Issued by:	Human Resources
Policy No:	VI - F
	FMLA (Family Medical
Subject:	Leave Act of 1993)

Approved by:	Mayor
Date Issued:	07/01/2023
Supercedes:	10/08/2008

POLICY

It is the policy of the Town of Weymouth (the Town) to grant up to 12 weeks of family and medical leave during any 12-month period to eligible employees in accordance with the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (FMLA); and up to 26 weeks of leave in any 12-month period in compliance with the expansion of FMLA under the Support for Injured Service members Act of 2007. The leave may be paid, unpaid or a combination of paid an unpaid leave, depending on the circumstances of the leave and as specified in this policy.

ELIGIBILITY

To qualify for family or medical leave under this policy, the following conditions must be met:

- 1. An employee must have worked for the Town for 12 months or 52 weeks. The 12 months or 52 weeks need not be consecutive. For eligibility purposes, an employee will be considered to have been employed for an entire week even if he/she was on the payroll for only part of the week or is on leave during the week.
- 2. An employee must have worked at least 1,250 hours during the 12 month period immediately before the date when the leave is requested to begin.

TWO TYPES OF LEAVES COVERED BY THIS POLICY

- A. The following Type of Leaves Covered Under This Policy
- 1. The birth of a child and in order to care for that child.
- 2. The placement of a child for adoption or foster care and to care for the newly placed child.
- 3. To care for a spouse, child or parent with a serious health condition.
- 4. The serious health condition (described below) of the employee.

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Definitions: As currently defined by the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division as defined on Form WH-380 - F (06/20)

Spouse means a husband or wife as defined or recognized in the state where the individual was married, including in a common law marriage or same-sex marriage. The term "child" and "parent" include *in loco parentis* relationships in which a persona assumes the obligations of a parent to a child. An employee may take FMLA leave to care for an individual who assumed the obligations of a parent to the employee when the employee was a child. An employee may also take FMLA leave to care for a child for whom the employee has assumed the obligations of a parent. No legal or biological relationship is necessary.

An employee may take a leave because of a serious health condition that makes him/her unable to perform the functions of his/her position. A serious health condition is defined as a condition that requires inpatient care at a hospital, hospice or residential medical care facility, including any period of incapacity or subsequent treatment in connection with inpatient care or a condition that requires continuing care by a licensed health care provider

This policy covers illnesses of a serious and long-term nature, resulting in recurring or lengthy absences. Generally, a chronic or long-term health condition, which, if left untreated, would result in a period of incapacity of more than three days, would be considered a serious health condition.

If a husband and wife both work for the Town and each wish to take leave for the birth of a child, adoption or placement of a child in foster care, or to care for a child or parent (but not a parent in-law) with a serious health condition, the husband and wife may only take a combined total of 12 weeks of leave.

B. The following Type of Leave is Covered by This Policy

1. A covered family member's active duty or call to active duty in the Armed Forces.

An employee whose spouse, son, daughter or parent either has been notified of an impending call or order to active military duty or who is already on active duty may take up to 12 weeks of leave for reasons related to, or affected by, the family member's call-up or service. Reasons

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related to the call-up or service includes helping the family member prepare for the departure or caring for children of the service member. The leave may begin as soon as the individual receives the call-up notice. This type of leave would be counted toward the employee's 12-week maximum of FMLA leave in a 12-month period.

2. To care for an injured or ill service member

This leave may extend to up to 26 weeks in a 12-month period for an employee whose spouse, son, daughter, parent or next-of-kin is injured or recovering from an injury suffered while on active military duty and who is unable to perform the duties of the service member's office, grade, rank or rating. An employee is also eligible for this type of leave when the family service member is receiving medical treatment, recuperation or therapy, even if the service member is on a temporary disability retired list.

Employees requesting this type of FMLA leave must provide certification of the family member or next-of-kin's injury, recovery or need for care. This certification is not tied to a serious health condition as for other types of FMLA leave. This is the only type of FMLA leave that may extend an employee's leave entitlement beyond 12 weeks to 26 weeks. Other types of FMLA leave are included with this type of leave totaling the 26 weeks.

An eligible employee can take up to 12 weeks (or up to 26 weeks of leave to care for an injured or ill service member) under this policy during any 12-month period. The Town will measure the 12-month period as a rolling 12-month period measured backward from the date an employee uses any leave under this policy. Each time an employee takes leave, the company will compute the amount of leave the employee has taken under this policy in the last 12 months and subtract it from the 12 weeks (or 26 weeks for the care of an injured or ill service member) of available leave, with the balance remaining being the amount the employee is entitled to take at that time.

If a husband and wife both work for the Town and each wish to take leave to care for a covered injured or ill service member, the husband and wife may only take a combined total of 26 weeks of leave.

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INTERMITTENT LEAVE OR REDUCED WORK SCHEDULE

The employee may take FMLA leave in 12 consecutive weeks, may use the leave intermittently (take a day periodically when needed over the year) or, under certain circumstances, may use the leave to reduce the work week or work day, resulting in a reduced hour schedule. In all cases, the leave may not exceed a total of 12 work weeks (or 26 work weeks to care for an injured or ill service member over a 12-month period).

The Town may temporarily transfer an employee to an available alternative position with equivalent pay and benefits if the alternative position would better accommodate the intermittent or reduced schedule in instances of when leave for the employee or employee's family member is foreseeable; and for planned medical treatment including recovery from a serious health condition, or to care for a child after birth, or placement for adoption or foster care.

For the birth, adoption or foster care of a child, the Town and the employee must mutually agree to the schedule before the employee may take the leave intermittently or work a reduced hour schedule. Leave for birth, adoption or foster care of a child must be taken within one year of the birth or placement of the child.

If the employee is taking leave for a serious health condition or because of the serious health condition of a family member, the employee should try to reach agreement with the Town before taking intermittent leave or working a reduced hour schedule. If this is not possible, then the employee must prove that the use of the leave is medically necessary.

USE OF PAID AND UNPAID LEAVE

Sick leave is payable during FMLA leave upon request by the employee, subject to the discretion of the Department Head, in consultation with Human Resources; and will run concurrently with the FMLA time. Sick leave will be administered in accordance with the Town's Human Resources policies, and various collective bargaining agreements.

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Personal time and vacation time may be used concurrently with the FMLA leave at the employee's request after sick time is exhausted, subject to the discretion of the Department Head, in consultation with Human Resources. Vacation and personal time will be administered in accordance with the Town's Human Resources policies and the various collective bargaining agreements.

An employee who is taking leave for the adoption or foster care of a child must use all paid vacation, personal and family leave prior to being eligible for unpaid leave.

Disability leave for the birth of the child and for an employee's serious health condition including workers' compensation leave (to the extent that it qualifies), may be designated as FMLA leave and will run concurrently with FMLA.

EMPLOYEE STATUS AND BENEFITS DURING A LEAVE

During the FMLA leave period, the Town will continue all health and life insurance coverage at the same level and under the same conditions as if the employee had continued to work. During paid leave, the Town will continue to make payroll deductions to collect the employee's share of the premiums. During unpaid leave, the employee must continue to make these payments either in person or by mail. The employee must make arrangements with the Human Resources Department to collect his/her share of the premiums.

Benefits based on an accrual basis (i.e. vacation, sick time and/or personal time) will continue to accrue during a leave under this policy.

EMPLOYEE STATUS AFTER LEAVE

Upon return from a leave under this policy, the employee is entitled to be restored to the position held when the leave commenced; or to be restored to an equivalent position with the equivalent benefits, pay, and other terms and conditions of employment. Restoration to the same position, pay and benefits upon return from leave is subject to benefit reductions, adverse actions or layoffs as if employed during the FMLA leave period.

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A key employee may be denied FMLA should such denial be necessary to prevent substantial grievous economic injury to the Town.

A key employee is defined as an employee whose salary is among the top 10% of Town employees.

PROCEDURES FOR REQUESTING A LEAVE FOR:

- A). The birth of a child or in order to care for that child; 2) the placement of a child for adoption or foster care and to care for the newly placed child; 3) to care for a spouse, child or parent with a serious health condition; or 4) the serious health condition of the employee
 - Employees requesting this type of leave must provide the Town a 30 day notice when FMLA leave is foreseeable. When the leave is not foreseeable, the employee must give notice within two working days of learning of the need for the leave. If the leave is unforeseeable due to a medical emergency, the employee must give notice as soon as practical by telephone or any electronic means. If the employee is unable to give such notice, then the employee's spouse, family member or other responsible party may give the notice. An employee who is to undergo planned medical treatment is required to make a reasonable effort to schedule the treatment in order to minimize disruptions to the Town's operations.
 - The employee must complete a FMLA leave Request Form, including the reasons associated with the leave request, with a signed approval by his or her department head.
 - The employee is responsible for the completion of the Town of Weymouth Certification of Health Condition Form. Upon completion by the Health Care Provider, the employee must forward this certification form and the FMLA request form (approved and signed by his/her Department Head) directly to Human Resources. Both forms are attached to this policy for your convenience.

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- The Town may ask for certification of the serious health condition. The employee must respond to such a request within 15 days of the request or provide a reasonable explanation for the delay. Failure to provide certification may result in a denial of continuation of the leave. Medical certification may be provided by using the Medical Certification Form. Request for a medical certificate must be made in writing as part of the employer response to the employee's request for leave.
- Certification of the serious health condition must include the date when the condition began, its expected duration and a brief statement of treatment. For a medical leave for the employee's own medical condition, the certification must also include a statement that the employee is unable to perform work of any kind or a statement that the employee is unable to perform the essential functions of his/her position. For a family member who is seriously ill, the certification must include a statement that the patient, the family member, requires assistance and that the employee's presence would be beneficial or desirable.
- If the employee plans to take intermittent leave or work a reduced schedule, the certification must also include dates and the duration of treatment as well as a statement of medical necessity for taking intermittent leave or working a reduced schedule.
- The Town, at its own expense, may require the employee to obtain the opinion of a second health care provider. The second health care provider will be designated or approved by the Town, and is not employed on a regular basis by the Town. If the two opinions differ, the Town may again require, at its expense, that the employee obtain the opinion of a third health care provider who is designated or approved jointly by the Town and the employee.

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- There is a presumption of sick leave during the initial eight weeks for the birth of one child only. Use of sick leave beyond this period must be based upon medical evidence, submitted by the employee's physician.
- The Human Resources Department will provide individual notice of rights and obligations
 to each employee requesting leave within two business days or as soon as practicable. For
 employees on intermittent or recurring leave for the same incident, this notice will be
 provided every three months.
- Employees must provide medical verification within five business days from commencement of medical leave by the health care provider of the employee, or the employee's family or household member. All FMLA leave must be approved two weeks in advance for the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a child.

B). A covered family member's active duty or call to active duty in the Armed Forces or; 2) to care for an injured or ill service member

An employee requesting this type of FMLA leave must provide verbal notice with an explanation of the reason for the needed leave to his/her immediate supervisor who will advise the Human Resources Department. The Leave may commence as soon as the individual receives the call-up notice. If the leave is foreseeable, the immediate supervisor may require the employee to provide a written request for leave and reasons with a copy to the Human Resources Department.

Documentation of the Covered Family Member's Active Duty or Call to Active Duty in the Armed Forces

Employees requesting this type of service member FMLA leave must provide proof of the qualifying family member's call-up or active military service. This documentation may be a copy of the military orders or other official Armed Forces communication.

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Documentation of the Need for Service member FMLA Leave to Care for an Injured or Ill Service member

Employees requesting this type of Service member FMLA leave must provide documentation of the family member's or next-of-kin's injury, recovery or need for care. This documentation may be a copy of the military medical information, orders for treatment, or other official Armed Forces communication pertaining to the service member's injury or illness incurred on active military duty that renders the member medically unfit to perform his/her military duties.

PLEASE NOTE: The leave is not approved until it has been approved by the Department Head and the Director of Human Resources as designated on the FMLA Leave of Absence Form. The Human Resource Department will provide written verification of FMLA approval to the employee indicating rights and obligations within two business days or as soon as practicable.

The employee's privacy will be protected. Only those individuals who need to know, such as the employee's direct supervisor or department head will be made aware of the employee's FMLA leave and the reason.

IF THE EMPLOYEE DOES NOT RETURN TO WORK

If the employee fails to return from the Family Medical Leave of Absence on the authorized return date, or if the request for an extension of the leave is denied and the employee fails to return on the authorized return date, the employee will be considered as having voluntarily resigned and terminated from his/her position. The Human Resources Department will contact the employee to determine the reason for the employee's failure to return to work.

An employee is liable to the Town of Weymouth for health and life insurance premiums during the leave period, or retroactive termination of benefits to the beginning of the leave period unless the employee returns to work for at least 30 days after the leave ends.

FMLA LEAVE OF ABSENCE REQUEST FORM

Employees requesting a Family Medical Leave of Absence should complete this form and submit it to their Department Head for approval and signature. Upon Department Head approval, this form must be forwarded to the Human Resources Department accompanied by a signed Certification of Physician or Practitioner form.

Name:	Dept		
Date of Hire:	Telepl		
□ Expe	cted Due Date: cted Placement Date: doption, foster care, etc.)		
□ Medical □ Empl □ Famil	oyee ly/ Household Member		
Estimated Leave Date Fro	om:To:	<u> </u>	
I wish that my time be all	ocated as follows:		
Order Type	<u>Dates</u>	Hours	
Sick Tim Vacation Unpaid T	Time		
	hours of sick time. hours of vacation ti	ime.	
employee deductions		health and dental benefits by: (check one) add to the Town of Weymouth in accordance	
I understand upon expirate payments to continue my		12 weeks), I will be subject to COBRA	
Employee Signature	Date		
Department Head Signatu	Date		
HR Director or designee	 Date		