

Family Medical Leave

Federal law covers public agencies, including public charter schools. In order for public charter school employees to be eligible, however, they must be employed at a work site with 50 or more employees within 75 miles of the employee's work site for each working day during each of the 20 or more calendar workweeks in the year in which the leave is taken or in the preceding calendar year. State law covers public charter schools that employ 25 or more part-time or full-time employees for each working day during 20 or more calendar workweeks in the calendar year in which the leave is to be taken, or in the calendar year immediately preceding the year in which the leave is to be taken.

The public charter school will comply with all provisions of the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) of 1993, the Oregon Family Leave Act (OFLA) of 1995, the Military Family Leave Act as part of the National Defense Authorization Acts of 2008 and for Fiscal Year 2010 (which expanded certain leave to military families and veterans for specific circumstances), the Oregon Military Family Leave Act of 2009, and other applicable provisions of public charter school board policies regarding family medical leave.

In order for an employee to be eligible for the benefits under federal law, he/she must have been employed by the public charter school for the previous 12 months and have worked at least 1250 hours during the past 12-month period.

In order to be eligible under state law, an employee must work an average of 25 hours per week and have been employed at least 180 days prior to the first day of the family medical leave of absence. For parental leave purposes, however, an employee becomes eligible upon completing at least 180 days immediately preceding the date on which the parental leave begins. There is no minimum average number of hours worked per week when determining employee eligibility for parental leave.

Federal and state leave entitlements generally run concurrently.

The public charter school administrator will develop administrative regulations as necessary for the implementation of the provisions of both federal and state law.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS 332.507](#)

[ORS 338.115](#)

[ORS 342.545](#)

[ORS 659A.001](#)

[ORS 659A.082 to-096](#)

[ORS 659A.150 to-659A.186](#)

[OAR 839-009-0200 to -0320](#)

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101-12213; 29 C.F.R. Part 1630 (2006); 28 C.F.R. Part 35 (2006).
Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 U.S.C. §§ 2601-2654 (2006); Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 C.F.R. Part 825 (2008).

National Defense Authorization Act of 2008, Public Law 110-181, § 585(a).

Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008.

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010, Public Law 111-84, § 565.

Escriba v. Foster Poultry Farms, Inc. 743 F.3d 1236 (9th Cir. 2014).

Note:

Employees of the public charter school may not be eligible.

Employees of districts may be eligible under district FMLA/OFLA.