

## **Company Logo or Name California Family Rights Act (CFRA) Leave Policy**

California's California Family Rights Act (CFRA) provides up to 12 workweeks of unpaid family/medical leave within a 12-month period, under the following conditions:

- You have been employed with the Company for a total of at least 12 months prior to the commencement of leave. The 12 months of employment must have accumulated within the previous seven years (certain exceptions apply); and
- You have worked at least 1,250 hours during the previous 12-month period before the need for leave.

Leave may be taken for one or more of the following reasons:

- Your serious health condition that makes you unable to perform your job;
- To care for your family member who has a serious health condition. For purposes of CFRA leave, a "family member" includes your:
  - Spouse;
  - Parent;
  - Child of any age;
  - Registered domestic partner;
  - Grandparent;
  - Grandchild;
  - Sibling;
  - Parent-in-law;
- The birth of your child, or placement of a child with you for adoption or foster care;
- Because of a qualifying exigency related to covered active duty or a call to covered active duty of your spouse, registered domestic partner, child, or parent in the Armed Forces of the United States. (See *Qualifying Exigencies Related to Active Duty*.)

Please note that incapacity due to pregnancy, prenatal medical care or childbirth is not an eligible reason for CFRA leave. However, if you are eligible for leave under the Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA), then such leave will run concurrently with FMLA. (See *Pregnancy Disability Leave* and *FMLA Leave* policies for additional information).

If you are also eligible for leave under the FMLA, and depending on your reason for CFRA leave, FMLA may run concurrently with your CFRA leave. (See the *FMLA Leave* policy for additional information regarding FMLA leave eligibility).

For additional information about eligibility for CFRA leave and how it may or may not interact with FMLA leave, contact [e.g., HR manager, office manager].

### **Qualifying Exigencies Related to Active Duty**

- Eligible employees whose spouse, domestic partner, child or parent is on covered active duty or call to covered active duty status may use their 12-week leave entitlement for certain qualifying exigencies. Qualifying exigencies may include, but are not necessarily limited to, attending certain military events, arranging for alternative childcare, addressing certain financial and legal arrangements, attending certain counseling sessions, and attending post-deployment reintegration briefings.

### **Calculating the 12-month Period**

For purposes of calculating the 12-month period during which 12 weeks of CFRA leave may be taken, [Company Name] uses [e.g., rolling year, calendar year].

### **Pregnancy, Childbirth or Related Conditions and Baby Bonding**

Leave because of a disability for pregnancy, childbirth or related medical condition is not counted as time used under CFRA leave. Employees who take time off for pregnancy disability will be placed on pregnancy disability leave (PDL). (See *Pregnancy Disability Leave* policy for more information.)

If an employee is eligible for FMLA leave, then PDL will run concurrently with FMLA. (See *FMLA Leave* policy for additional information).

Once the pregnant employee is no longer disabled, or once the employee has given birth and exhausted PDL, the employee may apply for leave under the CFRA, for purposes of baby bonding.

Any leave taken for the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a child does not have to be taken in one continuous period of time. CFRA leave taken for the birth or placement of a child will be granted in minimum amounts of two weeks. However, the Company will grant a request for a CFRA leave (for birth/placement of a child) of less than two weeks' duration on any two occasions. The Company may also grant additional requests for leave lasting less than two weeks at its discretion. Any leave taken must be concluded within one year of the birth or placement of the child with the employee.



## **Leave Procedures**

The following procedures shall apply to CFRA leave:

- Please contact [e.g., HR manager, office manager] as soon as you realize the need for family/medical leave. If the leave is based on the expected birth, placement for adoption or foster care, or planned medical treatment for your serious health condition or that of a family member, you must notify the Company at least 30 days before leave is to begin. You must consult with your supervisor regarding scheduling of any planned medical treatment or supervision in order to minimize disruption to the operations of the Company. Any such scheduling is subject to the approval of your health care provider or the health care provider of your family member.
- If you cannot provide 30 days' notice, the Company must be informed as soon as is practical.
- If the CFRA request is made because of your own serious health condition, the Company may require, at its expense, a second opinion from a health care provider that the Company chooses. The health care provider designated to give a second opinion will not be one who is employed on a regular basis by the Company.
- If the second opinion differs from the first opinion, the Company may require you, at the Company's expense, to obtain the opinion of a third health care provider designated or approved jointly by you and the employer. The opinion of the third health care provider shall be considered final and binding on you and the Company.

## **Certification**

[Company Name] requires you to provide certification. You will have 15 calendar days from the Company's request for certification to provide it to the Company, unless it is not practical to do so. The Company may require recertification from the health care provider if you request additional leave upon expiration of the time period in the original certification. *(For example, if you need two weeks of family and medical leave, but following the two weeks you need intermittent leave, a new medical certification will be requested and required.)* If you do not provide medical certification in a timely manner to substantiate the need for family and medical leave, the Company may delay approval of the leave, or continuation thereof, until certification is received. If certification is never received, the leave may not be considered CFRA leave.

If the leave is needed to care for a sick family member, you must provide a certification from the health care provider stating:

- Date of commencement of the serious health condition;
- Probable duration of the condition;
- Estimated amount of time for care by the health care provider; and
- Confirmation that the serious health condition warrants your participation.

If your serious health condition is the reason for leave, you must provide a certification from the health care provider stating:

- Date of commencement of the serious health condition;
- Probable duration of the condition; and
- Your inability to work at all or to perform any one or more of the essential functions of your position because of the serious health condition.

If you are on leave because of your own serious health condition, the Company will also require a medical release to return to work form or certification from your health care provider that you are able to resume work.

Failure to provide a release to return to work from your health care provider may result in denial of reinstatement until the certificate is obtained.

### **Leave Related to Military Service**

A leave taken due to a "qualifying exigency" related to military service must be supported by a certification of its necessity. Special certification requirements apply to leaves related to military service.

### **Health and Benefit Plans**

If you are taking CFRA leave, you will be allowed to continue participating in any health and welfare benefit plans in which you were enrolled in before the first day of the leave (for a maximum of 12 workweeks) at the level and under the conditions of coverage as if you had continued in employment for the duration of such leave. The Company will continue to make the same premium contribution as if you had continued working. The continued participation in health benefits begins on the date leave first begins. In some instances, the Company may recover premiums paid to maintain health coverage if you fail to return to work following CFRA leave.

Employees on pregnancy disability leave will be allowed to continue to participate in group health coverage for up to a maximum of four months of pregnancy disability leave (if such insurance was provided before the leave was taken) on the same terms as if you had continued to work. The right to continued group health coverage during pregnancy disability leave is a separate and distinct entitlement from the CFRA entitlement.

**Option:** Payment is due when it would be made by payroll deduction.

**Option:** Payment is due on the same schedule as payments that are made under COBRA [e.g, at the end of each month].

**Option:** Payment is to be prepaid pursuant to a cafeteria plan, under which employees choose coverage that best suits them. For more information, contact [e.g., HR manager, benefits manager].

**Option:** Payment is to be made [List your existing rules for payment by employees for leave without pay].

### **Substitution of Paid Leave**

Generally, CFRA leave is unpaid. The Company may require, or you may choose, to use accrued paid leave while taking CFRA leave. In order to use paid leave for CFRA leave, you must comply with the Company's normal paid leave policies. For more information on those specific circumstances requiring or allowing the substitution of paid leave contact [e.g., HR manager, benefits manager].

### **Reinstatement**

Under most circumstances, upon return from CFRA leave, you will be reinstated to your original job or to an equivalent job with equivalent pay, benefits, and other employment terms and conditions. However, an employee has no greater right to reinstatement than if the employee had been continuously employed rather than on leave. For example, if an employee on CFRA leave would have been laid off had the employee not gone on leave, or if the employee's job is eliminated during the leave and no equivalent or comparable job is available, then the employee would not be entitled to reinstatement. In addition, an employee's use of CFRA leave will not result in the loss of any employment benefit that the employee earned before using CFRA leave.

If you are on a FMLA-only leave, without CFRA running concurrently, there may be conditions in which you may be denied reinstatement if you are a "key" employee. (Please refer to the *Reinstatement* section of the *FMLA Leave* policy for additional information.)

### **Time Accrual**

Please contact [e.g., HR manager, office manager] with any questions regarding accrual of other Company provided paid leave benefits (such as vacation, PTO or sick leave) during unpaid CFRA leave.

### **Carryover**

Leave granted under any of the reasons provided by CFRA and/or FMLA will be counted as family/medical leave and will be considered as part of the 12-workweek entitlement in any 12-month period. No carryover of unused leave from one 12-month period to the next 12-month period is permitted.



### Intermittent Leave

You may take CFRA leave intermittently (in blocks of time, or by reducing your normal weekly or daily work schedule) if the leave is for your serious health condition or that of a qualifying family member and the reduced leave schedule is medically necessary as determined by the health care provider of the person with the serious health condition. The smallest increment of time that can be used for such leave is [e.g. 30 minutes, one hour *(cannot be more than one hour)*].