

UNIVERSITY of HOUSTON
MANUAL OF ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

SECTION: Human Resources
AREA: Benefits

Number: 02.02.01

SUBJECT: Family and Medical Leave
--

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy has been established to comply with the [Federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 \(FMLA\)](#) and related U. S. [Department of Labor](#) regulations, the General Provisions of the [State General Appropriations Act](#), and System Administrative Memorandum [02.D.06](#). It describes the leave benefits available to eligible employees under these laws as well as procedures for applying for, maintaining, and returning from family and medical leave.

II. POLICY STATEMENT

- A. The [Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993](#), as amended, (FMLA) allows “eligible employees” to take job-protected, leave for up to a total of 12 workweeks in a “year”:
1. because of the birth of a child and to care for the newborn child.
 2. because of the placement of a child with the employee for adoption or foster care.
 3. because the employee is needed to care for a family member (child, spouse, or parent) with a serious health condition.
 4. because the employee’s own serious health condition makes the employee unable to perform the functions of his or her job.
 5. because of any qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the employee’s spouse, child, or parent is a member of the National Guard or Reserves on active duty (or has been notified of an impending call or order to active duty) in support of a contingency operation.

In addition, an eligible employee who is a spouse, child, parent, or next of kin of a current member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, with a serious injury or illness is eligible for up to a combined total of 26 workweeks of unpaid leave during a “single 12-month period” to care for the servicemember (military caregiver leave).

- B. In certain cases, FMLA leave may be taken on an intermittent basis rather than all at once, or the employee may work a part-time schedule.
- C. An employee who does not meet the eligibility requirements for family and medical leave may be eligible for parental leave for the birth of a natural child or the adoption or state approved foster care placement of a child under three years of age. See MAPP [02.02.02 –Parental Leave](#) for more information.
- D. In certain cases, employees may be eligible for additional unpaid leave beyond FMLA leave in accordance with MAPP [02.02.03 – Leaves of Absence](#).

III. DEFINITIONS

- A. Child: A biological, adopted, or foster child; a stepchild; a legal ward; or a child of an employee standing in loco parentis (e.g., a child for whom the employee has, or had during the person's youth, daily responsibility to care and financially support - a biological or legal relationship is not necessary) and who is either under 18 years of age or is incapable of self-care because of a physical or mental disability.
- B. Covered military member: The employee's spouse, child, or parent who is on active duty or call to active duty status in the National Guard or Reserves.
- C. Covered servicemember: The employee's spouse, child, parent or next of kin who is a current member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, 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 incurred in the line of duty on active duty.
- D. Chronic serious health condition: One that meets all the following requirements:
- Requires periodic visits for treatment by a health care provider.
 - Continues over an extended period of time.
 - May cause episodic rather than continuing incapacity (e.g., asthma, diabetes, epilepsy).
- E. Eligible employee: Any employee who:
- Has worked for the State of Texas a total of at least 12 months prior to the date of leave (the 12 months need not be consecutive); and
 - Has at least 1,250 hours actually worked for the University of Houston in the 12 months immediately preceding the leave. Full-time (100% FTE) exempt staff and faculty are presumed to have worked 1,250 hours.
- Note: An employee in a position in which he or she is required to be a student as a condition of employment is NOT eligible.
- F. Health care provider: A person authorized to practice as a health care provider in Texas who is performing within the scope of that practice as one of the following:
- Doctor of medicine
 - Doctor of osteopathy
 - Podiatrist
 - Dentist
 - Clinical psychologist
 - Optometrist
 - Chiropractor (limited to treatment consisting of manual manipulation of the spine to correct a subluxation as demonstrated by X-ray to exist)
 - Nurse practitioner
 - Nurse midwife
 - Clinical social worker
 - Physician assistant

- Christian Science practitioner listed with the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
 - Any health care provider within the scope of practice listed above practicing in another country who is authorized to practice in that country
- G. Incapable of self-care: The individual requires active assistance or supervision to provide daily self-care in three or more of the activities of daily living or the instrumental activities of daily living. Activities of daily living include caring for one's grooming and hygiene, bathing, dressing, and eating. Instrumental activities of daily living include cooking, cleaning, shopping, taking public transportation, paying bills, maintaining a residence, using telephones and directories, using a post office, etc.
- H. Incapacity: For the purposes of the FMLA, the inability to work, attend school, or perform other regular daily activities because of the serious health condition, treatment therefore, or recovery therefrom.
- I. Intermittent leave or reduced leave schedule: A leave schedule that reduces the usual number of hours per work week or hours per work day of an employee. Intermittent leave is calculated on an hourly or daily basis, as a proportion of the employee's normal work week.
- J. Next of kin of a covered servicemember: The nearest blood relative other than the covered servicemember's spouse, parent, child, in the following order of priority: Blood relatives who have been granted legal custody of the covered servicemember by court decree or statutory provisions, brothers and sisters, grandparents, aunts and uncles, and first cousins, unless the covered servicemember has specifically designated in writing another blood relative as his or her nearest blood relative for purposes of military caregiver leave under FMLA. When no such designation is made, and there are multiple family members with the same level of relationship to the covered servicemember, all such family members shall be considered the covered servicemember's next of kin and may take FMLA leave to provide care to the covered servicemember, either consecutively or simultaneously. When such designation has been made, the designated individual shall be deemed to be the covered servicemember's only next of kin.
- K. Parent: A biological, foster, or adoptive parent; a stepparent; a legal guardian; or a person who has (or had during the employee's childhood) daily responsibility to care for and financially support the employee. Parents-in-law are not included in this definition.
- L. Qualifying Exigencies: Arise out of the fact that the employee's spouse, child, or parent is a military member in the National Guard or Reserves on active duty, or has been notified of an impending call or order to active duty, in support of a contingency operation and include the following:
1. Issues arising from a covered military member's short notice deployment (i.e., deployment of seven or less days of notice) for a period of seven days from the date of notification.
 2. Military events and related activities such as official ceremonies, programs, or events sponsored by the military, military service organizations, or the American Red Cross.
 3. Certain childcare and related activities such as arranging for alternative childcare, providing childcare on a non-routine, urgent, immediate need basis, enrolling or

- transferring a child in a new school or day care facility, and attending certain meetings at a school or a day care facility.
4. Making or updating financial and legal arrangements to address a covered military member's absence.
 5. Attending counseling provided by someone other than a health care provider for oneself, the covered military member, or the child of the covered military member.
 6. Taking up to five days of leave to spend time with a covered military member who is on short-term temporary, rest and recuperation leave during deployment.
 7. Attending to certain post-deployment activities sponsored by the military for a period of 90 days following the termination of the covered military member's active duty status, and addressing issues arising from the death of a covered military member.
- M. Regimen of continuing treatment: Includes a course of prescription medication (e.g., an antibiotic) or therapy requiring special equipment to resolve or alleviate the health condition. A regimen of treatment does not include the taking of over-the-counter medications such as aspirin, antihistamines, or salves, or bed-rest, drinking fluids, exercise, or other similar activities that can be initiated without a visit to a health care provider.
- N. Serious health condition: An illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves either or both of the following:
1. In-patient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical care facility including any period of incapacity (i.e., inability to work, attend school, or perform other regular daily activities) or subsequent treatment in connection with such inpatient care.
 2. Continuing treatment by a health care provider, including:

A period of incapacity lasting equal to or more than three consecutive, full calendar days, and any subsequent treatment or period of incapacity relating to the same condition, that also includes:

 - a. Treatment two or more times by or under the supervision of a health care provider (i.e., in-person visits, the first within 7 days and both within 30 days of the first day of incapacity); or
 - b. One treatment by a health care provider (i.e., an in-person visit within 7 days of the first day of incapacity) with a continuing regimen of treatment (e.g., prescription medication, physical therapy).
 3. Any period of incapacity due to pregnancy or prenatal care.
 4. Any period of incapacity or treatment due to a chronic serious health condition.
 5. A period of incapacity that is permanent or long-term for which treatment may not be effective (e.g. Alzheimer's, severe stroke, terminal stages of a disease).
 6. Any period of absence to receive multiple treatments (including recovery from those treatments) either for restorative surgery after an accident or injury or for a

condition that would likely result in an incapacity of three or more days in the absence of medical treatment (e.g., cancer, severe arthritis).

7. Allergies or mental illness resulting from stress, but only if they meet all of the other criteria of a serious health condition.
 8. Substance abuse, but only if the employee is taking leave for treatment by a health care provider.
- O. Serious injury or illness : An injury or illness incurred by a covered servicemember in the line of duty on active duty that may render the servicemember medically unfit to perform the duties of the member's office, grade, rank, or rating.
- P. Spouse : A husband or wife, as recognized under the laws of the State of Texas, including a husband or wife in a common-law marriage.
- Q. Treatment : For the purposes of the FMLA includes, but is not limited to, examinations to determine if a serious health condition exists. Treatment does not include routine physical, eye, or dental exams.
- Ordinarily, unless complications arise, specific conditions for which treatment does not qualify for FMLA leave include: cold, flu, earaches, upset stomach, minor ulcers, headaches other than migraine, routine dental, or orthodontia problems and periodontal disease. Cosmetic treatments are not considered a serious health condition unless inpatient hospital care is required.
- R. Year : Twelve months measured forward from the first date family and medical leave begins.

IV. PROVISIONS

- A. Generally, an eligible employee who qualifies for the maximum allowable leave is entitled to the maximum leave allowance as established by FMLA. The employee may request a shorter leave for a qualifying event, and they may request leave for more than one qualifying event not to exceed the established maximum leave in a year. For example, in the single 12-month period, an employee could take 12 weeks of FMLA leave to care for a newborn child and 14 weeks of military caregiver leave, but could not take 16 weeks of leave to care for a newborn child and 10 weeks of military caregiver leave.
- B. An intermittent or reduced leave schedule is available under the [Family and Medical Leave Act](#). The employee must attempt to schedule the leave so as not to disrupt the University's operations. The University may require the employee to transfer temporarily (not to exceed the family and medical leave period) to an alternative position that better accommodates recurring periods of absence or a part-time schedule, provided the position provides equivalent pay and benefits.
- C. An eligible employee must use all applicable accrued paid leave balances (including sick leave and vacation) while taking family and medical leave. The use of accrued sick leave is, however, restricted to those circumstances that would otherwise qualify the employee for sick leave usage under State law and University rules and regulations governing the use of sick leave (MAPP [02.02.03](#)). The employee may choose to use accrued compensatory time instead of unpaid family and medical leave, but may not be required to do so. Any [Fair Labor Standards Act](#) (FLSA) compensatory time (1.5) taken for a Family Medical Leave (FML) purpose or reason may be counted against the employee's family and medical leave entitlement.

- D. Any sick leave of equal to or more than three consecutive days or intermittent leave of any duration for qualifying serious or chronic health conditions must be counted as family and medical leave. When there is any question about whether a condition qualifies as family and medical leave, the employing department should contact Human Resources. If it is determined that the leave qualifies as family and medical leave, the procedures for applying for and reporting family and medical leave must be initiated.
- E. An employee on Workers' Compensation who wishes to continue to receive state insurance premium sharing is required to apply for family and medical leave.
- F. If both spouses are employed by the University of Houston as eligible employees, they are entitled together to a total of 12 weeks of leave between them (rather than 12 weeks each) for the birth or placement of a child. Spouses who are eligible employees are entitled to the maximum leave each for other qualifying events or conditions.
- A father who is otherwise healthy cannot use sick leave for the birth of a child unless he needs to care for the child and/or mother who has a serious health condition.
- G. Leave for the birth or placement of a child must take place within 12 months after the event (i.e., the birth or placement of the child). Leave may begin prior to the birth or adoption. Leave for birth or placement of a child is available equally to both sexes.
- H. If leave qualifies as both leave to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness and leave to care for a qualifying family member with a serious health condition, the leave must be designated as leave to care for a covered servicemember.
- I. For the period of the family and medical leave that is without pay, the employee may continue insurance benefits and will receive the premium sharing from the State or the University toward the cost of health insurance. The employee is responsible for paying that part of his/her insurance cost that would otherwise be deducted from the employee's paycheck.
- J. Family and medical leave is not considered a break in continuity of employment. However, when an employee who has at least two years of lifetime service credit with the State of Texas on the first workday of the month is on family and medical leave without pay, that month is not counted when computing total state service for purposes related to longevity pay or to the rate of accrual of vacation leave. An employee also does not accrue vacation or sick leave for a full calendar month during which the employee is on leave without pay.
- V. NOTIFICATION OF THE NEED FOR FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE
- A. When the need for family and medical leave can be planned, such as for the birth or placement of a child or for a scheduled medical treatment, the employee is responsible for applying for FMLA leave at least 30 calendar days in advance of the leave and for making efforts to schedule the leave to minimize disruption of the University's operations. If the need for leave is foreseeable less than 30 days in advance of the commencement of the FMLA leave, the employee is responsible for applying for FMLA leave as soon as practicable.
- B. In case of sudden illness or other unforeseeable need for leave, the employee is required to give notice to the supervisor as soon as practicable in accordance with MAPP [02.02.03 – Leaves of Absence](#).

- C. Human Resources will inform the employee's supervisor within five business days of being informed that an employee is requesting sick leave involving a condition that may qualify for family and medical leave. Human Resources must also provide the employee with a written eligibility notice and a rights and responsibilities notice (combined into one form and available on the Human Resources web site at <http://www.uh.edu/human-resources/benefits/benefits-forms/index.php>). The notice must be provided to the employee in a language which the employee understands for completion. If leave has already begun, the notice should be e-mailed or mailed to the employee's address of record.

If the employee provides notice of a subsequent need for FMLA leave during the applicable 12-month period due to a different FMLA-qualifying reason, and the employee's eligibility status has changed, Human Resources must notify the employee and his/her supervisor of the change in eligibility status within five business days.

If the employee has not already done so, he/she must complete the application process as described below within 15 calendar days from the date of the written eligibility notification by Human Resources unless not practicable under the circumstances.

VI. APPLYING FOR FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE

- A. All requests for family and medical leave must be submitted to Human Resources via the [Application for Family and Medical Leave](#) provided by the Human Resources Department.

A jointly-filed [Application for Family and Medical Leave](#) must be submitted by spouses who are both requesting leave for the same qualifying event or condition.

- B. Upon receipt of the [Application for Family and Medical Leave](#), Human Resources must:
1. Complete the indicated section of the [Application for Family and Medical Leave](#).
 - a. The department will be contacted to ensure the leave documented in PeopleSoft is correct.
 - b. In no instance may an employee be granted more than the maximum amount of leave available by law in a 12-month period.
 - c. Human Resources will not approve less than the requested leave period as long as the employee has that amount of family and medical leave available and the certification supports the amount of leave requested as advised to Human Resources by the employee's physician.
 - d. Human Resources will provide the employee with a copy of the application for the employee's records if requested. If disapproved, the reason for disapproval must be provided on the application (e.g., lack of available leave).
 2. Determine the appropriate supplemental documentation necessary for the type of leave being requested and provide the form or a list of acceptable alternative documentation to the employee.

The employee should submit all completed supplemental forms or certifications directly to Human Resources.
- C. All required supplemental documentation must be submitted to Human Resources:

1. To request leave based on a serious health condition, the employee or family member must be under continuing supervision of, but not necessarily receiving active treatment by, a health care provider. A completed Certification of Health Care Provider for Employee's Serious Health Condition form or a Certification of Health Care Provider for Family Member's Serious Health Condition form (both available at <http://www.uh.edu/human-resources/benefits/benefits-forms/index.php>) is required.
 2. To request leave based on the adoption or placement of a child, a copy of the legal orders of adoption or placement is required.
 3. To request leave based on a qualifying exigency, a copy of the covered military member's active duty orders and certification providing the appropriate facts related to the particular qualifying exigency for which leave is sought, including contact information if the leave involves meeting with a third party is required.
 4. To request leave to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness, a [Certification for Serious Injury or Illness of Covered Servicemember](#) form completed by the servicemember's health care provider or a copy of an Invitational Travel Order (ITO) or Invitational Travel Authorization (ITA) issued to any member of the covered servicemember's family is required.
- D. At its discretion, the University may require a second medical opinion at the University's expense. If the second medical opinion differs from the employee's medical certification provided in accordance with the policy, the University may require the opinion of a third health care provider, approved by both the University and the employee, at the University's expense. This third opinion is binding on both the University and the employee.
- Second and third opinions are not permitted for certification of a covered servicemember's serious injury or illness or of a qualifying exigency.
- E. If an employee submits a medical certification or other appropriate documentation that Human Resources determines is incomplete, Human Resources will provide the employee with a written statement describing the additional information necessary to make the medical certification, or alternative documentation, complete and sufficient. The employee has seven calendar days to submit the additional information.
- F. If the approved designated leave is not intermittent or reduced, Human Resources will complete an Electronic Personnel Action Request (ePAR) to place the employee's status on paid and/or unpaid leave according to the employee's available sick and vacation leave and the terms of their use.

VII. PROCEDURES DURING FMLA LEAVE

- A. Reporting Time (Non-Exempt Employees):
1. The employing department is required to submit timesheets on the employee's behalf if the employee is on family and medical leave when they are due to Payroll.
 - a. Paid or Unpaid Family and Medical Leave must be noted on the employee's timesheet.

- D. Recertification:
1. Human Resources may request recertification every 30 days in connection with an absence by the employee unless the medical certification indicates that the minimum duration of the condition is more than 30 days; in which case, a recertification may not be requested until that minimum duration expires.
 2. In all cases, Human Resources may request a recertification of a medical condition every six months in connection with an absence by the employee; even if the medical certification indicates that the employee will need intermittent or reduced schedule leave for a period in excess of six months.
 3. Human Resources may request recertification in less than 30 days for any of the following situations:
 - a. The employee requests an extension of FMLA leave.
 - b. Circumstances described by the previous certification have changed significantly.
 - c. The University receives information that casts doubt upon the employee's stated reason for the absence or the continuing validity of the certification.
 4. The employee must provide the requested recertification to Human Resources within 12 calendar days of the request by Human Resources.
 5. Recertification is not permitted for a covered servicemember's serious injury or illness or for a covered military member's qualifying exigency.
 6. Prior to the Human Resources Department's requesting recertification for any reason, the appropriateness of such a request under the law should be verified by Human Resources.

VIII. RETURN TO WORK

- A. Upon return to work, an employee who has been on approved leave for equal to or more than three days based on the employee's serious health condition will be required to present to his/her supervisor a health care provider's release certifying fitness to return to work. A request to return to duty with restrictions will be considered on a case-by-case basis, considering the needs of the department and the essential functions of the job.
- B. The employing department is required to complete the ePAR returning the employee back to active status once the employee has returned from Family Medical Leave (FML).
- C. The employee must report to his/her supervisor if he/she will be unable to return to work at the end of the leave period.

Failure to report by the date intended to return to work will be considered abandonment by the employee of his/her job. Termination of employment due to job abandonment may not be appealed (MAPP [02.04.03](#)).
- D. Additional leave beyond the maximum time provided under FMLA is subject to the approval of the department in accordance with regulations governing leave of absence without pay (MAPP [02.02.03](#)).

- E. If an employee plans to return to work earlier than expected by the department, the employee shall provide the department with two business days' notice where feasible.
- F. Employees returning from approved family and medical leave within the provisions of this policy shall be restored to their original or equivalent positions with equivalent pay, benefits, and other employment unless the employee would not otherwise have been employed at the time reinstatement is requested.
1. An employee offered an equivalent position who chooses to decline the position waives any rights to reinstatement.
 2. An employee who believes that a position offered is not an equivalent position is entitled to file a grievance under the University of Houston grievance procedure, MAPP [02.04.01](#).
- G. The employing department may decline to restore an employee on family and medical leave to his/her original or equivalent position under the conditions listed below.
1. If an employee's position is scheduled for elimination as part of an approved Reduction In Force (RIF) plan, the employee's family and medical leave rights (including rights to restoration of employment) end on the scheduled termination date provided in the approved RIF plan.
 2. If misconduct by the employee which constitutes grounds for termination occurs or is discovered, the employee is subject to termination, even if the employee is on family and medical leave at the time of the misconduct or discovery of misconduct.
 3. If an employee is scheduled for termination for any other reason prior to notification of family and medical leave and has received written notice of the termination, the employee's family and medical leave rights end on the previously scheduled termination date.
 4. If the employee is among the highest paid ten percent employed by the University of Houston and a determination is made by the president that restoring employment to the employee would result in substantial economic injury to the University, the employee's right to restoration of employment may end at the close of the family and medical leave period. At the time an employee in this category applies for family and medical leave, the employee must be notified that he/she may be ineligible for reinstatement.
- In such cases, the employee maintains only those rights provided by such regulations as COBRA and, in the case of a reduction in force, MAPP [02.04.06](#) on Reduction in Force, or in the case of an otherwise properly grievable matter, MAPP [02.04.01](#).
- H. If an employee elects not to return to work upon completion of an approved unpaid family and medical leave, the employee is obligated to reimburse the University for the amount of the State's or University's contribution of insurance premium during any complete months of unpaid leave. The employee need not reimburse the University if the failure to return to work was for reasons beyond the employee's control, or if the employee retires directly from leave or within 30 days of returning from leave.

IX. REVIEW AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Responsible Party: Associate Vice President for Finance
- Review: Every three years on or before June 1

X. APPROVAL

Carl Carlucci
~~Executive-Senior~~ Vice President for Administration and Finance

Renu Khator
 President

Date of President's Approval: June 4, 2013

XI. REFERENCES

- [State General Appropriations Act](#)
- [Employee's Retirement System of Texas \(ERS\)](#)
- [Fair Labor Standards Act \(FLSA\)](#)
- [Federal Family and Medical Leave Act \(FMLA\)](#)
- [MAPP 02.02.02 – Parental Leave](#)
- [MAPP 02.02.03 – Leaves of Absence](#)
- [MAPP 02.04.01 – Employee Grievances](#)
- [MAPP 02.04.06 – Reduction in Force](#)
- [SAM 02.D.06 – Family and Medical Leave](#)
- [Application for Family and Medical Leave](#)

REVISION LOG

Revision Number	Approved Date	Description of Changes
1	10/12/1994	Initial version (Originally a Policy and a Procedure)
2	12/12/1997	For both Policy and Procedure, added Addendum A, Application for Family and Medical Leave
3	04/07/2008	Applied revised MAPP template. Combined the Policy and Procedure into one document. Added information to Section I to outline procedures within MAPP 02.02.01. Added Section V, on procedures for applying for family and medical leave. Added Section VI on processing family and medical leave applications. Added Section VII on insurance coverage. Added Section VIII on employee reporting requirements. Added Section IX on employee requirements for returning to work. Added Section X on record keeping requirements. The responsible party changed from Human Resources to the Associate Vice President for Finance. Removed References, index terms, and Addendum A

Revision Number	Approved Date	Description of Changes
Interim	05/17/2011	Interim designation based on Texas Workforce Commission audit in 04/2011. Applied revised MAPP template and added new Revision Log. Added web links to Section I, and removed information on procedures documented in MAPP 02.02.01. In Section II.A, a combined total of 26 workweeks of unpaid leave during a single 12-month period was documented for servicemembers (this was also updated in Section IV.F). The "Child" definition in Section III was updated. Section III.N was reformatted and updated to meet the current definition for severe health condition. A link to the Application for Family and Medical Leave form was added to Section V.C and Section VI.A. Section VI.D was revised to emphasize that all supplemental documentation should be submitted to Human Resources. Section VI.G documentation indicates the employing department's responsibility to maintain timesheets. Section VII was retitled to emphasize activities during FMLA leave; the insurance coverage is documented in this section. In Section VIII.F, MAPP 02.04.06 was added for reduction in force cases
Interim 2	11/01/2012	Added note to Section III.E regarding employees with student status as a condition of employment are not considered eligible for this program. In Section IV.J, added information on unpaid FML on the first workday of the month and rate of accrual for vacation leave. In Section V.C, added the procedure for notification the employee's supervisor of FML, and e-mailing the eligibility notice to the employee. In Section VI, changed the process for submitting the Application for Family and Medical Leave to Human Resources instead of the employee's supervisor. Human Resources will submit the ePAR per documentation in Section VI.G. Added the Employees Retirement System of Texas (ERS) to Section VII.B. In Section VII.D.4, the time period to submit recertification to Human Resources changed from 15 calendar days to 12 calendar days. Added Section VIII.B for employing department to complete an ePAR when the employee returns to active status after FML. Added Section XI, References
4	06/04/2013	This MAPP is being submitted for a complete review cycle and approval to remove the Interim 2 designation. Reworked Section IV.J to reword the rule on continuity of employment. Fixed link for Application for Family and Medical Leave
<u>5</u>	<u>TBD</u>	