A simple explanation of two complex laws.



Family Medical Leave Act

Americans with Disabilities Act





You Your business Your employees

FMLA

Family Medical Leave Act ADA

Americans with Disabilities Act



FMLA

Family Medical Leave Act



- Federal law in 1993
 - 50 or more employees



What is the FMLA?

- Unpaid time off
 - Balance work and family
- Protect employee's job

reinstate position

- Maintain group health insurance
 - same terms



Who is eligible? 3 criteria

- 1 Minimum of 12 months service
- 2 1,250 hours in previous 12 months
- 3 50 employees in a 75-mile radius



Qualifying reasons.







How much time?

- 12 workweeks of unpaid leave
- 26 workweeks for military family member
- Based on work schedule

Example

40 x 12 = 480
HOURS WEEKS HOURS

USE OVER 12-MONTH PERIOD



Continuous



Intermittent



Reduced

















Not required:

- Intermittent
- Reduced

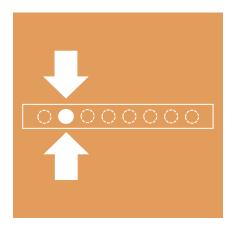








Certified by health care provider



How often and how long





3X Frequency

4 Duration



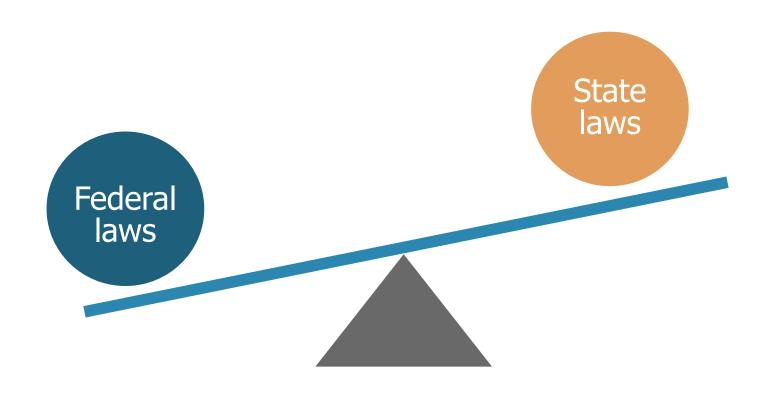
1 Frequency

8 Duration

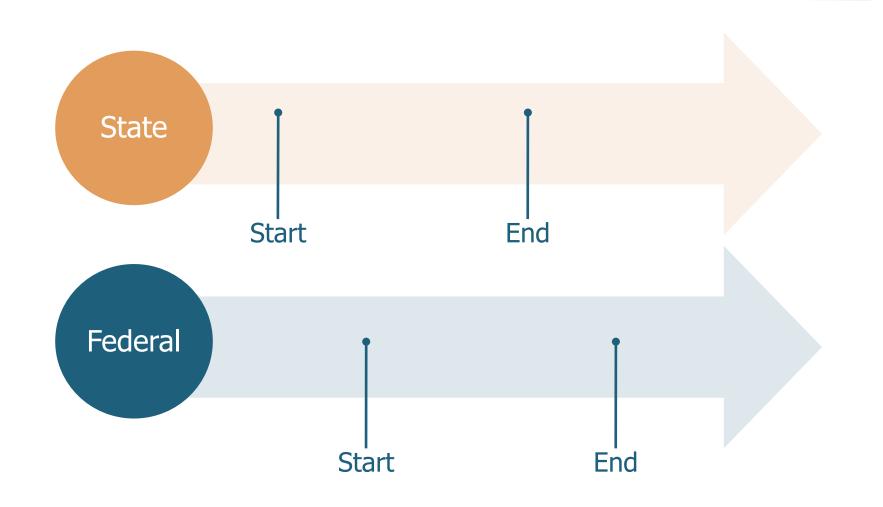




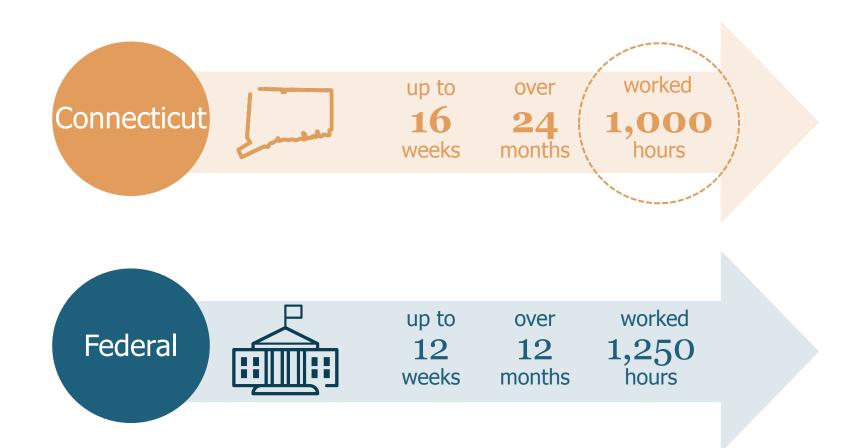




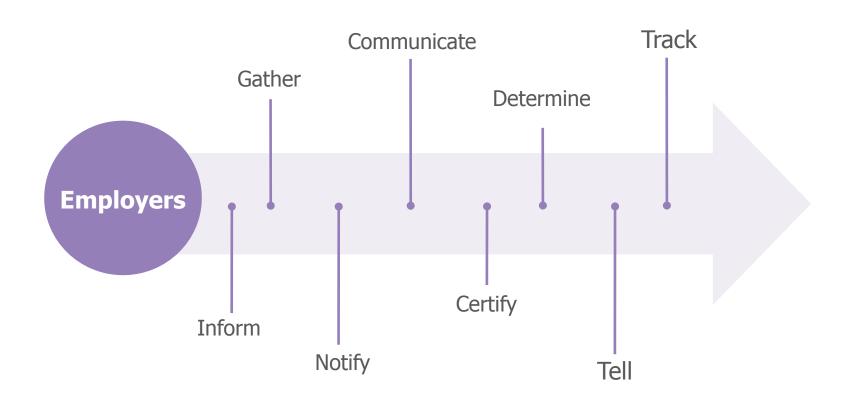














Prominently display posters

Provide information on FMLA rights

Employers
Inform

Explain rights in employee handbook



Employers

Notify

Foreseeable: 30-day notice

Childbirth

Adoption/foster

Medical treatment

Not foreseeable

Sudden change

Unknown start

Notify employer



Determine eligibility

Notification by mail within five days

Must explain why not eligible

Employers

Certify



Determine

Employers

Intermittent: Frequency/duration -----

Continuous: Number of hours -----

Denied: Explanation why

Review medical certification

Determine if a job-protected leave

Tell employee of missing info

Employee has seven days to complete

Give determination notice in five days



Intermittent leave







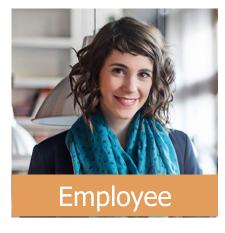




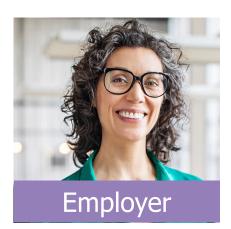








Provide medical certification with frequency and duration



Must tell employee if incomplete



Intermittent leave







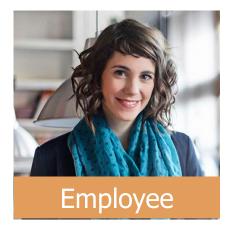




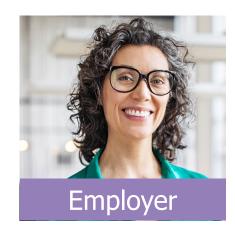








- Submit request for leave
- Update new certification form



- Review against certified frequency, duration, time used
- Send notice if request exceeds certification
- Approve or deny time



ADA

Americans with Disabilities Act

Prohibits disability discrimination

Federal law in 1992

Amended in 2008

- Broadened definition of "disability"
- Physical or mental impairment that limits major life activity

What is a reasonable accommodation?

A change in work environment to help individual perform their job

Employer is **not** obligated to create a new job

Employer is obligated to provide change

Employer is **not** required to make a change if it causes undue hardship

Employer responsible for making changes only if they are made aware of it

Employer is **not** obligated to make changes for unqualified individuals

Employee or representative is responsible for requesting accommodation



Reasonable accommodation

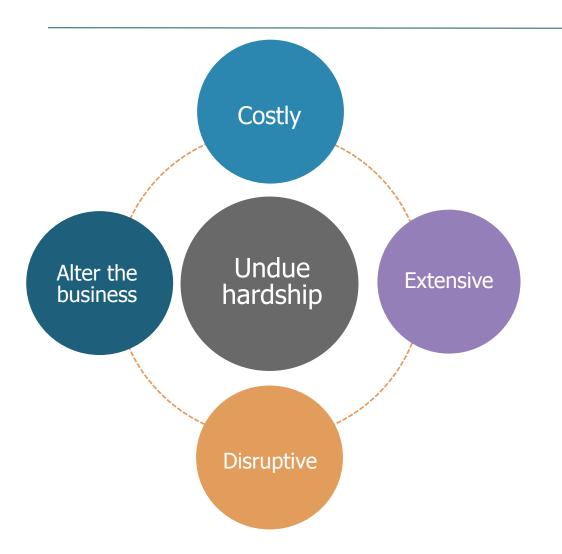
May take many forms

- Changes to existing facility
- New or modified equipment
- Qualified readers or interpreters
- Reassigning employee to another position
- Leave of absence

What the law states

- Has to be reasonable
- Does not have to be the same as what was requested
- Does not have to be the best option
- Does not have to be the most expensive option
- Employer may request documentation

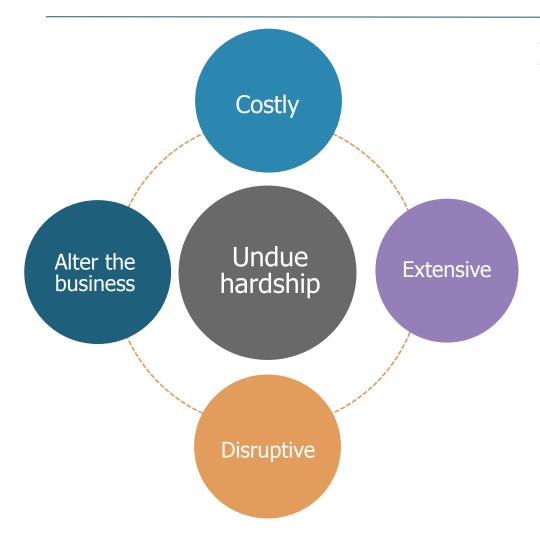






- Show how it is a hardship
- Document how it will adversely affect business
- Find different accommodation
- Choose from options





Reasonable accommodation



- Workstation enhancements
- Stand-lean stool
- Anti-fatigue mat
- Allowed to take breaks



- Improved performance
- Stay at work
- Avoid potential disability



1





An actual disability

- Physical or mental impairment limiting major life activity
- Limited use of major bodily function
- Examples: cancer, hearing impairment





A record of disability

- A history of physical or mental impairment limiting life activity
- Example: cancer in remission



Regarded as having disability

- Establish discrimination
- Example: skin graft scars
- Accommodations not required

Impact of ADA on benefits and laws



Evaluate cases individually



Leave of absence

Reasonable accommodation

- Exhausted time under FMLA or state law
- Doesn't qualify for FMLA
- "Open-ended" is not reasonable

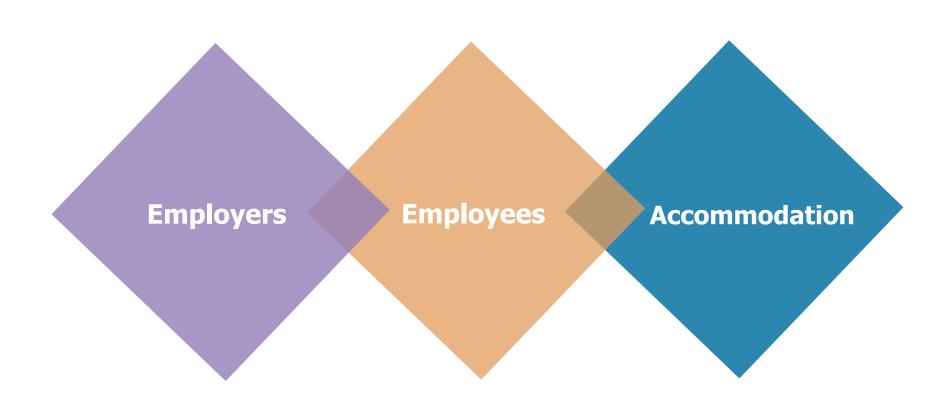
Violations

- Automatic termination
- Return to work with no restrictions

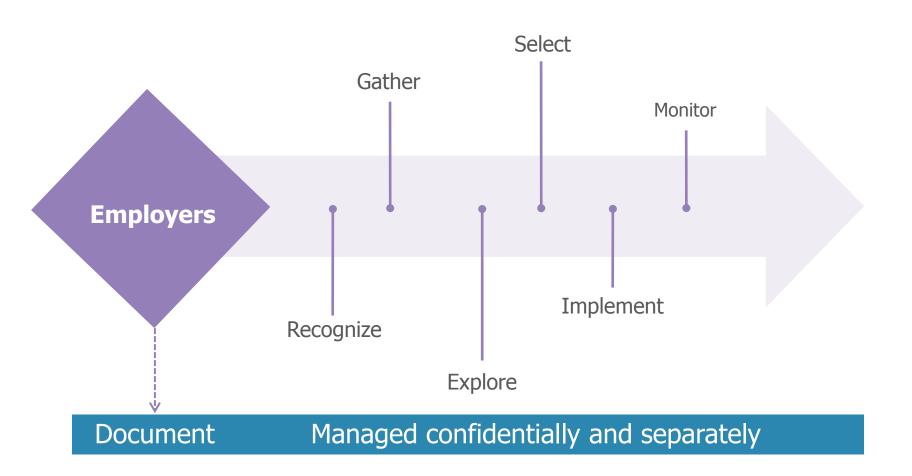
Example

- Protected under ADA
- Requires only light duties

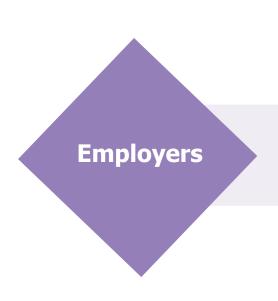












Employee makes a request

Notify need of accommodation

Consider request under ADA

Recognize accommodation request

Respond immediately





Documentation to qualify disability

Job related and business necessity

Know tasks being impacted

Evidence for the accommodation

Or not required to provide it





Meet with the employee

Explore accommodation options

Vocational coaches

Explore accommodation options





Decide on what to implement

Consider what employee prefers

Your choice based on documentation

No options that pose undue hardship

Select accommodation





Install and train on new equipment

Notify managers of change

Outside service provided quickly

Time for employee to acclimate

Implement accommodation

Retaliation prohibited







Periodically check on effectiveness

Communicate with your employee

Ineffectiveness

- Change in limitations
- Equipment changes
- Job changes
- Workplace changes
- Undue hardship



Conclusion



Complex nuances

Follow policies

Understand your roles

FMLA

Family Medical Leave Act

ADA

Americans with Disabilities Act

dol.gov

eeoc.gov



Conclusion

Contact your manager or HR representative

Expertise for compliance

In-house clinical solutions

Flexible solutions

Meet legal obligations

Unique partnership

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