



FMLA New York

Federal vs. New York Family & Medical Leave Laws

	FEDERAL ELEMENTS	STATE ELEMENTS
Employers Covered	<p>Private employers with 50 or more employees in at least 20 weeks of the current or preceding year.</p> <p>Public agencies, including state, local and federal employers.</p> <p>Local education agencies covered under special provisions.</p>	<p>In addition to the federal FMLA, New York has leave laws regarding (1) pregnancy leave, (2) adoptive parents leave, (3) blood donation leave, (4) bone marrow donation leave, (5) military spouse leave and (6) paid family leave (effective Jan. 1, 2018).</p> <p>Pregnancy leave: Employers with four or more employees.</p> <p>Adoptive parents leave: All employers.</p> <p>Blood donation leave: Employers with at least 20 employees at one or more worksites.</p> <p>Bone marrow donation leave: Employers with at least 20 employees at one or more worksites.</p> <p>Military spouse leave: Employers with at least 20 employees at one or more worksites.</p> <p>Paid family leave (effective Jan. 1, 2018): All employers. Paid family coverage will typically be added to the employer’s existing disability insurance policy.</p>

<p>Employees Eligible</p>	<p>Worked for employer for at least 12 months (which need not be consecutive); worked at least 1,250 hours for employer during 12 months preceding leave; and employed at a worksite with 50 or more employees within 75 miles of worksite.</p>	<p>Pregnancy leave: Pregnant employees.</p> <p>Adoptive parents leave: Employees who are adoptive parents following the commencement of the parent-child relationship (unless the child has reached school age or, in the case of a hard-to-place or handicapped child, has reached age 18).</p> <p>Blood donation leave: Employees who work an average of 20 or more hours per week. Excludes independent contractors.</p> <p>Bone marrow donation leave: Employees who work an average of 20 or more hours per week. Excludes independent contractors.</p> <p>Military spouse leave: Employees who work an average of 20 or more hours per week and who are the spouse of a member of the U.S. Armed Forces, National Guard or Reserves who has been deployed during a period of military conflict to a combat theater or combat zone of operations. Excludes independent contractors.</p> <p>Paid family leave (effective Jan. 1, 2018): An employee who works 20 hours or more per week is eligible for paid family leave benefits if the employee works for a covered employer for 26 or more consecutive weeks. A part-time employee (an employee who works fewer than 20 hours per week) is eligible for paid family leave after he or she has worked for a covered employer for 175 days.</p>
<p>Leave Amount</p>	<p>Generally, up to a total of 12 weeks during a 12-month period.</p> <p>Up to 26 weeks during a single 12-month period to care for spouse, child, parent or next of kin who is a covered service member with a serious injury or illness.</p> <p>However, leave for birth, adoption, foster care, care for a parent with a serious health condition or care for a</p>	<p>Pregnancy leave: Employers cannot discriminate on the basis of sex and must treat disability arising from pregnancy in the same manner as other disabilities.</p> <p>Adoptive parents leave: Employers that permit employees to take leaves of absence upon the birth of a child must permit an adoptive parent, following commencement of parent-child relationship, the same leave upon the</p>

	<p>covered service member with a serious injury or illness must be shared by spouses working for same employer.</p>	<p>same terms (unless the child has reached school age or, in the case of a hard-to-place or handicapped child, has reached age 18).</p> <p>Blood donation leave: At the employer’s option, either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three hours of leave in any 12-month period for an employee to donate blood; or • Blood donation during work hours, without use of accumulated leave time, at least two times per year at a convenient time and place set by the employer, including allowing the employee to participate in a blood drive at the employer’s site. <p>Bone marrow donation leave: The total length of each leave is determined by the employee's physician, but may not exceed 24 work hours for each bone marrow donation, unless the employer agrees otherwise. There is no limit to how frequently an employee may take bone marrow donation leave.</p> <p>Military spouse leave: Up to 10 days of leave.</p> <p>Paid family leave (effective Jan. 1, 2018): Paid family leave benefits will be phased in over a four-year period. In 2018, eligible employees may receive up to eight weeks of paid family leave at 50 percent of their average weekly wages. When fully implemented in 2021, eligible employees may receive up to 12 weeks of paid family leave at 67 percent of their average weekly wages.</p>
<p>Type of Leave</p>	<p>Unpaid leave for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth of employee’s newborn child; • Placement of child with employee for adoption or foster care; • Providing care for employee's parent, child or spouse with serious health condition; 	<p>Pregnancy leave: Employers cannot discriminate on the basis of sex and must treat disability arising from pregnancy in the same manner as other disabilities. New York has a temporary disability insurance program that requires employers to provide short-term disability insurance for their employees. Employers are required to provide partial wage replacement for up</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee’s own serious health condition; • Any qualifying exigency when employee’s spouse, child or parent is on active duty or is notified of impending call or order to active duty in Armed Forces; or • Caring for a spouse, child, parent or next of kin who is a covered service member with a serious injury or illness. 	<p>to 26 weeks to employees who are temporarily unable to work due to disability. Pregnancy is considered a disability under the program.</p> <p>Adoptive parents leave: Employers that permit employees to take leaves of absence upon the birth of a child must permit an adoptive parent, following commencement of parent-child relationship, the same leave upon the same terms (unless the child has reached school age or, in the case of a hard-to-place or handicapped child, has reached age 18).</p> <p>Blood donation leave: At the employer’s option, either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unpaid leave to donate blood off of the employer’s premises; or • Blood donation during work hours without use of any accumulated leave time or other paid time off. <p>Bone marrow donation leave: Unpaid leave to undergo a medical procedure to donate bone marrow.</p> <p>Military spouse leave: Unpaid leave during the time the military member is on leave from deployment.</p> <p>Paid family leave (effective Jan. 1, 2018): An employee may receive paid family leave benefits for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide care to a family member with a serious health condition; • To bond with the employee's child during the first 12 months after the child's birth, or after the placement of the child for adoption or foster care with the employee; or • For any qualifying exigency as interpreted under the federal FMLA arising out of the fact that the spouse, domestic partner, child or parent of the employee is on active duty (or has been
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		<p>notified of an impending call or order to active duty) in the U.S. Armed Forces.</p> <p>Paid family leave benefits will be funded through employee paycheck deductions. Employers are not responsible for contributing to or funding paid family leave benefits, but may choose to do so. Employers may begin collecting employee contributions as of July 1, 2017.</p>
<p>Serious Health Condition/Serious Injury or Illness</p>	<p>Serious Health Condition:</p> <p>Illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition involving incapacity or treatment connected with inpatient care in hospital, hospice, or residential medical-care facility, or continuing treatment by a health care provider involving a period of incapacity due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A health condition lasting more than three consecutive full calendar days and involving a certain level of treatment; • A chronic serious health condition or a permanent or long-term condition for which treatment may be ineffective; • Absences to receive multiple treatments (including recovery periods) for a restorative surgery or for a condition that if left untreated likely would result in incapacity of more than three days; or • Any incapacity related to pregnancy or for prenatal care. <p>Serious Injury or Illness:</p> <p>In the case of a member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, an injury or illness incurred by the member in line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces (or which existed before the beginning of active duty and was aggravated by service in the line of duty on active duty) that may render</p>	<p>Paid family leave (effective Jan. 1, 2018): Serious health condition means an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves inpatient care in a hospital, hospice or residential health care facility, continuing treatment or continuing supervision by a health care provider.</p>

	<p>the member medically unfit to perform the duties of the member’s office, grade, rank or rating.</p> <p>For a veteran of the Armed Forces, including a veteran of the National Guard or Reserves, an injury or illness incurred by the member in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces (or which existed before the beginning of active duty and was aggravated by service in the line of duty on active duty) and that manifested itself either before or after the member became a veteran.</p>	
Health Care Provider	<p>Doctors of medicine or osteopathy authorized to practice medicine or surgery; podiatrists, dentists, clinical psychologists, clinical social workers, physician assistants, optometrists, chiropractors (limited to manual manipulation of spine to correct subluxation shown to exist by x-ray), nurse practitioners, and nurse-midwives, if authorized to practice under state law and consistent with the scope of their authorization; Christian Science practitioners listed with the First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, MA; any provider so recognized by the employer or its group health plan's benefits manager; and any health provider listed above who practices and is authorized to practice in a country other than the United States.</p>	<p>Paid family leave (effective Jan. 1, 2018): An individual who satisfies the state licensure requirements under the paid family leave law.</p>
Intermittent Leave	<p>Permitted for serious health condition, for care of covered service member when medically necessary and for active duty leave.</p> <p>Not permitted for care of newborn or new placement by adoption or foster care, unless employer agrees.</p>	<p>Pregnancy leave: Employers must treat disability arising from pregnancy in the same manner as other disabilities.</p> <p>Adoptive parents leave: Employers that permit employees to take leaves of absence upon the birth of a child must permit an adoptive parent, following commencement of parent-child relationship, the same leave upon the same terms (unless the child has reached school age or, in the case of a</p>

		<p>hard-to-place or handicapped child, has reached age 18).</p> <p>Blood donation leave: No provision</p> <p>Bone marrow donation leave: No provision</p> <p>Military spouse leave: No provision</p> <p>Paid family leave (effective Jan. 1, 2018): Paid family leave benefits may be received on an intermittent basis (less than a full workweek), in increments of one full day (that is, one-fifth of the weekly benefit).</p>
<p>Substitution of Paid Leave</p>	<p>Employees may elect, or employers may require, accrued paid leave to be substituted in some cases. Employee must follow terms and conditions of employer’s normal paid leave policies.</p>	<p>Pregnancy leave: Employers must treat disability arising from pregnancy in the same manner as other disabilities. Leave may be paid under the temporary disability insurance program.</p> <p>Adoptive parents leave: Employers that permit employees to take leaves of absence upon the birth of a child must permit an adoptive parent, following commencement of parent-child relationship, the same leave upon the same terms (unless the child has reached school age or, in the case of a hard-to-place or handicapped child, has reached age 18).</p> <p>Blood donation leave: If the employer chooses to allow employees to donate blood during work hours, it must be without use of accumulated leave time.</p> <p>Bone marrow donation leave: No provision</p> <p>Military spouse leave: No provision</p> <p>Paid family leave (effective Jan. 1, 2018): If permitted by the employer, employees may use their paid sick or vacation time in order to receive their full salary during a leave.</p>
<p>Reinstatement Rights</p>	<p>Must be restored to same position or one equivalent to it in all benefits and other terms and conditions of</p>	<p>Pregnancy leave: Employers cannot discriminate on the basis of sex and must treat disability arising from pregnancy in the same manner as other</p>

	<p>employment.</p>	<p>disabilities.</p> <p>Adoptive parents leave: Employers that permit employees to take leaves of absence upon the birth of a child must permit an adoptive parent, following commencement of parent-child relationship, the same leave upon the same terms (unless the child has reached school age or, in the case of a hard-to-place or handicapped child, has reached age 18).</p> <p>Blood donation leave: No provision</p> <p>Bone marrow donation leave: No provision</p> <p>Military spouse leave: No provision</p> <p>Paid family leave (effective Jan. 1, 2018): An employee who takes paid family leave must be reinstated to his or her original position upon return to work, or reinstated to a comparable position with equal pay, benefits, and other terms and conditions of employment.</p>
<p>Key Employee Exception to Reinstatement Rights</p>	<p>Limited exception for salaried employees if among highest paid 10 percent of workforce within 75 miles of worksite, restoration would lead to grievous economic harm to employer and other conditions met.</p>	<p>No provision</p>
<p>Maintenance of Health Benefits During Leave</p>	<p>Health insurance must be continued under same conditions as prior to leave.</p>	<p>Pregnancy leave: Employers cannot discriminate on the basis of sex and must treat disability arising from pregnancy in the same manner as other disabilities.</p> <p>Adoptive parents leave: Employers that permit employees to take leaves of absence upon the birth of a child must permit an adoptive parent, following commencement of parent-child relationship, the same leave upon the same terms (unless the child has reached school age or, in the case of a hard-to-place or handicapped child, has reached age 18).</p>

		<p>Blood donation leave: No provision</p> <p>Bone marrow donation leave: No provision</p> <p>Military spouse leave: No provision</p> <p>Paid family leave (effective Jan. 1, 2018): Employers must maintain group health plan benefits for the duration of paid family leave as if the employee had continued to work.</p>
<p>Leave Requests</p>	<p>To be made by employee at least 30 days prior to date leave is to begin where need is known in advance or, where not foreseeable, as soon as practicable.</p> <p>If due to a planned medical treatment or for intermittent leave, the employee, subject to health care provider's approval, shall make a reasonable effort to schedule it in a way that does not unduly disrupt employer's operations.</p> <p>If due to foreseeable active duty of family member, notice must be made as soon as practicable.</p>	<p>Pregnancy leave: Employers cannot discriminate on the basis of sex and must treat disability arising from pregnancy in the same manner as other disabilities.</p> <p>Adoptive parents leave: Employers that permit employees to take leaves of absence upon the birth of a child must permit an adoptive parent, following commencement of parent-child relationship, the same leave upon the same terms (unless the child has reached school age or, in the case of a hard-to-place or handicapped child, has reached age 18).</p> <p>Blood donation leave: No provision, however, the New York Department of Labor has issued guidelines allowing employers to require at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three working days' advance notice of the employee's intent to take leave for off-premises blood donation; or • Two days' advance notice of the employee's intent to take leave for any other blood donation. <p>The employer may require up to 10 working days' advance notice as necessary to fill the position if both:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The employee taking leave is in a job that is essential to the employer's operations or necessary to comply with legal requirements; and • Three days' notice is insufficient for the employer to fill the position for

		<p>the leave period.</p> <p>If leave is for blood donation in an emergency, employers must reasonably accommodate a shorter notice period.</p> <p>Bone marrow donation leave: No provision, however, the New York Department of Labor has advised that employers may require notice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 24 hours in advance of a scheduled bone marrow donation; or • As soon as possible after receipt of a request for an unscheduled bone marrow donation. <p>Military spouse leave: No provision</p> <p>Paid family leave (effective Jan. 1, 2018): When the need for family leave is foreseeable (for example, for the birth or placement of a child or for planned medical treatment), an employee may be required to provide his or her employer with 30 days’ advance notice of the intention to take family leave. If the need for leave is not foreseeable, the employee must provide notice as soon as practicable.</p>
<p>Certification Requirement</p>	<p>Employer may require certification for the following:</p> <p>Request for leave because of serious health condition or to care for covered service member with a serious illness or injury.</p> <p>Request for qualifying exigency leave because of family member’s active duty or call to active duty in the Armed Forces.</p> <p>To demonstrate employee's fitness to return to work from medical leave where employer has a uniformly applied practice or policy requiring such certification.</p>	<p>Pregnancy leave: Employers cannot discriminate on the basis of sex and must treat disability arising from pregnancy in the same manner as other disabilities.</p> <p>Adoptive parents leave: Employers that permit employees to take leaves of absence upon the birth of a child must permit an adoptive parent, following commencement of parent-child relationship, the same leave upon the same terms (unless the child has reached school age or, in the case of a hard-to-place or handicapped child, has reached age 18).</p> <p>Blood donation leave: No provision, however, the New York Department of Labor has issued guidelines allowing employers to require proof of off-premises blood donation.</p>

		<p>Bone marrow donation leave: Employer may require physician verification for the purpose and length of each leave requested by an employee.</p> <p>Military spouse leave: No provision</p> <p>Paid family leave (effective Jan. 1, 2018): An employee may be required to provide a medical certification completed by a health care provider to support the need for family leave.</p>
Executive, Administrative, and Professional Employees	These individuals are entitled to FMLA benefits. However, their use of FMLA leave does not change their status under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), i.e., an employer does not lose its exemption from the FLSA's minimum wage and overtime requirements.	No specific provision
Other		Registered domestic partners must be treated the same as spouses for most purposes under New York law, including for employee leave purposes.
Statutes	29 USC 2601	N.Y. Exec. Law § 296 (pregnancy leave) N.Y. Lab. Law § 201-c (adoptive parents leave); § 202-j (blood donation leave); § 202-a (bone marrow donation leave); § 202-i (military spouse leave); N.Y. Work Comp § 200, et seq (paid family leave)

Please note that the information in the above chart focuses on statewide laws. Employers must be aware that numerous cities across the country (including [New York City](#)) have enacted local ordinances that mandate employers to provide paid sick leave to employees. An employer located in a city with a paid sick leave law must comply with the local ordinance and statewide law, if applicable.

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