- The birth of a son or daughter or placement of a son or daughter with the employee for adoption or foster care;
- To care for a spouse, son, daughter, or parent who has a serious health condition:
- For a serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the essential functions of his or her job; or
- For any qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that a spouse, son, daughter, or parent is a military member or covered active duty or call to covered active duty status.

An eligible employee may also take up2foworkweeks of leave during a "single 12-month period" to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness, when the employee is the spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin of the servicemember. The "single 12-month period" for military caregiver leave is different from the-fn2onth period used for other FMLA leave reasons. F3xeet Sheets 28F: Qualifying Reasons under the FMand 28M: The Military Family Leave Provisions under the FMLA

Under some circumstances, employees may take FMLA leave on an intermittent or reduced schedule (M2(I)-L)I) hand or hand self-articles and the self-articles are single qualifying reason. When leave is needed for planned medical treatment, the employee must make a reasonable effort to schedule treatment so as not to unduly disrupt the employer's operations. If FMLA leave is for the badoption, or foster placement of a child, use of intermittent or reduced schedule leave requires the employer's approval.

- (3) When an employee requests FMLA leave or the employer acquires knowledge that a same m for a FMLA-qualifying reason, provide the employee with notice concerning his or her eligibility for FMLA leave and his or her rights and responsibilities under the FMLA; and
- (4) Notify employees whether leave is designated as FMLA leave and thurst of deave that will be deducted from the employee's FMLA entitlement.

SeeFact Sheet 28DEmployer Notice Requirements under the FMLA

CERTIFICATION

When an employee requests FMLA leave due to his or her own serious health condition or a covered family member's serious health condition, the employer may require certification in support of the leave from a health care provider. An employer may also require second or third medical opinions (at the employer's expense) and periodic recertification of a serious health condition (at the employer's expense) and periodic recertification of a serious health condition under the FMLA. For information on certification requirements for military family leave expense (c)Qualifying Exigency Leave under the FMLA; Fact Sheet 28M(a)Military Caregiver Leave for a Current Servicemember under the FMLA; and Fact Sheet 28M(b)Military Caregiver Leave for a Veteran under the FMLA.

JOB RESTORATION AND HE

proceeding, related to the FMLA. SeextSheet 77BProtections for Individuals under the FMLAThe Wage and Hour Division is responsible for administering and enforcing the FMLA for most employees. Most federal and certain congressional employees are also covered by the law but are subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management or Congress. If you believe that your rights under the FMLA have been violated, you may file a complaint with the Wage and Hour Division or file a private lawsuit against your employer in court.

For additional information, visit our Wage and Hour Division Website: http://www.wagehour.dol.gov and/or call our toll-free information and helpline, available 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. in your time zone, 1-866-4-USWAGE (1-866-487-9243).

This publication is for general information and is not to be considered in the same light as official statements of position contained in the regulations.

U.S. Department of Labor Frances Perkins Building 200 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20210 1-866-4-USWAGE

TTY: 1-866-487-9243

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