**Family and Medical Leave, LMC Model Policy**

*League models are thoughtfully developed by our staff for a city’s consideration. Models should be customized as appropriate for an individual city’s circumstances in consultation with the city’s attorney. Helpful background information on this model may be found in the Information Memo [“Family and Medical Leave Act”.](https://www.lmc.org/resources/family-and-medical-leave-act/)*

**This icon marks places where the city must customize the model. They offer additional provisions, optional language, or comments for your consideration. The icon, and language you do not wish to include, should be deleted from this model before use. Make other changes, as needed, to customize the model for your city.**

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**At the state level, beginning January 1, 2026, the Minnesota Paid Leave law will create a state-administered mandatory paid family and medical leave insurance program. While similar to FMLA, the MN Paid Leave law affords more protection to employees in several areas. This Model Policy will be reviewed and updated once final guidance from DEED becomes available. In the meantime, be sure to visit the League’s FAQ page on our website for frequently asked questions regarding MN Paid Leave:** [**https://www.lmc.org/resources/paid-family-and-medical-leave-law-faqs/**](https://www.lmc.org/resources/paid-family-and-medical-leave-law-faqs/)**.**

City of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Minnesota

Family and Medical Leave Act Policy

## ELIGIBILITY

To qualify to take Family and Medical Leave Act (“FMLA”) leave under this policy, an employee must meet all the following conditions:

* Have worked for the City for 12 months (or 52 weeks) prior to the date the leave is to commence. The 12 months or 52 weeks need not have been consecutive; however, the City will not consider any service 7 years prior to the employee’s most recent hire date.

*Optional: unless the break was due to National Guard or Reserves military service obligation*.

* Have worked at least 1,250 hours during the 12-month period prior to the date when the leave is requested to commence. The principles established under the Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”) determine the number of hours worked by an employee.

*Optional: The 1250 hours include only on-the-clock hours worked and do not include leave, PTO, or vacation hours*.

## TYPES OF LEAVE COVERED BY FMLA

Leave will be granted to all eligible employees for any of the following reasons:

* The birth of a child, including prenatal care, or placement of a child with the employee for adoption or foster care;
* To care for a spouse, child, or parent who has a serious health condition;
* Due to a serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the essential functions of the position;
* A covered military member’s active duty or call to duty or to care for a covered military member (Military Caregiver and Qualified Exigency Leave) (described below).

## DEFINITIONS

* **“Spouse”** does not include domestic partners or common-law spouses.
* **“Caring for”** a covered family member includes psychological as well as physical care. It also includes acquiring care and sharing care duties. An eligible **“child,”** with some exceptions, is under 18 years of age.
* An eligible **“parent”** includes a biological parent or a person who stood in the place of a parent.

*Optional: Charged with parental rights, duties, and responsibilities over the employee when the employee was under the age of 18.*

* **“Serious Health Condition”** means an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves one of the following:
* **Hospital Care**: Any period of incapacity or treatment connected with inpatient care (i.e., an overnight stay) in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical care facility;
* **Pregnancy**: Any period of incapacity due to pregnancy, prenatal medical care or childbirth;
* **Absence Plus Treatment:** A period of incapacity of more than three consecutive calendar days that also involves continuing treatment by or under the supervision of a health care provider.
* **Chronic Conditions Requiring Treatments**: An incapacity from a chronic condition which requires periodic visits for treatment by a health care provider, continues over an extended period of time, and may cause episodic rather than a continuing period of incapacity;
* **Permanent/Long-Term Conditions Requiring Supervision**
	+ **Multiple Treatments:** Any period of absence to receive multiple treatments (including any period of recovery therefrom) by a health care provider or by a provider of health care services under orders of, or on referral by, a health care provider.

## LENGTH AND AMOUNT OF LEAVE

The length of FMLA leave is not to exceed twelve (12) weeks in any twelve (12) month period. The leave year is calculated based on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_basis.

*Mandatory: You must pick one of 3 options: (1) Rolling backward; (2) Fixed or calendar date; or (3) Looking forward.*

The entitlement to FMLA leave for the birth or placement of a child for adoption expires twelve (12) months after the birth or placement of that child.

*Optional: Special Rule Applicable to Spouses who are Both Employed by the City: If the City employs both spouses, the combined total Family and Medical Leave to which they will be entitled together will be 12 weeks in any 12-month period if the leave is taken as (1) a Family Illness Leave to care for the employee’s parent or (2) Birth, Adoption and Child Care Leave*.

*Please note: The Minnesota Human Rights Act protects employees from discrimination based on “marital status,” which is defined as “whether a person is single, married, remarried, divorced, separated, or a surviving spouse and, in employment cases, includes protection against discrimination on the basis of the identity, situation, actions, or beliefs of a spouse or former spouse.” §363A.02, subd. 24. It is unclear if employers enforcing the FMLA provision allowing employers to limit the amount of leave for a married couple to a total of 12 weeks constitutes a violation of Minnesota Statute § 363A.02, Subd. 24. As a result, cities should consult with legal counsel for advice when drafting this language.*

## HOW LEAVE MAY BE TAKEN

FMLA leave may be taken for 12 (or less) consecutive weeks, may be used intermittently (a day periodically when needed), or may be used to reduce the workweek or workday, resulting in a reduced work schedule. In all cases, the leave may not exceed a total of 12 workweeks.

Intermittent leave may be taken when medically necessary for the employee’s serious health condition or to care for a family member with a serious health condition. Intermittent leave must be documented in the medical certification form as medically necessary.

If an employee is taking intermittent leave or leave on a reduced schedule for planned medical treatment, the employee must make a reasonable effort to schedule the treatment so as to not disrupt the City’s business.

In instances when intermittent or reduced schedule leave for the employee or employee's family member is foreseeable or is for planned medical treatment, including recovery from a serious health condition, the City 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.

Intermittent/reduced scheduled leave may be taken to care for a newborn or newly placed adopted or foster care child only with the City’s approval.

## PROCEDURE FOR REQUESTING LEAVE AND NOTICE

All employees requesting FMLA leave must provide written or verbal notice of the need for the leave to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*Insert the title of the person to whom notice must be given.*

When the need for the leave is foreseeable, the employee must give verbal or written notice to their supervisor at least thirty (30) days prior to the date on which leave is to begin.

If thirty (30) days’ notice cannot be given, the employee is required to give as much notice as practicable, including following required call-in procedures.

*Optional: If an employee fails to give thirty (30) days’ notice for a foreseeable leave with no reasonable explanation for the delay, the leave may be denied until thirty (30) days after the employee provides notice.*

The City requires an employee on FMLA leave to report periodically on the employee’s status and intent to return to work.

## CERTIFICATION AND DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

For leave due to an employee’s serious health condition or that of an employee’s family member, the City will require the completion of a Medical Certification form by the attending physician or practitioner. The form must be submitted by the employee to the City Administrator within fifteen (15) calendar days after leave is requested. If the form is not submitted in a timely fashion, the employee must provide a reasonable explanation for the delay. Failure to provide medical certification may result in a denial or delay of the leave.

When leave is due to an employee’s own serious health condition, a fitness for duty certification (FFD) will be required before an employee can return to work. Failure to timely provide such certification may eliminate or delay an employee’s right to reinstatement under the FMLA.

If an employee is using intermittent leave and reasonable safety concerns exist regarding the employee’s ability to perform his or her duties, a FFD certificate may be required as frequently as every 30 days during periods when the employee has used intermittent leave.

Recertification of leave may be required if the employee requests an extension of the original length approved by the City or if the circumstances regarding the leave have changed. Additionally, recertification may be required if there is a question as to the validity of the certification or if the employee is unable to return to work due to the serious health condition.

## SECOND AND THIRD MEDICAL OPINIONS

*This section is optional. A city may, but is not required to, use one of these optional policy statements:*

*Optional Short version: The City may request a second, and in certain circumstances, a third medical opinion.*

*Optional Long version: The City may require an employee obtain a second opinion from a provider which the City selects. If necessary to resolve a conflict between the original certification and the second opinion, the City may require the opinion of a third doctor. This third opinion will be considered final. An employee will be provisionally entitled to leave and benefits under the FMLA pending the second and/or third opinion.*

## ANNUAL MEDICAL CERTIFICATION AND RECERTIFICATION

Where the employee's need for leave due to the employee's own serious health condition lasts beyond a single leave year, the City will require employees to provide a new medical certification in each subsequent leave year.

*Optional: Such new medical certifications are subject to the provisions for authentication and clarification and second and third opinions.*

## REINSTATEMENT

Employees returning from Family and Medical Leave will be reinstated in the same position or a position equivalent in pay, benefits, and other terms and conditions of employment.

*Optional: An employee on FMLA leave has no greater right to reinstatement or to other benefits and conditions of employment than if the employee had been continuously employed during the FMLA leave period.*

## GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE AND OTHER BENEFITS, CONCURRENT LEAVE AND SUBSTITUTION OF PAID LEAVE

An employee granted leave under this policy will continue to be covered under the City's group health and dental insurance plan under the same conditions and at the same level of City contribution as would have been provided had the employee been continuously employed during the leave period. The employee will be required to continue payment of the employee portion of group insurance coverage while on leave. Arrangements for payment of the employee's portion of premiums must be made by the employee with the City.

*Each City may have a different method of collecting the employee’s share of the insurance premium. This should be addressed with employees.*

If there are changes in the City's contribution levels while the employee is on leave, those changes will take place as if the employee were still on the job.

Rights to additional continued benefits will depend on whether leave is paid or unpaid. Employees may choose, but are not required, to use disability leave benefits (short-term disability or long-term disability), accrued vacation, PTO, Sick Leave/Earned Sick and Safe Time leave benefits concurrently with FMLA.

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*Minnesota state laws may limit an employer’s ability to require an employee to use paid leave during the unpaid FMLA leave. For example, Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry (DLI) has indicated it is an employee’s right to choose to use accrued Earned Sick and Safe Time (ESST) for eligible ESST absences. Additionally, the Minnesota Paid Leave program, which takes effect January 1, 2026, prohibits employers from requiring employees to supplement Minnesota Paid Leave benefits with supplemental benefits (i.e. vacation, sick, PTO).*



 When federal FMLA leave is also used for a covered purpose under the Minnesota Women’s Economic Security Act (WESA) pregnancy and parenting leave, (with the exception of paid or unpaid leave taken for prenatal care medical appointments), the federal FMLA leave will run concurrently with the 12-week MN WESA pregnancy and parenting leave. (Refer to [MN WESA FAQs](https://www.dli.mn.gov/business/employment-practices/womens-economic-security-act-wesa-faqs#:~:text=No%2C%20Minnesota%20pregnancy%20and%20parental,leave%20in%20that%20same%20year.)).

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*A City’s FMLA policy should be clear that Minnesota Women’s Economic Security Act (WESA) Pregnancy and Parenting Leave runs concurrently with FMLA when the leave is for the same purpose. By way of example, a Minnesota WESA Pregnancy and Parenting Leave should clearly state that Minnesota WESA Pregnancy and Parental leave will run concurrently with FMLA and cannot be utilized to extend FMLA or WESA Pregnancy and Parenting leave beyond twelve weeks. However, pursuant to Minnesota Statute § 181.943(c), the 12-week leave under the WESA pregnancy and parenting leave law cannot be reduced by any period of paid or unpaid leave taken for prenatal care medical appointments.*

## FAILURE TO RETURN TO WORK AFTER FMLA

Under certain circumstances, if the employee does not return to work at the end of the FMLA leave for at least 30 calendar days, the City may require the employee to repay the portion of the monthly cost paid by the City for group health plan benefits. The City may also require the employee to repay any amounts the City paid on the employee’s behalf to maintain benefits other than group health plan benefits.

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*This section is optional. A city may, but is not required to, use this optional policy provision:*

*If an employee does not return to work following 12 weeks of FMLA leave, the employee may be subject to COBRA continuation.*

*If the employee fails to pay the City a portion of the premiums for which they are responsible during the FMLA leave and the employee fails to return to work, coverage may end. Loss of coverage for failure to pay premiums is not a qualifying event for purposes of continuation coverage under COBRA.*

*If the employee does not return from the FMLA leave and coverage ended sometime during the FMLA leave due to lack of payment, there is no COBRA election available. For COBRA to apply, the employee must have been covered on the day before the qualifying event. In this situation, the qualifying event would occur at the time the employee did not return from the leave*.



ACTIVITIES PROHIBITED DURING FMLA*- This section is optional pursuant to* [*29 CFR 825.216(e )*](https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/29/825.216)*. A city may, but is not required to, use this optional policy provision but incorporating this language will require the city to already have in place a uniformly-applied policy governing outside or supplemental employment.*

*While on leave and pursuant to city policy [insert uniformly applied policy section governing outside or supplemental employment], [insert outside employment limitations; i.e., employees may not receive compensation from outside employment performed during hours for which the employee is also being compensated by the city, including use of accrued vacation or other paid time off].*

**SENIORITY- *This section is optional. A city may, but is not required to, use this optional policy provision.***

*Unless required by a contract provision, seniority does not accrue during any period of unpaid FMLA except as allowed when the leave is covered by worker’s compensation. However, seniority accrued prior to commencement of FMLA leave will not be lost*.

*Make sure you check your union contracts or other policies on this issue. If seniority accrues while an employee is taking vacation, then you can’t deny it to an employee who uses vacation during FMLA leave.*



**UNPAID MEDICAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE** - ***This section is optional. A city may, but is not required to, use this optional policy provision.***

*If an employee is ineligible for FMLA leave or has exhausted available FMLA leave benefits, it is the policy of the City to consider an employee’s request for a medical or personal leave of absence. The amount of medical leave available to each employee will be determined on a case-by-case basis depending on the position held, staffing requirements, the reasons for the leave, and the anticipated return-to-work date.*

*Employees who take unpaid medical leave are not guaranteed to return to the same position held prior to taking leave. However, employees requiring an unpaid leave of absence as a reasonable accommodation for a disability should contact [insert individual contact] and may be entitled to job reinstatement rights under state and federal law.*

*Employees seeking a medical leave of absence will be required to present medical documentation to support the need for the leave, on-going documentation to support the need for continued leave, and documentation to support a return to work.*

*During Unpaid Medical Leave, employees will be expected to keep in regular contact with human resources. When you anticipate your return to work, please notify human resources of your expected return date at least one week before the end of your leave.*

*Employees on an Unpaid Medical Leave of Absence may be subject to COBRA notice and continuation benefits and will be solely responsible for payment of the entire COBRA.*

*Failure to keep in touch with management during your leave, failure to advise management of your availability to return to work, or failure to return to work following leave will be considered a voluntary resignation of your employment.*



**OTHER LEAVES AND POLICIES -** ***This section is optional****.* ***A city may, but is not required to, create a section that cross references the city’s policies on the Minnesota WESA Parenting Leave Act and other applicable statutes, city ordinances or city policies.***

## FMLA – QUALIFIED EXIGENCY AND MILTARY CAREGIVER LEAVE

**Qualified Exigency**

Eligible employees whose spouse, son, daughter, or parent either has been notified of an impending call or order to covered active military duty or who is already on covered 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.

The qualifying exigency must be one of the following: (1) short-notice deployment; (2) military events and activities; (3) childcare and school activities; (3) financial and legal arrangements; (5) counseling; (6) rest and recuperation; (7) post-deployment activities; (8) parental care; or (9) additional activities that arise out of active duty, provided that the employer and employee agree, including agreement on timing and duration of the leave.

**Military Caregiver Leave**

An employee eligible for FMLA leave who is the spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin of a covered servicemember may take up to 26 weeks in a single 12-month period to care for that servicemember.

The family member must be a current member of the Armed Forces (including a member of the National Guard or Reserves), who has a serious injury or illness incurred in the line of duty on active duty for which they are undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, or otherwise is on outpatient status or on the temporary disability retired list. Eligible employees may not take leave under this provision to care for former members of the Armed Forces, former members of the National Guard and Reserves, or members on the permanent disability retired list.

**Definitions for this section**

* A **“son or daughter of a covered servicemember**” means the covered servicemember’s biological, adopted, or foster child, stepchild, legal ward, or a child for whom the covered servicemember stood in loco parentis, and who is of any age.
* A “**parent of a covered servicemember**” means a covered servicemember’s biological, adoptive, step, or foster father or mother, or any other individual who stood in loco parentis to the covered servicemember. This term does not include parents “in law.”
* The “**next of kin of a covered servicemember**” is the nearest blood relative, other than the covered servicemember’s spouse, parent, son, or daughter, in the following order of priority: blood relatives who have been granted legal custody of the servicemember by court decree or statutory provisions, brothers and sisters, grandparents, aunts and uncles, and first cousins, unless the covered servicemember has specifically designated in writing another blood relative as their nearest blood relative for purposes of military caregiver leave under the FMLA. When no such designation is made, and there are multiple family members with the same level of relationship to the covered servicemember, all such family members shall be considered the covered servicemember’s next of kin and may take FMLA leave to provide care to the covered servicemember, either consecutively or simultaneously. When such designation has been made, the designated individual shall be deemed to be the covered servicemember’s only next of kin.
* **“Covered active duty”** means:
	+ “Covered active duty” for members of a regular component of the Armed Forces means duty during deployment of the member with the Armed Forces to a foreign country.
	+ “Covered active duty” for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces (members of the U.S. National Guard and Reserves) means duty during deployment of the member with the Armed Forces to a foreign country under a call or order to active duty in a contingency operation as defined in section 101(a)(13)(B) of Title 10 of the United States Code.
* **“Covered servicemember”** means:
	+ An Armed Forces member (including the National Guard or Reserves) undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy or otherwise in outpatient status or on the temporary disability retired list, for a serious injury or illness”; or
	+ A veteran who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, for a serious injury or illness and who was a member of the Armed Forces (including a member of the National Guard or Reserves) at any time during the period of 5 years preceding the date on which the veteran undergoes that medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy.
* **“Serious injury or illness”** means:
	+ In the case of a member of the Armed Forces (including a member of the National Guard or Reserves), means an injury or illness that was incurred by the member in line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces (or existed before the beginning of the member’s active duty and was aggravated by service in line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces) and that may render the member medically unfit to perform the duties of the member’s office, grade, rank, or rating; and
	+ In the case of a veteran who was a member of the Armed Forces (including a member of the National Guard or Reserves) at any time during a period when the person was a covered servicemember, means a qualifying (as defined by the Secretary of Labor) injury or illness incurred by a covered servicemember in the line of duty on active duty that may render the servicemember medically unfit to perform the duties of his or her office, grade, rank or rating.

**AMOUNT OF LEAVE – QUALIFIED EXIGENCY**

An eligible employee can take up to 12 weeks of leave for a qualified exigency.

**AMOUNT OF LEAVE – MILITARY CAREGIVER**

An eligible employee taking military caregiver leave is entitled to 26 workweeks of leave during a “single 12-month period.” The “single 12-month period” begins on the first day the eligible employee takes FMLA leave to care for a covered servicemember and ends 12 months after that date.

Leave taken for any FMLA reason counts towards the 26-week entitlement. If an employee does not take all 26 workweeks of leave to care for a covered servicemember during this “single 12-month period,” the remaining part of the 26 workweeks of leave entitlement to care for the covered servicemember is forfeited. 29 C.F.R. § 825.127(e)(1) (2017).

**CERTIFICATION OF QUALIFYING EXIGENCY FOR MILITARY FAMILY LEAVE**

The City will require certification of the qualifying exigency for military family leave. 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 leave. This certification will be provided using the DOL Certification of Qualifying Exigency for Military Family Leave.

**CERTIFICATION FOR SERIOUS INJURY OR ILLNESS OF COVERED SERVICEMEMBER FOR MILITARY FAMILY LEAVE**

The City will require certification for the serious injury or illness of the covered servicemember. 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 leave. This certification will be provided using the DOL Certification for Serious Injury or Illness of Covered Servicemember.

All other provisions of the FMLA policy, including Use of Paid Leave, Employee Status and Benefits During Leave, Procedure for Requesting Leave, and Benefits During Leave and Reinstatement, are outlined above in the FMLA policy.