



FMLA Montana

Federal vs. Montana 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, Montana has a leave law regarding pregnancy and maternity leave.</p> <p>Pregnancy/maternity leave: Employers with one or more employees.</p>
Employees Eligible	<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/maternity leave: All employees.</p>
Leave Amount	<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</p>	<p>Pregnancy/maternity leave: A reasonable leave of absence (that is, a leave period prescribed by the employee's doctor). An employer cannot require an employee to take a mandatory leave for an unreasonable length of time.</p>

	<p>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 covered service member with a serious injury or illness must be shared by spouses working for same employer.</p>	
Type of Leave	<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; • 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>Pregnancy/maternity leave: Leave of absence for pregnancy or pregnancy-related disability, or maternity leave.</p>
Serious Health Condition/Serious Injury or Illness	<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</p>	<p>No specific provision</p>

	<p>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 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</p>	
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	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.	
Health Care Provider	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.	No specific provision
Intermittent Leave	Permitted for serious health condition, for care of covered service member when medically necessary and for active duty leave. Not permitted for care of newborn or new placement by adoption or foster care, unless employer agrees.	No specific provision
Substitution of Paid Leave	Employees may elect, or employers may require, accrued paid leave to be	Pregnancy/maternity leave: Employee may not be denied any compensation to which the employee is entitled as a result of

	substituted in some cases. Employee must follow terms and conditions of employer's normal paid leave policies.	accumulation of disability or leave benefits accrued pursuant to plans maintained by the employer.
Reinstatement Rights	Must be restored to same position or one equivalent to it in all benefits and other terms and conditions of employment.	Pregnancy/maternity leave: If the employee conveys an intent to return at the end of a pregnancy-related leave of absence, the employee must be reinstated to her original job or to an equivalent position with equivalent pay and accumulated seniority, retirement, fringe benefits, and other service credits (unless the employer's circumstances have changed so as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so).
Key Employee Exception to Reinstatement Rights	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.	No specific provision
Maintenance of Health Benefits During Leave	Health insurance must be continued under same conditions as prior to leave.	Pregnancy/maternity leave: Employee who is disabled as a result of pregnancy may not be denied any compensation to which the employee is entitled as a result of accumulation of disability or leave benefits accrued pursuant to plans maintained by the employer.

<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>No specific provision</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/maternity leave: Employer may require a disability as a result of pregnancy to be verified by medical certification that the employee is not able to perform employment duties.</p>
<p>Executive, Administrative, and Professional Employees</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>No specific provision</p>

	FLSA's minimum wage and overtime requirements.	
Statutes	29 USC 2601	MT ST §§ 49-2-310 to 49-2-311 (pregnancy/maternity leave)

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