

Regulation

FAMILY LEAVE AND MEDICAL LEAVE
PROCEDURES FOR MILITARY FAMILY LEAVE

The military family leave provisions of the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) entitle eligible employees of covered employers to take FMLA leave for any “qualifying exigency” arising from the foreign deployment of the employee’s spouse, son, daughter, or parent with the Armed Forces, or to care for a service member with a serious injury or illness if the employee is the service member’s spouse, son, daughter, parent or next of kin.

Qualifying Exigency Leave

A. A covered employer must grant an eligible employee up to 12 workweeks of unpaid, job-protected leave during any 12-month period for qualifying exigencies that arise when the employee’s spouse, son, daughter, or parent is on covered active duty or has been notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty. Covered active duty means:

1. For members of the Regular Armed Forces, duty during deployment of the member with the Armed Forces to a foreign country; or
2. For members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces (members of the National Guard and Reserves), duty during deployment of the member with the Armed Forces to a foreign country under a call or order to active duty in support of a contingency operation.

Deployment to a foreign country includes deployment to international waters.

B. Qualifying exigencies for which an employee may take FMLA leave include:

1. Making alternative child care arrangements for a child of the deployed military member;
2. Attending certain military ceremonies and briefings; or
3. Making financial or legal arrangements to address the military member’s absence.

C. If the military member is on covered active duty, the employee may take FMLA leave for the following qualifying exigencies:

1. Issues arising from the military member’s short notice deployment (i.e., deployment within seven or less days of notice). For a period of up to seven days from the day the military member receives notice of deployment, an employee may take qualifying exigency leave to address any issue that arises from the short-notice deployment;
2. Attending military events and related activities, such as official ceremonies, programs, events and informational briefings, or family support or assistance programs sponsored by the military, military service organizations, or the American Red Cross that are related to the member’s deployment;
3. Certain childcare and related activities arising from the military member’s covered active duty, including arranging for alternative childcare, providing childcare on a non-routine, urgent, immediate need basis, enrolling in or transferring a child to a new school or day care facility;
4. Certain activities arising from the military member’s covered active duty related to care of the military member’s parent who is incapable of self-care, such as arranging for alternative care, providing care on a non-routine, urgent, immediate need basis, admitting or transferring a parent to a new care facility, and attending certain meetings with staff at a care facility, such as meetings with hospice or

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- social service providers;
5. Making or updating financial and legal arrangements to address a military member's absence while on covered active duty;
 6. Attending counseling for the employee, the military member, or the child of the military member when the need for that counseling arises from the covered active duty of the military member and is provided by someone other than a health care provider;
 7. Taking up to 15 calendar days of leave to spend time with a military member who is on short-term, temporary Rest and Recuperation leave during deployment. The employee's leave for this reason must be taken while the military member is on Rest and Recuperation leave;
 8. Certain post-deployment activities within 90 days of the end of the military member's covered active duty, including attending arrival ceremonies, reintegration briefings and events, and other official ceremonies or programs sponsored by the military, and addressing issues arising from the death of a military member, including attending the funeral;
 9. Any other event that the employee and employer agree is a qualifying exigency.

Military Caregiver Leave

An eligible employee may receive up to a total of 26 workweeks of unpaid, job-protected leave during a single 12-month period to care for a covered service member with a serious injury or illness. The employee must be the spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin of the covered service member.

When a service member designates in writing a blood relative as next of kin for FMLA purposes, that individual is deemed to be the service member's only FMLA next of kin. When a current service member has not designated in writing a next of kin for FMLA purposes, and there are multiple family members with the same level of relationship to the service member, all such family members are considered the service member's next of kin and may take FMLA leave to provide care to the service member.

A. Single 12-Month Period

1. The single 12-month period for military caregiver leave begins on the first day the employee takes leave for this reason and ends 12 months later, regardless of the 12-month period established by the employer for other FMLA leave reasons;
2. An eligible employee is limited to a *combined* total of 26 workweeks of leave for any FMLA-qualifying reasons during the single 12-month period. Up to 12 of the 26 weeks may be for an FMLA-qualifying reason other than military caregiver leave. For example, if an employee uses 10 weeks of FMLA leave for his or her own serious health condition during the single 12-month period, the employee has up to 16 weeks of FMLA leave left for military caregiver leave;
3. Military caregiver leave is available to an eligible employee once per service member, per serious injury or illness. However, an eligible employee may take an additional 26 weeks of leave in a different 12-month period to care for the same service member if he or she has another serious injury or illness. For example, if an eligible employee takes military caregiver leave to care for a current service member who sustained severe burns, the employee would be entitled to an additional 26 weeks of caregiver leave in a different 12-month period if the same service member is later diagnosed with a traumatic brain injury that was incurred in the same incident as the burns;
4. An eligible employee may also take military caregiver leave to care for more than one current service member or covered veteran with a serious injury or illness at the same time, but the employee is limited to a total of 26 weeks of military caregiver leave in any single 12-month period. Additionally, an eligible employee may be able to take military caregiver leave for the same family member with the same serious injury or illness both when the family member is a current service member and when the family member is a veteran.

B. A covered service member is either:

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1. A current member of the Armed Forces (including a member of the National Guard or Reserves) who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, is in outpatient status, or is on the temporary disability retired list, for a serious injury or illness. For a current service member, a serious injury or illness is one that may render the service member medically unfit to perform his or her military duties; or
2. A veteran of the Armed Forces (including the National Guard or Reserves) discharged within the five-year period before the family member first takes military caregiver leave to care for the veteran and who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy for a qualifying serious injury or illness. For a veteran, a serious injury or illness is one that rendered the veteran medically unfit to perform his or her military duties, or an injury or illness that qualifies the veteran for certain benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs or substantially impairs the veteran's ability to work. For veterans, it includes injuries or illnesses that were incurred or aggravated during military service but that did not manifest until after the veteran left active duty;

Military Caregiver Leave: Specific Criteria for Veterans

- A. A veteran who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy for a serious injury or illness is a covered veteran if he or she:
1. Was a member of the Armed Forces (including a member of the National Guard or Reserves);
 2. Was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable; and
 3. Was discharged within the five-year period before the eligible employee first takes FMLA military caregiver leave to care for him or her.

For a veteran who was discharged prior to March 8, 2013, the effective date of the FMLA Final Rule, the period between October 28, 2009 and March 8, 2013 will not count towards the determination of the five-year period. For example, if a service member retired on October 28, 2007, he or she would have had three years remaining of the five-year period on October 28, 2009. The family member requesting FMLA leave will have three years to begin military caregiver leave starting on March 8, 2013. Likewise, if a service member was discharged on December 1, 2010, the five-year period will begin on March 8, 2013 and extend until March 8, 2018.

- B. A serious injury or illness means an injury or illness that was incurred by the covered veteran in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces or that existed before the veteran's active duty and was aggravated by service in the line of duty on active duty, and that is either:
1. A continuation of a serious injury or illness that was incurred or aggravated when the veteran was a member of the Armed Forces and rendered the service member unable to perform the duties of the service member's office, grade, rank, or rating; or
 2. A physical or mental condition for which the veteran has received a U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Service-Related Disability Rating (VASRD) of 50 percent or greater, and the need for military caregiver leave is related to that condition; or
 3. A physical or mental condition that substantially impairs the veteran's ability to work because of a disability or disabilities related to military service, or would do so absent treatment; or
 4. An injury that is the basis for the veteran's enrollment in the Department of Veterans Affairs Program of Comprehensive Assistance for Family Caregivers.

Any *one* of these definitions meets the FMLA's definition of a serious injury or illness for a covered veteran regardless of whether the injury or illness manifested before or after the individual became a veteran.

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