



# FMLA Illinois

## Federal vs. Illinois Family & Medical Leave Laws

	FEDERAL ELEMENTS	STATE ELEMENTS
<b>Employers Covered</b>	<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, Illinois has (1) the Paid Leave for All Workers Act, (2) the Family Military Leave Act, (3) the Victims' Economic Security and Safety Act (providing leave for victims of violent crime and their family members), (4) nondiscrimination protections regarding leave for pregnancy, childbirth and childrearing, (5) the Family Bereavement Act, (6) the Child Extended Bereavement Leave Act, and (6) the Employee Sick Leave Act.</p> <p><b>Paid Leave for All Workers:</b> All Illinois employers, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public school and park districts (private schools are not exempt); and</li> <li>Employers covered by a municipal or county paid leave law in effect on Jan. 1, 2024. Employers in municipalities that opted out of a local paid leave law are covered.</li> </ul> <p><b>Family Military:</b> Employers with at least 15 employees, including private employers and state and local governments.</p> <p><b>Violent Crime Victim Leave:</b> State and local governments, school districts and private employers.</p>

		<p><b>Pregnancy, Childbirth and Childrearing:</b> All employers.</p> <p><b>Family Bereavement:</b> Employers covered by the federal FMLA (those with 50 or more employees).</p> <p><b>Child Extended Bereavement:</b> Employers with at least 50 full-time employees in Illinois.</p> <p><b>Employee Sick Leave:</b> Employers that provide employees with personal sick leave benefits. Employers that are subject to Title II of the Railway Labor Act or covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act or the Federal Employers’ Liability Act are not covered.</p>
<p><b>Employees Eligible</b></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><b>Paid Leave for All Workers:</b> All employees who work in Illinois, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short-term employees of higher education institutions;</li> <li>• Temporary part-time student workers at the college or university they attend;</li> <li>• Collectively bargained construction workers (defined broadly and including workers who move materials to and from the job site and on the job site, plow or remove snow, and collect refuse);</li> <li>• Collectively bargained delivery workers; and</li> <li>• Railroad workers covered by the federal Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act or the Railway Labor Act.</li> </ul> <p>The law does not affect or change bona fide collective bargaining agreements (CBAs) in effect on Jan. 1, 2024. After that date, the paid leave law requirements may be waived in CBAs, but only if the waiver is set forth explicitly in the CBA.</p> <p>The law covers part-time, full-time and seasonal employees, and all domestic workers as defined by <a href="#">state law</a>.</p> <p><b>Family Military:</b> Employed by the same employer for at least 12 months, has at least 1,250 hours of service during the 12-month period before the leave, and has a</p>

		<p>spouse, child or grandchild in military service for longer than 30 days.</p> <p><b>Violent Crime Victim Leave:</b> Full- or part-time employee who is the victim of domestic, gender or sexual violence, or any crime of violence (as defined by law) or who has a family or household member who is the victim of such violence (and whose interests are not adverse to the employee's as it relates to the violence).</p> <p>For bereavement leave, effective Jan. 1, 2024, employees whose family or household member was killed in a crime of violence.</p> <p><b>Pregnancy, Childbirth and Childrearing:</b> All employees (applies equally to men and women)</p> <p><b>Family Bereavement:</b> Employees who are eligible under the federal FMLA. Employees who use leave under the Child Extended Bereavement Leave Act for the death of a child may not take family bereavement leave for the death of the same child.</p> <p><b>Child Extended Bereavement:</b> Employees who have worked for their employer for at least two weeks. The law covers state employees if they are not otherwise eligible for family responsibility leave or an unpaid leave of absence.</p> <p><b>Employee Sick Leave:</b> An employee eligible under his or her employer's plan or policy that provides personal sick leave benefits. Does not apply to employees covered under the federal Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act or the Federal Employers' Liability Act.</p>
<p><b>Leave Amount</b></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><b>Paid Leave for All Workers:</b> Employees must accrue at least one hour of paid leave for every 40 hours worked, up to 40 hours of leave per 12-month period. Employees may use their accrued leave for any purpose after 90 days of employment. Employers may not cap leave use below 40 hours per 12-month period. Unless front-</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>	<p>loaded, leave carries over into the next year.</p> <p><b>Family Military:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If employer has between 15-50 employees, up to 15 days of leave when deployment orders are in effect.</li> <li>• If employer has more than 50 employees, up to 30 days of leave when deployment orders are in effect, reduced by any period of "qualifying exigency" leave under the federal FMLA.</li> </ul> <p><b>Violent Crime Victim Leave:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If an employer has no more than 14 employees, four work weeks of leave during a 12-month period</li> <li>• If employer has between 15-49 employees, eight work weeks of leave during a 12-month period.</li> <li>• If employer has 50 or more employees, 12 work weeks of leave during a 12-month period.</li> <li>• Does not create a right to leave in excess of, or in addition to, the time permitted under the federal FMLA.</li> </ul> <p>Effective Jan. 1, 2024, employers must also provide two weeks of unpaid bereavement leave to employees whose family or household members are killed during a violent crime. Leave must be completed within 60 days of the worker learning of the death.</p> <p><b>Pregnancy, Childbirth and Childrearing:</b>          Women affected by pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions must be treated the same for all employment related purposes, including receipt of benefits under fringe benefit programs, as other persons not so affected but similar in their ability or inability to work.</p> <p>The term and conditions of pregnancy-related disability leaves of absence may not be more restrictive than those applied to disability leaves for other purposes.</p> <p>Illness or disability caused or contributed to by pregnancy, miscarriage, abortion,</p>
--	--	--

		<p>childbirth, and recovery therefrom must be treated as any other temporary disability under a disability or medical benefit plan available in connection with employment.</p> <p>Leave time for all employees must also be granted for the purpose of childrearing on the same terms and conditions applied to other non-disability leaves of absence that the employer provides.</p> <p><b>Family Bereavement:</b> Up to two weeks (10 work days) in a 12-month period.</p> <p>If an employee experiences the loss of more than one covered family member during a 12-month period, the employee is entitled to six weeks of leave during the 12-month period.</p> <p>Leave must be used within 60 days of the employee being notified of the death of their covered family member.</p> <p>The Family Bereavement Act does not create a right for an employee to take unpaid leave that exceeds, or is in addition to, unpaid leave provided under the federal FMLA.</p> <p><b>Child Extended Bereavement:</b> Effective Jan. 1, 2024, employers with more than 250 employees must provide up to 12 weeks of leave; employers with 50-249 employees must provide up to six weeks of leave.</p> <p>Employees must take the leave within one year after notifying their employer of the loss of their child.</p> <p><b>Employee Sick Leave:</b> An employer may limit an employee's use of personal sick leave benefits for family care to an amount not less than the personal sick leave that would be earned or accrued during six months at the employee's then current rate of entitlement.</p> <p>An employer that provides personal sick leave benefits based on years of service (rather than on an accrual basis) may limit an employee's use to half of the employee's annual maximum.</p>
--	--	---

<p><b>Type of Leave</b></p>	<p>Unpaid leave for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birth of employee’s newborn child;</li> <li>• Placement of child with employee for adoption or foster care;</li> <li>• Providing care for employee's parent, child or spouse with serious health condition;</li> <li>• Employee’s own serious health condition;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Caring for a spouse, child, parent or next of kin who is a covered service member with a serious injury or illness.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Paid Leave for All Workers:</b> Paid leave for any reason.</p> <p><b>Family Military:</b> Unpaid leave requested by an employee who is the spouse, parent, child or grandparent of a person called to state or U.S. military service lasting longer than 30 days.</p> <p><b>Violent Crime Victim Leave:</b> Unpaid leave to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek medical attention for (or recover from) injuries caused by the violence;</li> <li>• Obtain services from a victim services organization;</li> <li>• Obtain counseling;</li> <li>• Participate in safety planning, relocate or take other action to increase safety; or</li> <li>• Seek legal assistance.</li> </ul> <p>Effective Jan. 1, 2024, unpaid leave when the employee’s family or household member is killed in a crime of violence, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attend the person’s funeral, funeral alternative or wake;</li> <li>• Make arrangements necessitated by the death; or</li> <li>• Grieve the death.</li> </ul> <p>Leave must be completed within 60 days of the worker learning of the death.</p> <p><b>Pregnancy, Childbirth and Childrearing:</b> Women affected by pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions must be treated the same for all employment related purposes, including receipt of benefits under fringe benefit programs, as other persons not so affected but similar in their ability or inability to work. The term and conditions of pregnancy-related disability leaves of absence may not be more restrictive, and need not be more generous, than those applied to disability leaves for other purposes.</p> <p>Leave time for all employees must also be granted for the purpose of childrearing on the same terms and conditions applied to</p>
-----------------------------	---	--

		<p>other non-disability leaves of absence that the employer provides.</p> <p><b>Family Bereavement:</b> Unpaid leave to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attend the funeral or alternative to a funeral of a covered family member;</li> <li>• Make arrangements necessitated by the death of the covered family member;</li> <li>• Grieve the death of the covered family member; or</li> <li>• Be absent from work due to a miscarriage, unsuccessful round of intrauterine insemination or of an assisted reproductive technology procedure, a failed adoption match or an adoption that is not finalized because it is contested, a failed surrogacy agreement, a diagnosis that negatively impacts pregnancy or fertility, or a stillbirth.</li> </ul> <p>“Covered family member” means an employee's child, stepchild, spouse, domestic partner, sibling, parent, mother-in-law, father-in-law, grandchild, grandparent or stepparent.</p> <p><b>Child Extended Bereavement:</b> Unpaid, job-protected leave for employees whose children die by suicide or homicide.</p> <p><b>Employee Sick Leave:</b> Employees must be able to use personal sick leave benefits to care for the employee’s child, stepchild, spouse, domestic partner, sibling, parent, parent-in-law, grandchild, grandparent or stepparent, on the same terms that the employee is able to use personal sick leave benefits for the employee's own illness or injury. The leave must also be allowed for the “personal care” of an employee’s family member, defined as helping meet basic medical, hygiene, nutrition and safety needs, and providing certain related transportation and emotional support.</p> <p>“Personal sick leave benefits” are defined as any <b>paid or unpaid</b> time available to an employee under an employer’s plan or policy to cover an employee’s absence from</p>
--	--	---



		<p>work due to personal illness, injury or medical appointment. Short- and long-term disability benefits (and other comparable insurance policies) are specifically <b>excluded</b> from the definition of personal sick leave benefits.</p>
<p><b>Serious Health Condition/Serious Injury or Illness</b></p>	<p><b>Serious Health Condition:</b>          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"> <li>• A health condition lasting more than three consecutive full calendar days and involving a certain level of treatment;</li> <li>• A chronic serious health condition or a permanent or long-term condition for which treatment may be ineffective;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Any incapacity related to pregnancy or for prenatal care.</li> </ul> <p><b>Serious Injury or Illness:</b>          In the case of a member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, an injury or illness</p>	<p>No provision</p>



	<p>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 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>	
<p><b>Health Care Provider</b></p>	<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</p>	<p>No provision</p>

	country other than the United States.	
<b>Intermittent Leave</b>	<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><b>Paid Leave for All Workers:</b> Employers may set a reasonable minimum increment for the use of paid leave, not to exceed two hours per day.</p> <p><b>Family Military:</b> No specific provision</p> <p><b>Violent Crime Victim Leave:</b> Leave may be taken intermittently or on a reduced schedule.</p> <p><b>Pregnancy, Childbirth and Childrearing:</b> Women affected by pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions must be treated the same for all employment related purposes, including receipt of benefits under fringe benefit programs, as other persons not so affected but similar in their ability or inability to work. The term and conditions of pregnancy-related disability leaves of absence may not be more restrictive, and need not be more generous, than those applied to disability leaves for other purposes.</p> <p>Leave time for all employees must also be granted for the purpose of childrearing on the same terms and conditions applied to other non-disability leaves of absence that the employer provides.</p> <p><b>Family Bereavement:</b> No specific provision.</p> <p><b>Child Extended Bereavement:</b> Leave may be taken intermittently in increments of at least four hours.</p> <p><b>Employee Sick Leave:</b> Employees must be able to use personal sick leave benefits to care for a family member on the same terms that the employee is able to use personal sick leave benefits for the employee's own illness or injury.</p>
<b>Substitution of Paid Leave</b>	<p>Employees may elect, or employers may require, accrued paid leave to be substituted in some cases. Employee must follow terms</p>	<p><b>Paid Leave for All Workers:</b> NA.</p> <p><b>Family Military:</b> Employees must use up all accrued vacation leave, personal leave, compensatory leave and any other leave</p>

	<p>and conditions of employer’s normal paid leave policies.</p>	<p>provided to the employee (except sick or disability leave) before taking family military leave.</p> <p><b>Violent Crime Victim Leave:</b> Employee may elect to substitute any of his or her accrued paid or unpaid leave; however, employer cannot require the substitution of other available leave.</p> <p><b>Pregnancy, Childbirth and Childrearing:</b> Women affected by pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions must be treated the same for all employment related purposes, including receipt of benefits under fringe benefit programs, as other persons not so affected but similar in their ability or inability to work. Leave time for all employees must also be granted for the purpose of childrearing on the same terms and conditions applied to other non-disability leaves of absence that the employer provides.</p> <p><b>Family Bereavement:</b> Employee must be permitted to use any available paid leave to substitute for the unpaid bereavement leave. However, an employer may not require the substitution of available paid leave.</p> <p><b>Child Extended Bereavement:</b> Employees may substitute any leave they are entitled to by law, employer program or collective bargaining agreement.</p> <p><b>Employee Sick Leave:</b> Employees must be able to use personal sick leave benefits to care for a family member on the same terms that the employee is able to use personal sick leave benefits for the employee's own illness or injury.</p>
<p><b>Reinstatement Rights</b></p>	<p>Must be restored to same position or one equivalent to it in all benefits and other terms and conditions of employment.</p>	<p><b>Paid Leave for All Workers:</b> Employers are prohibited from taking adverse action against employees for exercising rights under the paid leave law, opposing violations of the law, or supporting other persons’ rights under the law. Employers are also barred from considering an employee’s use of paid leave in evaluating,</p>

		<p>promoting, disciplining or counting paid leave under a no-fault attendance policy.</p> <p><b>Family Military:</b> Must be restored to the position held immediately before the leave or to an equivalent position, unless employer can prove employee was not restored because of conditions unrelated to the leave.</p> <p><b>Violent Crime Victim Leave:</b> Must be restored to the position held immediately before the leave, or one equivalent to it in all benefits, pay and other terms and conditions of employment.</p> <p><b>Pregnancy, Childbirth and Childrearing:</b> Women affected by pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions must be treated the same for all employment related purposes, including receipt of benefits under fringe benefit programs, as other persons not so affected but similar in their ability or inability to work. Leave time for all employees must also be granted for the purpose of childrearing on the same terms and conditions applied to other non-disability leaves of absence that the employer provides.</p> <p><b>Family Bereavement:</b> No specific provision. It is unlawful for an employer to take any adverse action against an employee because the employee exercised his or her rights under the bereavement leave law.</p> <p><b>Child Extended Bereavement:</b> Employees are entitled, on return from leave, to be restored to their former position or to an equivalent position with equivalent employment benefits, pay and other terms and conditions of employment.</p> <p>Taking leave may not result in the loss of any employment benefit accrued before the leave.</p> <p><b>Employee Sick Leave:</b> No specific provision. An employer is prohibited from discharging, threatening to discharge, demoting, suspending, or in any manner discriminating against an employee for using personal sick leave benefits, or</p>
--	--	---

		attempting to exercise the right to use personal sick leave benefits.
<b>Key Employee Exception to Reinstatement Rights</b>	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
<b>Maintenance of Health Benefits During Leave</b>	Health insurance must be continued under same conditions as prior to leave.	<p><b>Family Military:</b> Employer must allow employee to continue benefits during leave at his or her own expense, unless employer decides to pay the cost.</p> <p><b>Violent Crime Victim Leave:</b> Health coverage must be maintained for the duration of the leave at the same level and under the same conditions as if employee had not taken a leave.</p> <p><b>Pregnancy, Childbirth and Childrearing:</b> Women affected by pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions must be treated the same for all employment related purposes, including receipt of benefits under fringe benefit programs, as other persons not so affected but similar in their ability or inability to work. Leave time for all employees must also be granted for the purpose of childrearing on the same terms and conditions applied to other non-disability leaves of absence that the employer provides.</p> <p><b>Family Bereavement:</b> No specific provision.</p> <p><b>Child Extended Bereavement:</b> No specific provision.</p> <p><b>Employee Sick Leave:</b> No specific provision. Employees must be able to use personal sick leave benefits to care for a family member on the same terms that the employee is able to use personal sick leave benefits for the employee's own illness or injury.</p>

<p><b>Leave Requests</b></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><b>Paid Leave for All Workers:</b> Employers may require seven days' advance notice of foreseeable leave, if that policy is in writing. If leave is not foreseeable, employers may require employees to provide notice as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the need for leave.</p> <p>Employers that require notice of unforeseeable leave must provide a written policy with procedures for employees to provide notice. Employers may deny leave requests in limited circumstances for operational needs. Special requirements apply in those cases.</p> <p><b>Family Military:</b> If leave will consist of five or more consecutive work days, employee must give at least 14 days' advance notice of the leave. If leave will consist of fewer than five consecutive work days, employee must give as much advance notice as is practicable.</p> <p><b>Violent Crime Victim Leave:</b> Employee must provide at least 48 hours' advance notice, unless not practicable.</p> <p><b>Pregnancy, Childbirth and Childrearing:</b> Women affected by pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions must be treated the same for all employment related purposes, including receipt of benefits under fringe benefit programs, as other persons not so affected but similar in their ability or inability to work. Leave time for all employees must also be granted for the purpose of childrearing on the same terms and conditions applied to other non-disability leaves of absence that the employer provides.</p> <p><b>Family Bereavement:</b> Unless it is not reasonable or practicable to do so, an employee must provide his or her employer with 48 hours' notice of the intent to take child bereavement leave.</p> <p><b>Child Extended Bereavement:</b> Where reasonable and practical, employers may require reasonable advance notice of the leave.</p>
------------------------------	--	---

		<p><b>Employee Sick Leave:</b> No specific provision. The law specifically does not prohibit an employer from applying the terms and conditions set forth in the employment benefit plan or paid time off policy to personal sick leave benefits.</p>
<p><b>Certification Requirement</b></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><b>Paid Leave for All Workers:</b> Employers may not require employees to provide a reason, documentation or certification for leave.</p> <p><b>Family Military:</b> Employer may require certification from the relevant military authority to verify leave eligibility.</p> <p><b>Violent Crime Victim Leave:</b> Employer may require certification that the employee (or family/household member) is a victim of violent crime and that leave is taken for a permitted purpose.</p> <p>For bereavement leave effective Jan. 1, 2024, employers may require certification of death. If required, the employee must provide a sworn statement of the death, along with a death certificate; published obituary; or written verification of death, burial or memorial services from a mortuary, funeral home, burial society, crematorium, religious institution or government agency documenting that the victim was killed in a crime of violence, if the employee has such a document.</p> <p><b>Pregnancy, Childbirth and Childrearing:</b> Women affected by pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions must be treated the same for all employment related purposes, including receipt of benefits under fringe benefit programs, as other persons not so affected but similar in their ability or inability to work. Leave time for all employees must also be granted for the purpose of childrearing on the same terms and conditions applied to other non-disability leaves of absence that the employer provides.</p> <p><b>Family Bereavement:</b> An employer may require reasonable documentation. Documentation may include death certification, a published obituary, or</p>



		<p>written verification of death, burial, or memorial services from a mortuary, funeral home, burial society, crematorium, religious institution or government agency.</p> <p>Required documentation is limited for leave resulting from a miscarriage, unsuccessful round of intrauterine insemination or assisted reproductive technology procedure, failed adoption match or adoption that is not finalized because it is contested, failed surrogacy agreement, diagnosis that negatively impacts pregnancy or fertility, or a stillbirth. Employers may require only a form to be provided by the Illinois Department of Labor, filled out by a treating health care provider of the employee's spouse, domestic partner or surrogate, or documentation from an adoption or surrogacy organization, as appropriate, certifying that the employee or their spouse or domestic partner has experienced an event listed above. The employer may not require that the employee identify which category of event the leave pertains to.</p> <p><b>Child Extended Bereavement:</b> Employers may require reasonable documentation, which may include a death certificate; a published obituary; or written verification of death, burial or memorial services from a mortuary, funeral home, burial society, crematorium, religious institution or government agency. Employers may require that the documentation include the cause of death.</p> <p><b>Employee Sick Leave:</b> An employer may request written verification of the employee's absence from a health care professional, if this verification is required under the employer's employment benefit plan or paid time off policy.</p>
<p><b>Executive, Administrative, and Professional Employees</b></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</p>	<p>No provision</p>

	not lose its exemption from the FLSA's minimum wage and overtime requirements.	
<b>Other</b>		<p><b>Violent Crime Victim Leave:</b> Employer must maintain confidentiality of all information pertaining to the use of leave, an employee's intention to take leave, and all statements and certification provided by the employee.</p> <p>Employer must post a notice in their workplace summarizing leave requirements. Sample notice may be found on the <a href="#">Illinois Department of Labor website</a>.</p> <p>Employer recordkeeping obligations apply.</p>
<b>Statutes</b>	29 USC 2601	<p>IL ST CH 820 §§ 192/1-192/99 (paid leave for all workers); IL ST CH 820 §§ 151/1-151/99 (family military leave); IL ST CH 820 §§ 180/1-180/999 (violent crime victim leave); 56 IL ADC § 5210.110 (pregnancy, childbirth and childrearing leave); IL ST CH 820 §§ 154/1-154/99 (bereavement leave); IL ST 820 §§ 156/1-156/40 (child extended bereavement leave); 820 ILCS 191/1 through 820 ILCS 191/99 (employee sick leave)</p>

**SPECIAL NOTE:** The information in the above chart focuses on statewide laws. Towns, cities and counties across the country (such as [Chicago](#) and [Cook County](#)) have also enacted local ordinances that mandate employee leave. Employers must generally comply with all local and statewide laws that apply.

**Illinois Department of Labor**

Springfield Office  
 900 S. Spring St.  
 Springfield, IL 62704  
 PH: (217) 782-6206

<https://www2.illinois.gov/idol/Pages/default.aspx>