



Albert Einstein College of Medicine

FMLA Policy

I. Purpose

As per the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), eligible employees are entitled to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave for specified family and medical reasons, with continuation of group health insurance coverage under the same terms and conditions as if the employee had not taken leave. This policy provides information regarding the eligibility, use and return from FMLA leave.

II. Scope

This policy applies to all Albert Einstein College of Medicine employees. This policy does not apply to pre-doctoral students, students who work under Federal Work Study programs or individuals on qualified scholarships.

III. Policy

A. Eligibility

Employees are eligible for FMLA leave if:

- They have been employed by the Albert Einstein College of Medicine for at least 12 months; and,
- They have completed at least 1,250 hours of service during the 12-month rolling back period prior to the commencement of leave.

Employees are encouraged to contact the Benefits Office to determine their eligibility. The Benefits Office will assess an employee's eligibility based on length of service and hours worked.

An employee's request for FMLA leave will be determined by the Benefits Office once the applicable documents have been received and reviewed.

B. FMLA Leave

For an employee to qualify for up to 12 weeks of FMLA leave, they must be eligible (refer to section III A) and their request for leave must be based on any of the following qualifying reasons:

- For the birth of and to care for a newborn child and bonding with the newborn child ;
- For the placement with the employee of a child for adoption or foster care, and to care for the newly placed child and bonding with the newly-placed child;
- To care for an immediate family member (spouse, child, or parent)
- Due to an employee's inability to work because of their own serious health condition.

- Reasons related to a family member's service in the military, including qualifying exigency leave and military caregiver leave.

Leave to care for a newborn child, to bond with the newborn child or for a newly placed child must conclude within the first 12 months after the birth or placement of the child.

An eligible employee is entitled to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected FMLA leave during a 12-month rolling period (e.g., 12 months measured backward from the date the employee seeks to use the leave). In the event both spouses are employed by Albert Einstein College of Medicine, and they take FMLA for any of the following reasons, they are entitled to a combined total of 12 weeks of FMLA:

- For the birth of and to care for a newborn child and bonding with the newborn child;
- For the placement of a child for adoption or foster care, and to care for the newly placed child and bonding with the newly placed child; and,
- To care for an employee's parent who has a serious health condition.

Both spouses are entitled to take up to 12 weeks of FMLA leave for any of the following reasons:

- the care of a spouse or son or daughter under the age of 18 years, or 18 years or older and incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical disability;
- a serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the essential functions of his or her job; and
- any qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the employee's spouse, son, daughter, or parent is a military member on "covered active duty".

C. FMLA and Paid Family Leave

New York Paid Family Leave Law provides up to 12 weeks of paid leave during a 12-month rolling back period for the following qualifying reasons:

- To provide care for a qualified family member's serious health condition;
- To bond with their child during the first 12 months after the child's birth, or during the first 12 months after placement of the child for adoption or foster care;
- To attend to obligations because the spouse, child, or parent of the employee is on active duty or has been notified of an impending call to active duty in a foreign country.

When leave qualifies as family leave under both the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), and Paid Family Leave (PFL), leave entitlements under both laws may not be stacked. Employees may not receive more than the maximum family leave available under either PFL or FMLA, as applicable.

Please refer to Einstein's Paid Family Leave Policy for more information.

D. FMLA Military Exigency Leave

An eligible employee is entitled to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid FMLA Military Exigency Leave during a 12-month rolling period (e.g., 12 months measured backward from the date the employee seeks to use the leave).

For an employee to qualify for up to 12 weeks of FMLA Military Exigency Leave, they must be eligible (refer to section III A) and they must request the leave for any of the following reasons, arising out of the fact that the employee's spouse, son or daughter of any age or parent is a "covered military member" on "covered active duty" or has been notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty in the Armed Forces (including the National Guard and Reserves):

- The short-notice deployment of a covered family member (e.g., within seven or less calendar days prior to the date of deployment);
- Attendance at military events and related activities, such as pre-deployment briefings and family support sessions;
- Time needed to provide or arrange for childcare or participate in school-related activities with respect to a child or ward of the covered family member;
- Time needed to make or update financial and legal arrangements relating to the covered family member or act as the covered family member's representative with respect to military service benefits;
- Time needed to participate in counseling, where the need for counseling arises from the covered member's active duty or call to active duty;
- To spend up to 15 days with a covered family member on short-term rest and recuperation leave during the period of deployment;
- Post-deployment activities within 90 days of the end of the military member's covered active duty, including any official ceremony sponsored by the military, as well as exigencies arising from the death of a covered family member while on active duty status;
- Other activities if Albert Einstein College of Medicine and the employee agree that such leave shall qualify as an exigency and agree to both the timing and duration of the leave.

E. FMLA Military Caregiver Leave

An eligible employee is entitled to a combined total of 26 weeks of leave for any FMLA qualifying reason during the single 12 month period, provided that the employee is entitled to no more than 12 weeks of leave for one or more of the following reasons: because of the birth of a son or daughter of the employee and in order to care for such son or daughter; because of the placement of a son or daughter with the employee for adoption or foster care; in order to care for the spouse, son, daughter, or parent with a serious health condition; because of the employee's own serious health condition; or because of a qualifying exigency.

For an employee to qualify for up to 26 weeks of FMLA Military Caregiver Leave, they must be eligible (refer to section III A) and they must request the leave to care for their spouse, child, parent or next-of-kin, who is also a "covered service member" of the United States Armed Forces (including a member of the National Guard or Reserves) with a "serious injury or illness."

Military Caregiver Leave is to be applied on a per-covered service member, per-injury basis. Except for military caregiver leave, FMLA leave is still limited to 12 weeks within a 12-month rolling period for all other qualifying reasons.

An employee's 12- or 26-week FMLA entitlement runs concurrently with all other applicable unpaid leaves including, but not limited to, short-term and long-term disability, and Workers' Compensation. Employees may substitute accrued paid leave for unpaid FMLA leave as discussed below.

F. Intermittent FMLA Leave

The 12 weeks of FMLA leave taken for the employee's own or covered family member's (including covered service members) serious health condition or qualifying exigencies may be taken in a single period (consecutively) or intermittently (in separate blocks of time), as based on certified medical necessity.

When leave is needed for planned medical treatment, the employee must make a reasonable effort to schedule treatment so as not to unduly disrupt operations. In the event a medical appointment is scheduled during an employee's regular shift, the employee should provide advance notice of the medical appointment to their supervisor to allow for the department to plan accordingly and ensure appropriate staff coverage.

The department's usual call-in procedures must be followed when reporting an absence due to intermittent FMLA. At the time the employee calls in to report the absence due to FMLA, the employee must state whether the absence is related to themselves or for a covered family member's approved FMLA condition.

G. FMLA & Other Leaves of Absence

FMLA leave runs concurrently with other qualifying leaves of absences. Absences which qualify for workers' compensation, disability benefits under federal or state law, an Einstein benefit plan, or a union benefit plan; or are otherwise covered under a collective bargaining agreement (such as sick time for personal illness/injury, or maternity/paternity leave purposes) or an Einstein policy may also be counted as FMLA leave if (a) the underlying reason for the absence qualifies as FMLA leave, and (b) the employee is eligible for FMLA leave.

H. Substitution of Paid Leave during FMLA

FMLA provides eligible employees with unpaid job-protected leave for specified family and medical reasons for up to 12 weeks within a 12-month rolling back period. FMLA leave may be paid or unpaid depending on the circumstances, as outlined below.

I. FMLA Leave - Employee's Own Serious Health Condition

If an employee is on an approved FMLA leave because of his or her own serious health condition, his or her available accrued sick hours will be utilized for pay purposes. For maternity FMLA, accrued sick hours will only be used for the period in which the employee's physician deems the employee disabled and unable to return to work either pre-natal or post-natal while recovering from childbirth.

Upon the exhaustion of accrued sick hours and if still deemed unable to return to work, the employee (if eligible) may be paid under Einstein's Supplemental Sick Pay Plan and/or New York State Disability Benefits, in accordance with the requirements and conditions set forth in such plans. Supplemental sick pay is paid at the rate of two-thirds of the employee's average weekly salary, up to a prescribed weekly limit.

An employee on an approved FMLA leave for their own serious health condition may request to utilize accrued vacation hours, for pay purposes if:

- They are in receipt of supplemental sick pay, i.e., two-thirds of their average weekly salary (up to a prescribed weekly limit), and want to use a portion of their accrued vacation hours to top up their pay to receive 100% of their salary in total, **OR**
- They have exhausted their accrued sick hours and have exhausted (or are not eligible for), supplemental sick pay or New York State Disability benefits.

Employees requesting to utilize vacation hours must do so in writing to the [Benefits Office](#).

Einstein will count applicable paid leave taken for a FMLA qualifying reason toward an employee's 12- or 26-week FMLA entitlement. This applicable leave will run concurrently with and count toward an employee's 12- or 26-week FMLA entitlement. Once such accrued benefits are exhausted, the balance of the FMLA leave will be without pay.

J. FMLA Leave – Family

An employee may use up to 56 hours of accrued sick time under New York City's Earned Safe and Sick Time Act (ESSTA). ESSTA will run concurrently with FMLA, Paid Family Leave (PFL) and other applicable policies for leave taken in relation to a family member.

An employee may request to utilize available accrued vacation hours during an approved FMLA leave taken in relation to family.

Employees requesting to utilize vacation hours must do so in writing to the [Benefits Office](#).

Einstein will count applicable paid leave taken for a FMLA qualifying reason toward an employee's 12- or 26-week FMLA entitlement. This applicable leave will run concurrently with and count toward an employee's 12- or 26-week FMLA entitlement. Once such accrued benefits are exhausted, the balance of the FMLA leave will be without pay.

K. Notice

Where reasonable and practicable, the employee must give at least 30 days' advance notice prior to the commencement of a FMLA leave. If proper notice is not given, leave may be denied or delayed unless there is a reasonable explanation for the delay.

If the need for FMLA leave is not foreseeable, notice must be given by the employee as soon as possible and practicable. Employees must advise their supervisor as soon as they know of the need for and expected duration of the leave (except in cases of extreme medical emergencies), and generally within two business days of the time they know of the need for leave. Notice may be given by telephone, e-mail, or other similar methods. In all cases, whether leave is taken intermittently or continuously, the employee, where practicable, must make a reasonable effort to schedule their leave so as not to interrupt business operations unduly.

The Benefits Office will notify the employee requesting leave whether they are eligible for FMLA. If the employee is eligible, the notice will indicate any additional information required and describe the employee's rights and responsibilities. If the employee is not eligible, the reason for the ineligibility will be provided to the employee.

Upon providing sufficient information, the employee will be notified whether the absence has been designated as FMLA leave and the amount of leave to be counted towards the employee's leave entitlement. The employee will also be notified if the leave is not designated as FMLA leave due to insufficient information or a non-qualifying reason. The absence may provisionally be designated, at the outset, as FMLA leave, subject to submission of sufficient information.

During designated FMLA leave, if the need for FMLA leave changes, the employee must inform the Benefits office of the change in circumstances when the employee first becomes aware of the change in circumstances.

L. Certification

The employee must provide medical certification from a health care provider to confirm that the employee or employee's child, spouse or parent has a serious health condition or that service member leave is required.

An employee requesting leave for a qualifying exigency should provide documentation pertaining to the exigency, including a copy of their family member's military orders, except where military necessity or other circumstances make it impossible or unreasonable to do so.

Medical certification by a health care provider or certification of a qualifying exigency must be provided within 15 days from the date the certification was sent to the employee unless it is not possible to do so. Failure to provide the required certification on time may impact the employee's ability to take the leave as requested.

Albert Einstein College of Medicine may seek clarification or authentication of information provided on a medical certification form and may require an opinion from a second health care provider at its expense to verify any information in the medical certification.

Albert Einstein College of Medicine requires that the serious medical condition be recertified every 30 days except for leave related to pregnancy or childbirth or where the minimum duration of the serious health condition at issue is less than 30 days. For employees requesting intermittent or reduced leave for periods more than 3 months, Albert Einstein College of Medicine requires recertification every 3 months. In addition, employees are required to report periodically on their status and intent to return to work. If the circumstances of an employee's leave change and the employee can return to work earlier than originally indicated, the employee is responsible to notify the Benefits Office at least two days prior to the date that they intend to return to work.

M. Accrual of Benefits (e.g., vacation, sick time, personal days)

During FMLA leave that runs concurrently with paid leave, the employee's benefits that operate on an accrual basis, such as sick, personal and vacation days, will continue to accrue. During unpaid FMLA leave, these benefits will cease to accrue.

N. Health Benefits

If an employee is enrolled in a health plan sponsored by Albert Einstein College of Medicine, health benefits continue during FMLA leave. The employee must continue to make any normal contributions to the cost of the insurance premiums that are usually made through payroll deductions.

An employee on unpaid FMLA leave must arrange with the Benefits Office to pay their normal contributions to maintain insurance coverage. If benefit premiums are not received benefits may be terminated.

Union-represented employees should contact their Benefit Fund Office so that they can comply with the requirements of their benefit fund during FMLA leave.

All other benefits will be governed in accordance with the terms of each benefit plan.

O. Return to Work

Upon the timely return from FMLA, eligible employees are entitled to be reinstated to their former position or an equivalent position with equivalent employment benefits, pay, and other terms and conditions of employment. Exceptions to this provision may apply if business circumstances have changed (e.g., if the employee's position is no longer available due to a job elimination). Exceptions may also apply for certain highly compensated employees.

Before an employee is permitted to return from medical leave, they will be required to present to the Benefits Office a certification from their own physician indicating that they can return to work and perform the essential functions of their position, with or without a reasonable accommodation. The Benefits Office will assess the certification provided and may request additional information. Where required, reasonable accommodation will be considered for any disability the employee may have in accordance with applicable laws.

P. Contact & Additional Information

To apply for an FMLA leave or to obtain further information concerning an FMLA leave, employees should contact the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Benefits Office at **(718) 430-2547**.

Flow charts demonstrating the **FMLA Process** and **FMLA Paid Leave Options** can be found on the Human Resources webpage under [Policies and Procedures](#).

IV. Definitions

12 Month Rolling Period – the 12-month period measured backward from the date that an employee seeks to use FMLA leave.

Consecutive FMLA Leave – Leave taken as one continuous block of time, as based on certified medical necessity.

Disability – The FMLA regulations define a disability as a temporary or permanent physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of an individual.

Family Members – Covered family members under the FMLA Act are the employee's spouse, son or daughter who is either under 18 years of age, or 18 years of age or older and incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical disability or parent.

FMLA – The Family and Medical Leave Act is a federal law which provides eligible employees with an unpaid leave of absence for up to 12 weeks within a 12-month rolling back period under certain circumstances.

In Loco Parentis – A relationship in which a person puts themselves in the situation of a parent by assuming and discharging the obligations of a parent to a child. Under the FMLA, persons who are in loco parentis include those with day-to-day responsibilities to care for or financially support a child.

Intermittent FMLA Leave – Leave taken in separate blocks of time for a single qualifying reason, as based on certified medical necessity.

Parent – A biological, adoptive, step or foster mother or father, or someone who stood in loco parentis to the employee when they were a minor.

Serious Health Condition – A serious health condition such as an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves either inpatient care or continuing treatment by a health care provider.

Son or daughter – a biological, adopted, or foster child, a stepchild, a legal ward, or a child of a person standing in loco parentis who is either under 18 years of age, or 18 years of age or older and incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical disability.

Spouse – a husband or wife as recognized in the state where the employee was married, including, those in same-sex marriages.

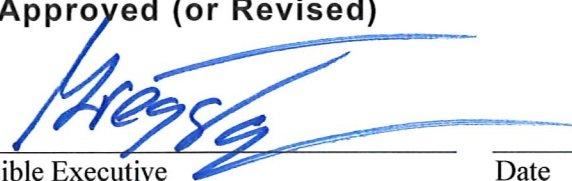
V. Effective Date

Effective as of: 20 November 2017.

VI. Policy Management and Responsibilities

Einstein's Human Resources department is the Responsible Office under this Policy. Einstein's Associate Dean for Finance and Administration is the Responsible Executive, and Einstein's Vice President for Human Resources and Diversity is the Responsible Officer for the management of this policy.

VII. Approved (or Revised)


Responsible Executive


Date