



HRM Monthly Checkup for Units FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE ACT (FMLA)

The following checklist is designed to help you maintain compliance with federal, state, Civil Service, LSU System, and AgCenter requirements in the area of Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA). This checklist will serve as a useful reminder for employees who have been performing this function for some time. For employees who are relatively new to this function, it will help ensure that you were properly trained on and are maintaining all required procedures. Please take a few moments to complete the checklist and review the explanatory material included with it. You are not required to return the checklist to this office. It is for self-audit purposes only. Questions should be directed to Rebecca Smelley (225/578-4643) or Ashley Gautreaux (225/578-4640).

BASIC PROVISIONS

The FMLA refers to an *eligible employee's* right to be absent from work for a qualifying event. *It is not a separate kind of leave.* During the absence, the employee must take the appropriate type of leave authorized by the LSU System and/or Civil Service rules – annual, sick, compensatory or leave without pay – in accordance with normal regulations.

- An **eligible employee** is one who has been employed by the State at least 12 months (not necessarily consecutive: prior service counts) and has worked at least 1250 hours in the last 12 months. Both of these criteria must be met before an employee is eligible for FMLA.
- A **qualifying event** is normally a serious illness of the employee; the need to care for the employee's seriously ill child, parent or spouse; pregnancy/pre-natal care; or to care for a newborn child (including a newly placed foster or adopted child). There are also certain types of military activations that may qualify for FMLA coverage.
- Up to **12 weeks** of FMLA covered leave may be taken in a **12-month period**, consecutively or intermittently. Intermittent leave for care of a new child must have employer approval.
- The 12-month period is calculated under a **"first usage"** year: the 12-month period beginning the first time the employee uses FMLA-covered leave, running 12 months from that date, then beginning again the next time the employee uses FMLA-covered leave.
- An employee must be notified if leave has been designated as FMLA-covered. Leave is generally not designated retroactively.
- Employees on FMLA-covered leave continue to have the employer portion of their medical insurance premiums paid when on leave without pay.
- When a both spouses work for the state, the entitlement is only for the combined total of 12 weeks leave to care for a child or parent (but not parent-in-law). Each then may use the balance of their 12 weeks for personal qualifying medical reasons.
- An employee may not be penalized for taking FMLA leave.
- Louisiana has its own state law covering maternity and pregnancy leave. This law states that six weeks of leave must be granted for a normal pregnancy and up to four months for a more serious disabling pregnancy. Employees are eligible for leave under the state law from date of hire.

RECORD-KEEPING

- The FMLA Notification Form must be completed and returned to the Human Resource Management Office. The employee is not required to sign the form, but the date the employee

was provided a copy of the form must be supplied. This form also provides the employee with their rights and responsibilities under the FMLA law.

- If medical certification is required, the Medical Certification form for sick and/or FMLA covered leave under AgCenter PS 34 should be completed and sent to the Human Resource Management Office.
- When FMLA leave is taken, leave requests must be submitted in Workday. For continuous leave, sick, annual, compensatory, or leave without pay must be requested with “FMLA” included in the comments. For intermittent leave, “Intermittent FMLA Qualifying Event” leave must be requested in Workday.

COMMON QUESTIONS

- What is the point of using FMLA leave if the employee has plenty of leave?** FMLA is not a separate kind of leave. It must be taken in conjunction with the regular categories of leave provided by the AgCenter: annual, sick, compensatory leave or leave without pay. These types of leave are designated as FMLA-covered if the reason for the leave is covered by the FMLA. The FMLA gives an eligible employee the right to be absent from work.
- Who decides if the leave is FMLA covered leave?** If a supervisor believes that an employee's absence may be for a serious health condition, then they should work with HRM. If the supervisor has sufficient information to know that the leave is FMLA-covered, the employee must be given the time off regardless of whether the employee mentions FMLA. HRM will verify if the employee meets the minimum qualification of FMLA.
- What is a qualifying event?** A qualifying event is normally the birth of a child and to care for the newborn child, placement of a child for adoption or foster care; to care for a spouse, child or parent with a serious health condition; or a serious health condition which makes the employee unable to perform the functions of the employee's job. See the information on the AgCenter FMLA page linked below for more details.
- Does the employee need to provide any documentation?** As per AgCenter PS-34, medical certification is required on the official AgCenter medical certification form when the employee is on leave for more than 5 consecutive work days or on leave consistently and repeatedly.
- Someone I supervise has been out for 6 weeks for a serious health condition and I haven't designated it as FMLA leave. What should I do?** Contact HRM as soon as possible. Fill out the FMLA Notification form to be effective now and send it to the Human Resource Management Office. You may not back date FMLA coverage to 6 weeks ago, but any leave from this point forward will be considered FMLA-covered. If the employee hasn't provided medical certification, HRM will request they do so.

See more info online at the [LSU AgCenter FMLA Information](#)

MOST COMMON MISTAKES

- Not checking whether the employee is eligible (they must meet both criteria).
- Not designating qualifying events as FMLA-covered.
- Not notifying the employee that leave is designated as FMLA.
- Not ensuring that leave requests have “FMLA leave” noted in the remarks.
- Denying non-FMLA leave because the employee has been out for FMLA leave.