
COMPLIANCE @ WORK

Advancing workplace rights, safety and accessibility in the legislative branch

Case 1: Intermittent Leave?

Q: John is the father of a two-year old girl who has a serious health condition requiring weekly medical treatments. John asks his boss for four hours of FMLA leave every Wednesday to take his daughter to those treatments. May John split his FMLA leave into these four-hour blocks?

A: Yes. Generally, intermittent leave or reduced schedule leave can be provided when medically necessary for the employee's own serious health condition or for the care of certain family members with such a condition. The FMLA authorizes this intermittent leave but requires certification of leave, and requires employees (where possible) to schedule planned treatments in a manner that does not unduly disrupt an employing office's operations.

Case 2: Returning from FLMA leave?

Q: Mary, a legislative branch employee, recently took three months of pregnancy leave under the FMLA. Prior to her leave, she was working on several important projects and was the "go-to" person on multiple issues. While Mary was out, her duties were assumed by another staffer. When Mary returns, her boss places her in a significantly lower-level role with little responsibility but keeps



Taking Time?

An Employees' Guide to the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)

This year the Office of Compliance (OOC) adopted new regulations for the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (FMLA) that await Congressional approval. The FMLA is an important part of maintaining a work-life balance, but it can be difficult to understand at times.

So, what is the FMLA?

In short, the FMLA allows employees to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave for family and medical reasons (see below). While the FMLA does not require that leave be paid, it allows employing offices to substitute available paid leave for unpaid FMLA leave and allows employees to take FMLA designated leave without fear of being terminated or retaliated against. Although employees who take FMLA leave may not always return to the same job, they must be returned to positions with equivalent benefits, pay and other terms of employment.

her salary the same. Has management potentially violated the FMLA in the reassignment?

A: Yes. The FMLA requires that employees returning from leave be restored to the position they held prior to taking leave or to a position with equivalent benefits, pay and other terms and conditions of employment, including job duties and responsibilities. While the law recognizes that an employing office may not be able to restore an employee returning from leave to the identical position held prior to leave, it nevertheless does require placement into an “equivalent position.” Pay is only one of the considerations that determines equivalency. Other terms and conditions of employment must also be equivalent.

Case 3: Military Deployment?

Q: Shira’s husband is deployed overseas with the Army for one year. Prior to the deployment, her husband would pick up the couple’s two children from preschool. While Shira has successfully juggled the child care issues, during a recent snowstorm, preschool was closed for several days and Shira was forced to stay home. Is this a circumstance potentially covered by the FMLA?

A: Yes. The FMLA now provides coverage in certain circumstances when a service-member is called to active duty. An eligible employee caring for a covered military member’s child may use qualifying exigency leave to provide childcare on an urgent, immediate need basis — but not for routine everyday care — when the need to provide the care arises from active duty or a call to active duty.

Who is eligible for FMLA leave?

Under the Congressional Accountability Act (CAA), which governs most workplace rights for the legislative branch, employees who have worked for any employing office in the legislative branch for at least 12 months (these need not be consecutive or for a single office) and worked 1,250 hours during the preceding 12 months are eligible for FMLA leave.

What can FMLA leave be used for?

- The birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a child and to care for that child within one year of birth, adoption or foster care placement;
- To care for a spouse, child or parent who has a serious health condition, including 26 weeks to care for a spouse, child, parent or next-of-kin who is a service member or veteran with a serious service-connected injury or illness;
- A serious health condition that makes the employee unable to work;
- Any qualifying situation that arises when a spouse, child or parent is on covered active duty military service or has been notified of an impending order to active duty, such as making child care arrangements for deploying military members.



What can supervisors ask for in support of a FMLA request?

If an employee submits a complete certification signed by the health care provider, the employing office may not request additional information from the health care provider, but can, with the employee’s permission, contact the health care provider for purposes of clarification and authentication of the medical certification.

Note: While this may seem invasive to employees, employing offices need enough information to make an informed decision on the application of the FMLA. Employees should also remember that they are required to work with their management in scheduling leave under the FMLA to have the least disruption in their employing office’s operations.

Questions? Contact the Office of Compliance:

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