



SNU Policy: Family Medical Leave Act for Staff & Faculty Employees

SNU Policy ID: Benefits D-09

Policy Reviewed by: Director of Human Resources

Approval Authority: Vice President for Business and Finance

Approval Date: March 08, 2026

Next Review Date: March 08, 2031

POLICY: Southern Nazarene University will comply with the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) and all applicable implementing regulations. The university posts the mandatory FMLA Notice and upon hire provides all new employees with notices required by the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) on Employee Rights and Responsibilities under the Family and Medical Leave Act on the 3rd Floor of Bresee Hall, South Hallway Bulletin Board (Payroll/Human Resources Hallway).

The function of this policy is to provide employees with a general description of their FMLA rights. In the event of any conflict between this policy and the applicable law, employees will be afforded all rights required by law.

If employees have any questions, concerns, or disputes with this policy, they must contact the Director of Human Resources in writing.

A. General Provisions

Under this policy, Southern Nazarene University will grant up to 12 weeks (or up to 26 weeks of military caregiver leave to care for a covered service member with a serious injury or illness) of unpaid FMLA leave during a 12-month period to eligible employees. FMLA leave is unpaid. Employees will be required to substitute any accrued and unused paid vacation, personal leave or sick leave for unpaid FMLA leave as specified in this policy.

B. Eligibility

To qualify to take family or medical leave under this policy, the employee must meet all of the following conditions:

1) The employee must have worked for the university for 12 months or 52 weeks. The 12 months or 52 weeks need not have been consecutive. Separate periods of employment will be counted, provided that the break in service does not exceed seven years. Separate periods of employment will be counted if the break in service exceeds seven years due to National Guard or Reserve military service obligations or when there is a written agreement, stating the university's intention to rehire the employee after the service break. For eligibility purposes, an employee will be considered to have been employed for an entire week even if the employee was on the payroll for only part of a week or if the employee is on leave during the week.

2) The employee must have worked at least 1,250 hours during the 12-month period immediately before 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. The FLSA does not include time spent on paid or unpaid leave



as hours worked. Consequently, these hours of leave should not be counted in determining the 1,250 hours eligibility test for an employee under FMLA.

3) The employee must work in a worksite where 50 or more employees are employed by the university within 75 miles of that office or worksite. The distance is to be calculated by using available transportation by the most direct route.

C. Type of Leave Covered

To qualify as FMLA leave under this policy, the employee must be taking leave for one of the reasons listed below:

- 1) The birth of a child and in order to care for that child within one year of birth.
- 2) The placement of a child for adoption or foster care and to care for the newly placed child within one year of placement.
- 3) To care for the employee's spouse, child or parent with a serious health condition (described below).
- 4) A serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the essential functions of his or her job.

A serious health condition is defined as any illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves:

- any incapacity or treatment connected with inpatient care;
- any incapacity of more than three consecutive calendar days and continuing treatment by a health care provider;
- treatment by a health care provider for a chronic serious health condition;
- periodic incapacity due to pregnancy or for prenatal care;
- permanent or long-term incapacity which is due to a condition for which treatment may not be effective; or
- period of absence to receive multiple treatments (and recovery therefrom) by a health care provider.

Employees with questions about what illnesses are covered under this FMLA policy or under the university's sick leave policy are encouraged to consult with the Director of Human Resources.

If an employee takes paid sick leave for a condition that progresses into a serious health condition and the employee requests unpaid leave as provided under this policy, the university may designate all or some portion of related leave taken as leave under this policy, to the extent that the earlier leave meets the necessary qualifications.

5) Qualifying exigency leave for families of members of the National Guard or Reserves or of a regular component of the Armed Forces when the covered military member is on covered active duty or called to covered active duty.

An employee 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) child care and school activities, 4) financial and legal arrangements, 5) counseling, 6) rest and recuperation, 7) post-deployment activities, 8) parental care, and 9) additional activities that arise out of active duty, provided that the university and employee agree, including agreement on timing and duration of the leave.

“Covered active duty” means:

(a) in the case of a member of a regular component of the Armed Forces, duty during the deployment of the member with the Armed Forces to a foreign country; and

(b) in the case of a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces, duty during the 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.

The leave may commence as soon as the individual receives the call-up notice. (Son or daughter for this type of FMLA leave is defined the same as for child for other types of FMLA leave except that the person does not have to be a minor.) This type of leave would be counted toward the employee’s 12-week maximum of FMLA leave in a 12-month period.

6) Military caregiver leave (also known as covered service member leave) to care for an injured or ill service member or veteran.

An employee whose son, daughter, parent or next of kin is a covered service member may take up to 26 weeks in a single 12-month period to care for that service member who has a serious injury or illness related to active duty service, as defined by the FMLA’s regulations.

Next of kin is defined as the closest blood relative of the injured or recovering service member.

The term “covered service member” means:

(a) a member of the Armed Forces (including a member of the National Guard or Reserves) who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, is otherwise in outpatient status, or is otherwise on the temporary disability retired list, for a serious injury or illness; or

(b) 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) and was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable at any time during the period of 5 years preceding the first date the eligible employee takes FMLA leave to care for the covered veteran.

The term “serious injury or illness”:

(a) 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

(b) in the case of a covered veteran, means an injury or illness that was incurred by the member in line of duty on an 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 manifested itself before or after the member became a veteran.

D. Amount of Leave

An eligible employee can take up to 12 weeks for the FMLA circumstances (1) through (5) above under this policy during any 12-month period. The university will measure the 12-month period as a rolling 12-month period measured backward from the date an employee uses any leave under this policy. Each time an employee takes leave, the university will compute the amount of leave the employee has taken under this policy in the last 12 months and subtract it from the 12 weeks of available leave, and the balance remaining is the amount the employee is entitled to take at that time.

An eligible employee can take up to 26 weeks for the FMLA circumstance (6) above (military caregiver leave) during a single 12-month period. For this military caregiver leave, the university will measure the 12-month period as a rolling 12-month period measured forward. FMLA leave already taken for other FMLA circumstances will be deducted from the total of 26 weeks available.

If a husband and wife both work for the university and each wishes to take leave for the birth of a child, adoption or placement of a child in foster care, or to care for a parent (but not a parent "in-law") with a serious health condition, the husband and wife may only take a combined total of 12 weeks of leave. If a husband and wife both work for the university and each wishes to take leave to care for a covered injured or ill service member, the husband and wife may only take a combined total of 26 weeks of leave.

E. Employee Status and Benefits during Leave

While an employee is on leave, the university will continue the employee's health benefits during the leave period at the same level and under the same conditions as if the employee had continued to work. If the employee chooses not to return to work the university will require the employee to reimburse the university the amount it paid for the employee's health insurance premium during the leave period.

Under current university policy, the employee pays a portion of the health care premium. While on paid leave, the university will continue to make payroll deductions to collect the employee's share of the premium. While on unpaid leave, the employee must continue to make this payment, either in person or by mail. The payment must be received by the Director of Human Resources by the 1st day of each month. If the payment is more than 30 days late, the employee's health care coverage may be dropped for the duration of the leave. The university will provide 15 days' notification prior to the employee's loss of coverage.



If the employee contributes to a life insurance or disability plan, the university will continue making payroll deductions while the employee is on paid leave. While the employee is on unpaid leave, the employee may request continuation of such benefits and pay his or her portion of the premiums, or the university may elect to maintain such benefits during the leave and pay the employee's share of the premium payments. If the employee does not continue these payments, the university may discontinue coverage during the leave. If the university maintains coverage, the university may recover the costs incurred for paying the employee's share of any premiums, whether or not the employee returns to work.

F. Employee Status after Leave

An employee who takes leave under this policy may be asked to provide a fitness for duty (FFD) clearance from the health care provider. This requirement will be included in the university's response to the FMLA request. Generally, an employee who takes FMLA leave will be able to return to the same position or an equivalent position with equivalent status, pay, benefits and other employment terms. The university may choose to exempt certain key employees from this requirement and not return them to the same or similar position.

G. Use of Paid and Unpaid Leave

An employee who is taking FMLA leave because of the employee's own serious health condition or the serious health condition of a family member must use all paid vacation, personal or sick leave prior to being eligible for unpaid leave. Sick leave may be run concurrently with FMLA leave if the reason for the FMLA leave is covered by the established sick leave policy.

Disability leave for the birth of the child and for an employee's serious health condition, including workers' compensation leave (to the extent that it qualifies), will be designated as FMLA leave and will run concurrently with FMLA. For example, if an employer provides six weeks of pregnancy disability leave, the six weeks will be designated as FMLA leave and counted toward the employee's 12-week entitlement. The employee may then be required to substitute accrued (or earned) paid leave as appropriate before being eligible for unpaid leave for what remains of the 12-week entitlement. An employee who is taking leave for the adoption or foster care of a child must use all paid vacation, personal or family leave prior to being eligible for unpaid leave.

An employee who is using military FMLA leave for a qualifying exigency must use all paid vacation and personal leave prior to being eligible for unpaid leave. An employee using FMLA military caregiver leave must also use all paid vacation, personal leave or sick leave (as long as the reason for the absence is covered by the university's sick leave policy) prior to being eligible for unpaid leave.

H. Intermittent Leave or a Reduced Work Schedule

Leave may be used on an intermittent or reduced leave schedule if certified as medically necessary by the attending health care provider. Employees needing leave on an intermittent or reduced leave schedule must attempt to schedule the leave so as not to disrupt the university's operations. In all cases, the FMLA leave may not exceed a total



of 12 workweeks (or 26 workweeks to care for an injured or ill service member over a 12-month period).

The university 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, in instances of when leave for the employee or employee's family member is foreseeable and for planned medical treatment, including recovery from a serious health condition or to care for a child after birth, or placement for adoption or foster care.

For the birth, adoption or foster care of a child, the university and the employee must mutually agree to the schedule before the employee may take the leave intermittently or work a reduced hour schedule. Leave for birth, adoption or foster care of a child must be taken within one year of the birth or placement of the child.

If the employee is taking leave for a serious health condition or because of the serious health condition of a family member, the employee should try to reach agreement with the university before taking intermittent leave or working a reduced hour schedule. If this is not possible, then the employee must prove that the use of the leave is medically necessary.

I. Certification for the Employee's Serious Health Condition

The university will require certification for the employee's serious health condition. 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. Medical certification will be provided using the DOL Certification of Health Care Provider for Employee's Serious Health Condition (<https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/WHD/legacy/files/WH-380-E.pdf>).

The university may directly contact the employee's health care provider for verification or clarification purposes using a health care professional, an HR professional, leave administrator or management official. The university will not use the employee's direct supervisor for this contact. Before the university makes this direct contact with the health care provider, the employee will be given an opportunity to resolve any deficiencies in the medical certification. In compliance with HIPAA Medical Privacy Rules, the university will obtain the employee's permission for clarification of individually identifiable health information.

The university has the right to ask for a second opinion if it has reason to doubt the certification. The university will pay for the employee to get a certification from a second doctor, which the university will select. The university may deny FMLA leave to an employee who refuses to release relevant medical records to the health care provider designated to provide a second or third opinion. If necessary to resolve a conflict between the original certification and the second opinion, the university will require the opinion of a third doctor. The university and the employee will mutually select the third doctor, and the university will pay for the opinion. This third opinion will be considered final. The employee will be provisionally entitled to leave and benefits under the FMLA pending the second and/or third opinion.



J. Certification for the Family Member's Serious Health Condition

The university will require certification for the family member's serious health condition. 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. Medical certification will be provided using the DOL Certification of Health Care Provider for Family Member's Serious Health Condition (<https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/WHD/legacy/files/WH-380-F.pdf>).

The university has the right to ask for a second opinion if it has reason to doubt the certification. The university will pay for the employee's family member to get a certification from a second doctor, which the university will select. The university may deny FMLA leave to an employee whose family member refuses to release relevant medical records to the health care provider designated to provide a second or third opinion. If necessary to resolve a conflict between the original certification and the second opinion, the university will require the opinion of a third doctor. The university and the employee will mutually select the third doctor, and the university will pay for the opinion. This third opinion will be considered final. The employee will be provisionally entitled to leave and benefits under the FMLA pending the second and/or third opinion.

K. Certification of Qualifying Exigency for Military Family Leave

The university 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 (<https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/WHD/legacy/files/WH-384.pdf>).

L. Certification for Serious Injury or Illness of Covered Service member for Military Family Leave

The university will require certification for the serious injury or illness of the covered service member. 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 Service member (<https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/WHD/legacy/files/WH-385.pdf>).

M. Recertification

The university may request recertification for the serious health condition of the employee or the employee's family member no more frequently than every 30 days and only when circumstances have changed significantly, or if the university receives information casting doubt on the reason given for the absence, or if the employee seeks an extension of his or her leave. Otherwise, the university may request recertification for the serious health condition of the employee or the employee's family member every six months in connection with an FMLA absence. The university may provide the employee's health care provider with the employee's attendance records and ask whether need for leave is consistent with the employee's serious health condition.



N. Procedure for Requesting FMLA Leave

All employees requesting FMLA leave must provide verbal or written notice of the need for the leave to the Director of Human Resources. Within five business days after the employee has provided this notice, the Director of Human Resources will complete and provide the employee with the DOL Notice of Eligibility and Rights (<https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/WHD/legacy/files/WH-381.pdf>).

When the need for the leave is foreseeable, the employee must provide the university with at least 30 days' notice. When an employee becomes aware of a need for FMLA leave less than 30 days in advance, the employee must provide notice of the need for the leave either the same day or the next business day. When the need for FMLA leave is not foreseeable, the employee must comply with the university's usual and customary notice and procedural requirements for requesting leave, absent unusual circumstances.

O. Designation of FMLA Leave

Within five business days after the employee has submitted the appropriate certification form, the Director of Human Resources will complete and provide the employee with a written response to the employee's request for FMLA leave using the DOL Designation Notice (<https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/WHD/legacy/files/WH-382.pdf>).

P. Intent to Return to Work from FMLA Leave

On a basis that does not discriminate against employees on FMLA leave, the university may require an employee on FMLA leave to report periodically on the employee's status and intent to return to work.