

**PROPOSED REGULATION OF THE
PERSONNEL COMMISSION**

LCB FILE NO. R015-211

**The following document is the initial draft regulation proposed
by the agency submitted on 07/01/2021**

Explanation of Proposed Change: This amendment, proposed by the Division of Human Resource Management (DHRM), will default the State’s Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) eligibility criteria to the criteria outlined in the U.S. Department of Labor’s FMLA regulations. “Paid status” is defined in NAC 284.0742 as including leave with pay (not including catastrophic leave) and leave without pay pursuant to NAC 284.580. However, the FMLA federal regulations base the hours requirement on the “hours of service” during the 12-month period immediately preceding the employee’s leave. The current method of FMLA eligibility calculation may, in certain circumstances, allow an employee to qualify for leave, based on this regulation, prior to qualifying based on the federal regulations. If an employee is provided FMLA leave early and then not granted FMLA-protected leave during the period the employee qualifies under the federal FMLA regulations, it could leave the State open to review by the FMLA regulatory body, the U.S. Department of Labor.

NAC 284.5811 Family and medical leave: Maximum amount in 12-month period; eligibility; use. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345, 284.350, 284.355, 284.3626, 608.0198)

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, an employee who is entitled to take leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act is limited to a total of 12 weeks of such leave during a rolling 12-month period. The rolling 12-month period is measured backward from the date an employee uses any leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act.

2. An employee who is entitled to take leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act to care for a covered service member is limited to a total of 26 weeks of such leave during a single 12-month period.

~~{3. To calculate eligibility for leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act, each hour that an employee is in paid status in the 12-month period immediately preceding the leave must be considered as time worked.}~~

~~{4.}~~ 3. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 5 and 6, an employee who meets the requirements for eligibility for and who is taking leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act must exhaust all the accrued sick leave, accrued annual leave, accrued compensatory time and catastrophic leave that the employee is eligible to use based on the nature of the absence before using leave without pay. Any accrued sick leave, accrued annual leave, accrued compensatory time, catastrophic leave and holiday pay to which the employee is entitled pursuant to NAC 284.255 runs concurrently with the leave granted pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act if the employee is otherwise eligible for that sick leave, annual leave, compensatory time, catastrophic leave or holiday pay.

~~{5.}~~ 4. If an employee is absent from work as the result of a work-related injury or illness and meets the requirements for eligibility for leave due to a serious health condition pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act:

(a) Any amount of time that the employee is absent from work during that period will be designated as leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act; and

(b) The employee may elect to use paid leave or leave without pay for the portion of time that he or she is not being compensated for the work-related injury or illness.

~~{6.}~~ 5. If an employee is absent from work as the result of a non-work-related injury or illness, the employee is receiving compensation for the injury or illness from a disability benefit plan and the employee meets the requirements for eligibility for leave due to a serious health condition pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act:

(a) Any amount of time that the employee is absent from work during that period will

be designated as leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act; and

(b) The employee may use paid leave for the time that the employee is being compensated for the non-work-related injury or illness if the employee has entered into an agreement with the

appointing authority to use the paid leave. If the employee and the appointing authority have not entered into such an agreement, the employee may not elect to use and the appointing authority may not require the employee to use paid leave for that time.

~~[7.]~~ 6. If an employee who is a victim of an act which constitutes domestic violence or whose family or household member is a victim of an act which constitutes domestic violence, and the employee is not the alleged perpetrator, is absent from work and meets the requirements for eligibility pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act, any amount of time that the employee is absent from work during that period will be designated as leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act.

~~[8.]~~ 7. An appointing authority may require an employee to provide medical or other appropriatedocumentation to support his or her need for leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act. (Added to NAC by Dep't of Personnel, eff. 3-23-94; A 11-16-95; R082-00, 8-2-2000; A by Personnel Comm'n by R096-03, 10-30-2003; R145-05, 12-29-2005; R060-09, 11-25-2009; R021-13, 10-23-2013; R037-17, 10-31-2017, eff. 1-1-2018)

