e.g., chemo or radiation for cancer, physical therapy for severe arthritis, or dialysis for kidney disease).

Unless complications arise, the common cold, the flu, earaches, upset stomach, minor ulcers, headaches (other than migraines), routine dental or orthodontia problems, and periodontal disease are not serious health conditions. In addition, routine physicals, eye examinations, and dental examinations are not considered treatment.

Qualifying Exigency – this term includes issues arising from short-term deployments of seven or less calendar days prior to the date of the deployment; military events and related activities such as official ceremonies and programs sponsored by the military and to attend family support or assistance programs and informational briefings; childcare and school activities; financial and legal arrangements; counseling; rest and recuperations; post-deployment activities; and additional activities arising out of the covered military member's active duty or call to active duty status if the employee and the City agree that such leave qualifies as an exigency, and agree to both the timing and duration of the leave.