

Michigan Civil Service Commission

REGULATION

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Subject: LEAVES OF ABSENCE			

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. PURPOSE	1
2. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION RULE REFERENCE	1
3. DEFINITIONS	4
4. STANDARDS	5
A. Leave of Absence with Pay	5
B. FMLA Leave of Absence	6
C. Servicemember Family Leave of Absence	8
D. Leave of Absence without Pay	10
F. Waived Rights Leave of Absence	12

1. PURPOSE

This regulation sets forth standards for approval and administration of FMLA leaves, leaves of absence with and without pay, and waived rights leaves of absence.

2. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION RULE REFERENCE

NOTE: This Section 2 reprints only selected Commission Rules for quick reference by the reader. Additional Rules (that are not reprinted) below may apply. The complete, current version of the Rules can be found at www.michigan.gov/mdcs.

Rule 2-11 Leave of Absence with Pay**2-11.1 Authorization**

An appointing authority may authorize salary payments to an employee to attend school, visit other governmental agencies, or undertake any other systematic improvement of the knowledge or skills required in the employee's work. Salary payments may be in whole or in part.

2-11.2 Administrative Leave

An appointing authority may grant administrative leave with pay for necessary absence from duty for which annual, sick, or other leave with pay is not applicable. Additionally, the appointing authority must grant administrative leave when specifically required by the civil service commission.

2-11.3 Disaster Response Leave with Pay

An appointing authority may grant a leave of absence with pay for up to 10 workdays in a 12-month period to an employee to provide volunteer specialized disaster relief services within or outside this state, if the following conditions have been met:

- (a) The employee is skilled in emergency relief assistance and certified as a disaster services volunteer by the American Red Cross.*
- (b) The president or governor has declared the disaster.*
- (c) The American Red Cross has requested the services of the employee.*
- (d) If the services are to be rendered outside the state by an employee of the executive branch, the governor has approved the paid leave of absence as provided in MCL 30.411a.*

Rule 2-12 Leave of Absence without Pay**2-12.1 Authorization****(a) Permissive leave.**

- (1) Nonmedical leave of absence.** *An appointing authority may grant an employee a nonmedical leave of absence without pay and without loss of employment status.*
- (2) Medical leave of absence.** *An appointing authority may grant a medical leave of absence without pay for up to 6 months to an eligible employee whose sick leave is exhausted. An employee is eligible for a medical leave of absence only if the employee has the equivalent of at least 6 months full-time employment at the time the leave is granted. If an employee on medical leave requests an extension before the leave expires, an appointing authority is authorized to extend the leave to a maximum of one year. Any extension of a medical leave beyond one year requires the written approval of the state personnel director.*
- (3) Disaster response leave of absence.** *An appointing authority may grant a leave of absence without pay to an employee who is skilled in emergency relief assistance and certified as a disaster services volunteer by the American Red Cross to provide disaster or emergency relief assistance in this state.*

- (b) **Mandatory leave.** An appointing authority must grant a leave of absence without pay when specifically required by the civil service commission.

2-12.2 Expiration

A leave of absence without pay expires on the date established by the appointing authority, unless extended by the appointing authority. If an employee on a leave of absence without pay does not return to work on or before the end of the leave, the employee is separated.

2-12.3 Restoration to Position

When an authorized leave of absence without pay expires or the appointing authority authorizes a return to work before the end of the leave, the employee is returned to work as follows:

- (a) Unless subsection (b) or (c) apply, the employee is returned to the position formerly occupied or an equivalent position.
- (b) If the appointing authority has demoted the employee since the beginning of the leave under rule 2-6 [Discipline] or rule 3-3 [Appointments and Job Changes], the employee is returned to a position at the classification level to which demoted and is compensated within the range of rates approved for that classification level.
- (c) If the employee's position was abolished during the leave, the employee is returned to the classified service in accordance with rule 2-5 [Employment Preference].
- (d) At the expiration of a medical leave of absence, if the employee is medically qualified to return to work, the employee is returned to a position as provided in subsection (a), (b), or (c), as appropriate. If the employee is not medically qualified to return to work, the employee is separated.

2-12.4 Annual Leave Balance

- (a) **Retention during leave.** An employee may choose to retain an annual leave balance during a leave of absence in accordance with the official compensation plan.
- (b) **Limitation and exception.** Payment for annual leave due an employee who does not return from a leave of absence is at the employee's last rate of pay.

Rule 2-13 Waived Rights Leave of Absence

- (a) **Approval and extension.** An appointing authority may grant a waived rights leave of absence without pay for up to one year to an employee if the employee has the equivalent of at least 6 months full-time employment at the time the leave is granted. Any extension beyond one year requires the written approval of the state personnel director.
- (b) **Ineligible employees.** An employee in a limited-term appointment who has not achieved status in an indefinite appointment is not eligible for a waived rights leave of absence, unless authorized in writing by the state personnel director.
- (c) **Operation.** An employee granted a waived rights leave of absence cannot carry any annual leave balance during the leave. An employee on a waived rights leave has

no right to return to the position formerly occupied or to an equivalent position upon expiration of the leave. If the employee returns to the classified service before the expiration of the waived rights leave through normal selection processes, the employee is not considered to have had a break in service.

(d) Separation. If the employee does not return to the classified service before or upon the expiration of the leave, the employee is separated.

3. **DEFINITIONS**

A. **Definitions as used in this Regulation**

1. **Covered active duty** means duty during deployment with the Armed Forces to a foreign country for (1) a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces who is under a call or order to active duty under a provision of law referred to in 10 USC 101(a)(13)(B) or (2) a member of a regular component of the Armed Forces.
2. **Covered servicemember** means (1) 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 retirement list for a serious injury or illness incurred in or aggravated by service in the line of duty on active duty or (2) a veteran who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, for a serious injury or illness incurred in or aggravated by service in the line of duty on active duty at any time during the period of five years preceding the date on which the veteran undergoes that medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy.
3. **FMLA** means the federal Family and Medical Leave Act, 29 USC §§2601, et seq.
4. **FMLA leave of absence** means an approved leave of up to 12 workweeks during a 12-month period for (1) a serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the functions of the employee's position, (2) care for the employee's spouse, parent, or child with a serious health condition, (3) birth of a child and care for the newborn child, (4) placement with the employee of a child for adoption or foster care, or (5) any qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that a spouse, child, or parent of the employee is on covered active duty or has been notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty in the Armed Forces.
5. **Medical leave of absence** means an approved absence, without pay, because of a serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the functions of the employee's position.
6. **Military caregiver leave of absence** means an approved leave of up to 26 workweeks during a 12-month period to care for a covered servicemember for whom the employee is the spouse, child, parent, or next of kin.
7. **Next of kin** means either (1) the nearest blood relative other than a spouse, parent, or child or (2) another blood relative specifically designated by the

covered servicemember in writing as next of kin for military caregiver purposes under the FMLA.

8. **Parental leave of absence** means an approved leave of up to 6 months for the birth or adoption of the employee's child and care of the new child.
9. **Veteran** means a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.

4. **STANDARDS**

A. **Leave of Absence with Pay.**

1. An appointing authority may grant a leave of absence with pay for training and development, visits to other governmental agencies, and other authorized short-term absences from regular duties to improve systematically the knowledge or skills required in the employee's work.
2. A leave of absence with pay may be granted as administrative leave for necessary absences from duty when other leaves with pay are not applicable. An employee shall receive paid administrative leave in the following circumstances:
 - a. An employee summoned to jury service or subpoenaed as a witness for the people to testify related to regular job functions is granted leave. During the leave, the employee is entitled to the difference between the employee's pay for providing the service and the employee's regular rate of pay (excluding any travel allowance paid by the court) for the dates of absence. If the employee uses annual leave, the employee is not required to reimburse monies received from the courts.
 - b. An employee absent from work because of closure or declared inaccessibility of the employee's work station is granted leave. The employee is paid and receives service and fringe benefit credits in accordance with regulation 5.06 [Compensation under Conditions of General Emergency].
 - c. An employee engaging in qualifying labor relations activities is granted leave and may be eligible for pay, service, or fringe benefit credits as authorized in chapters 6 and 8 of the Civil Service rules and regulations.
 - d. An employee is granted leave for any remaining regularly scheduled hours on the date of a work-incurred injury, if necessary.
 - e. An employee is granted leave for disaster relief services, consistent with the requirements of rule 2-11.3, if authorized.
3. **Payment and leave accruals during a leave of absence with pay.**
 - a. An employee is paid for standard hours of work at the base rate of pay. The employee is not paid any premium, unless eligible for the premium

while on approved annual or sick leave normally. Any compensation received as a result of service from another entity necessitating a leave of absence with pay is subtracted from any state payment due.

- b. An employee receives full service credit for the number of hours the employee would have been scheduled to work.
 - c. An employee receives full fringe benefit coverage as if regularly employed.
 - d. Annual and sick leave are accrued as if the employee is working. The employee cannot accumulate annual leave in excess of the maximum allowed under rule 5-10.2.
4. **No Waiver of Immunity.** This regulation is not a waiver of immunity of the State of Michigan under the Eleventh Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

B. FMLA Leave of Absence.

1. **Purpose.** An FMLA leave may be taken for (1) a serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the functions of the employee's position, (2) care for the employee's spouse, parent, or child with a serious health condition, (3) birth of a child and care for the newborn child, (4) placement with the employee of a child for adoption or foster care, or (5) any qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that a spouse, child, or parent of the employee, who is on covered active duty or has been notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty in the Armed Forces.
2. **Eligibility.** Employees who (1) have been employed by the State of Michigan for at least 12 months and (2) have worked at least 1,250 hours in the previous 12-month period are eligible for an FMLA leave. Time on a military leave of absence during these periods counts toward meeting the eligibility requirements.
3. **Entitlement.** An eligible employee is entitled to a total of 12 workweeks of FMLA leave during a 12-month FMLA entitlement period. The initial 12-month FMLA entitlement period begins when FMLA leave is first taken. Subsequent 12-month FMLA entitlement periods begin when FMLA leave is taken after completing the previous 12-month FMLA entitlement period.
4. **Use of Paid Leave.**
 - a. An eligible employee who is placed on an FMLA leave based on the employee's serious health condition must exhaust any sick leave before continuing on any unpaid FMLA leave.
 - b. An eligible employee who is placed on an FMLA leave to care for a spouse, parent, or child must reduce any sick leave balance to 80 or fewer hours before continuing on any unpaid FMLA leave.
 - c. An eligible employee who is placed on an FMLA leave may elect to use any other accumulated paid leave credits for the leave, consistent with the normal requirements for receiving approval for such leave.

- d. A period when an employee uses annual, sick, or other accumulated paid leave credits for the leave counts toward the employee's 12-workweek FMLA entitlement.

5. **Pay Status.**

- a. If paid leave is used, the FMLA leave is paid with the employee receiving pay, service credit, and fringe benefits.
- b. If paid leave is not used, the FMLA leave is unpaid, but the employee may continue current medical, dental, and vision plan benefits during the leave if the employee continues to pay the employee's share of premiums. No leave or service credit is accrued during an unpaid FMLA leave.

6. **Scheduling.**

- a. **Consecutive.** A single FMLA leave cannot exceed 12 consecutive workweeks.
- b. **Cumulative.** During any 12-month FMLA entitlement period, an eligible employee's cumulative FMLA leaves cannot exceed 12 workweeks.
- c. **Intermittent.**

- (1) An eligible employee may request an intermittent FMLA leave in writing. An appointing authority must grant intermittent leave or a reduced work schedule (1) when medically necessary for a serious health condition of the employee or employee's spouse, parent, or child or (2) for a qualifying exigency arising out of the current active duty status or call to duty of a spouse, child, or parent. The appointing authority may grant intermittent leaves or reduced work schedules after the birth or qualifying placement of a child.

- (2) An intermittent FMLA leave cannot exceed a total of 12 workweeks during a 12-month FMLA entitlement period.

- (3) Only the amount of leave actually taken, when compared to the employee's normal work schedule, counts toward the 12-workweek entitlement. The intermittent leave entitlement for employees who normally work less than full time is prorated.

- (4) If an eligible employee requests an intermittent leave or a reduced work schedule based on (1) foreseeable planned medical treatment for the employee or for a spouse, child, or parent or (2) for a qualifying exigency arising out of the current active duty status or impending call or order to current active duty of a spouse, child, or parent, the appointing authority may require the employee to transfer temporarily to an alternative position for which the employee is qualified and that (1) has equivalent pay and benefits and (2) better accommodates recurring leaves.

7. **Requesting.** When foreseeable, employees should use the FMLA Notice of Eligibility, Rights, and Designation Form (CS-1810) to request an FMLA

leave. Employees should give advance notice for foreseeable FMLA leave requests based upon qualifying military exigencies as soon as practicable. For other types of foreseeable FMLA leave requests, employees should give notice at least 30 days before the leave is to begin. If 30 days is not practicable or if the need for FMLA leave is unforeseeable, notice should be given as soon as practicable. After learning of the need to take FMLA leave for a qualifying purpose, the appointing authority shall provide the employee with the appropriate certification form, which the employee must return within 15 calendar days.

8. **Return.** If able to perform the essential functions of the position, an employee returning from an FMLA leave is returned to the same or an equivalent position at the same step of the salary range and resumes accumulating continuous service hours, hours toward the next salary step, and any other accumulations with no break in continuous service.
9. **Exhaustion.** After exhausting the FMLA leave entitlement, an employee may be eligible for a medical or parental leave of absence, as provided in this regulation.

C. Military Caregiver Leave of Absence.

1. **Purpose.** A military caregiver leave (MCL) may be taken to care for a covered servicemember for whom an employee is a spouse, child, parent, or next of kin.
2. **Eligibility.** Employees who have been employed by the State of Michigan for at least 12 months and have worked at least 1,250 hours in the previous 12-month period are eligible for a military caregiver leave. Time on a military leave of absence during these periods counts toward meeting the eligibility requirements.
3. **Entitlement.** An eligible employee is entitled to a total of 26 workweeks of military caregiver leave during a 12-month MCL entitlement period. The 12-month MCL entitlement period begins when military caregiver leave is first taken. Any leave for any other FMLA qualifying purpose that is taken during the 12-month MCL entitlement period also counts toward the 26-workweek military caregiver leave entitlement. The 12-month MCL entitlement period and 12-month FMLA entitlement period are different periods.
4. **Use of Paid Leave.**
 - a. An eligible employee on a military caregiver leave must reduce any sick leave balance to 80 or fewer hours before continuing on any unpaid military caregiver leave.
 - b. An eligible employee on a military caregiver leave may elect to use any other accumulated paid leave credits for the leave.
 - c. Time when an employee uses annual, sick, or other accumulated paid leave credits for the leave counts toward the employee's 26-workweek entitlement.

5. Pay Status.

- a. If paid leave is used, the leave is paid with the employee receiving pay, service credit, and fringe benefits.
- b. If paid leave is not used, the leave is unpaid, but the employee may continue current medical, dental, and vision plan benefits during the leave if the employee continues to pay the employee's share of premiums. No leave or service credit is accrued during an unpaid military caregiver leave.

6. Scheduling.

- a. **Consecutive.** The military caregiver leave cannot exceed 26 consecutive workweeks.
- b. **Cumulative.** During any 12-month MCL entitlement period, an eligible employee's cumulative military caregiver leaves cannot exceed 26 workweeks.
- c. **Intermittent.**
 - (1) An employee may request an intermittent military caregiver leave in writing. An appointing authority must grant intermittent leave or a reduced work schedule when medically necessary to care for a covered servicemember.
 - (2) Intermittent military caregiver leave cannot exceed a total of 26 workweeks during the 12-month MCL entitlement period.
 - (3) Only the amount of leave actually taken, when compared to the employee's normal work schedule, counts toward the 26-workweek entitlement. The intermittent leave entitlement for employees who normally work less than full time is prorated.
 - (4) If an eligible employee requests an intermittent leave or a reduced work schedule based on foreseeable planned medical treatment, the appointing authority may require the employee to transfer temporarily to an alternative position for which the employee is qualified that (1) has equivalent pay and benefits and (2) better accommodates recurring leaves.

7. **Requesting.** When foreseeable, employees should use the FMLA Notice of Eligibility, Rights, and Designation Form (CS-1810) to request a military caregiver leave. Employees should give advance notice for foreseeable military caregiver leave requests at least 30 days before the leave is to begin. If 30 days is not practicable or if the need for leave is unforeseeable, notice should be given as soon as practicable. After learning of the need to take FMLA leave for a qualifying purpose, the appointing authority shall provide the employee with the Certification of Serious Illness or Injury of Covered Servicemember Form (CS-1809), which the employee must return within 15 calendar days.

8. **Return.** If able to perform the essential functions of the position, an employee returning from a military caregiver leave is returned to the same or an equivalent position at the same step of the salary range and resumes accumulating continuous service hours, hours toward the next salary step, and any other accumulations with no break in continuous service.

D. Leave of Absence without Pay.

1. **Criteria for granting.**

- a. **Medical leave of absence.** An appointing authority may grant a medical leave of up to 6 months to an eligible employee with the equivalent of at least 6 months of full-time employment whose sick leave is exhausted. If an employee requests an extension before the leave expires, an appointing authority may extend the leave to a maximum of one year. An appointing authority may establish in agency work rules the frequency with which medical leaves of absence may be granted. If no such work rule is adopted, an appointing authority may grant medical leaves totaling no more than 12 months during any five-year period. An appointing authority must receive written approval from the State Personnel Director for any extension of a medical leave beyond one year. Any unpaid portion of an FMLA leave resulting from the employee's serious health condition counts as part of the medical leave.
 - b. **Parental leave of absence.** An appointing authority must grant an employee with status a parental leave for up to 6 months for the birth or adoption and care for a new child during the 12 months following the birth or adoption. Any absence or leave with or without pay, including FMLA leave, used for care of a new child counts as part of the 6-month parental leave entitlement.
 - c. **Unclassified appointment.** An employee appointed to an unclassified position may be granted a leave of absence for the period of service in the unclassified position, as authorized in rule 1-9. The employee receives service credit for serving in an unclassified position upon return to the classified service.
 - d. **Disaster relief.** An employee may be granted a leave of absence to perform disaster relief services, as authorized in rule 2-12.1(a)(3).
 - e. **Other.** An employee may be granted a leave of absence for further education or other appropriate nonmedical reasons.
2. **Duration.** Subject to the limitations in this section, the appointing authority has discretion to grant a leave of absence and determine its length. An employee on a leave of absence may request early termination or an extension before the leave's expiration. The granting of such requests is at the discretion of the appointing authority.
 3. **Leave accruals.**

- a. An employee does not receive pay, service credit, fringe benefits, or leave accruals during the leave.
 - b. An employee may elect to be paid off for part or all of the unused annual leave balance before entering the leave. An employee may retain up to 80 hours of annual leave during the leave. The appointing authority may approve retention of any annual leave balance in excess of 80 hours. Retained annual leave accruals are available upon return from the leave, consistent with regulation 5.09 [Annual, Personal, and School and Community Participation Leave].
 - c. The employee's sick leave balance is frozen during the leave. Sick leave credits must be exhausted before any unpaid medical leave.
 - d. The employee's banked leave and deferred hours are frozen during the leave and are available upon return from the leave.
4. **Return.**
- a. **Generally.** Except as provided in subsection b, an employee returning to duty after a leave of absence without pay is returned to the classified position last occupied or an equivalent position. The employee is returned at the same salary or step of the salary range and starts to accumulate continuous service hours, hours towards the next salary step, and any other accumulations with no break in continuous service. If the employee's position was abolished during the leave, the employee is returned in accordance with rule 2-5.
 - b. **SES or SEMAS from Unclassified Appointment.** The senior executive service (SES) or senior executive management assistant service (SEMAS) contract of an employee who occupied an SES or SEMAS position is terminated at the beginning of a leave to accept an appointment to an unclassified position. On return to the classified service, the employee is not entitled to return to the former SES or SEMAS position and the employee's future status is determined as provided in rule 4-6.2(g) or 4-7.2(g).
5. **Leave Payoffs.** An employee who separates from the state service directly from a leave is paid for unused leave balances in accordance with applicable rules and regulations, including rule 5-10 and regulations 5.02, 5.09, and 5.10.
- E. Military Leave of Absence** A career classified employee shall receive a military leave of absence for service in the uniformed services, consistent with federal law, rule 2-14, and regulation 2.04 [Military Leaves of Absence and Return to Work: Basic Rights]. Detailed information on supplemental pay, insurance coverage, seniority, and return to work rights are in rule 2-14 and regulation 2.04.

F. Waived Rights Leave of Absence.

1. An employee who terminates state employment may be granted a waived rights leave of absence by the appointing authority of up to one year to protect the employee's continuous service, seniority, and any benefits connected with length of service. An appointing authority may extend a waived rights leave up to one additional year upon providing written notice to the State Personnel Director. The State Personnel Director must approve any further extension in writing.
2. An employee on a waived rights leave does not accrue annual, sick, or other leave.
3. An employee cannot carry any annual leave balance or deferred hour credits forward and is paid off for any annual leave balance and deferred hour credits at the start of the leave at the last received rate of pay.
4. The employee's sick and banked leave balances are frozen during the waived rights leave.
5. The agency is not required to return the employee to a position in the classified service during or upon expiration of the waived rights leave.
6. At any time during the waived rights leave, the employee may seek reemployment with the original agency or another agency. If successful, the employee is treated as if returning from a regular leave of absence without pay.
7. If an employee is not returned to the classified service by the end of the leave, the employee is separated and any sick and banked leave balances are liquidated in accordance with rule 5-10.3 [Banked Leave Time Program] and regulation 5.10 [Sick Leave].

CONTACT

Questions regarding this regulation should be directed to Compensation, Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 30002, 400 South Pine Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909; by telephone at (517) 335-7862, (517) 373-7618, or 1-800-788-1766; or by e-mail to MCSC-BHRS@michigan.gov.