
State of Oregon LEGISLATIVE BRANCH PERSONNEL RULES

Legislative Branch Personnel Rule 16: Paid Sick Leave

APPLICABILITY: This rule applies to all employees of the Legislative Branch. This rule does not apply to members of the Legislative Assembly.

(1) Monthly accrual.

(a) Full-time continuing status positions. An employee in a full-time continuing status position accrues sick leave at the rate of eight hours for each full calendar month employed, credited to the employee ~~on the first day of the calendar month following the month in which~~when the leave ~~is~~was earned.

(b) Part-time continuing status positions. Sick leave accrual for an employee in a part-time continuing status position is calculated on a prorated basis, using the number of hours the employee works in a month, credited to the employee ~~on the first day of the calendar month following the month in which~~when the leave ~~is~~was earned.

(c) Introductory period. During an introductory period, an employee is eligible to accrue and use sick leave.

(d) Temporary status employees. A temporary status employee begins accruing sick leave on the first day of employment ~~at the rate of eight hours for each full calendar month employee.~~ A temporary status employee accrues sick leave on a part-time or full-time basis, pro-rated based on ~~the~~ hours ~~that the employee work~~eds.

(e) Crediting sick leave. Sick leave is credited to an employee ~~on the first day of the calendar month following the calendar month in which~~when the leave ~~is~~was earned.

(f) Partial month accrual. Sick leave accrual for an employee working less than a full calendar month in a pay period due to hire, termination or leave without pay is computed using the number of hours the employee worked in that month.

(2) Maximum accumulation. Sick leave accrues without limitation, subject to other policies.

(3) Notification.

(a) It is an employee's responsibility to notify the employee's immediate supervisor of the need to use sick leave. If the employee's absence is unanticipated, the employee shall contact the immediate supervisor at the beginning of each missed day's regularly scheduled work time unless other arrangements have been approved by the supervisor.

~~(a)~~
(b) When the employee's absence is an emergency, the employee shall notify the

supervisor of the need for leave as soon as practicable.

~~If the employee's absence is an emergency, the employee shall notify the supervisor of the need for leave as soon as the employee is able to do so. If the employee's absence is prescheduled, the employee shall notify the supervisor of the need for leave as far in advance as possible.~~

~~(c) In emergency situations, an employee or the employee's representative shall contact the supervisor as soon as possible during the 24-hour period immediately following the employee's failure to report to work.~~

(c) For use of sick leave that is foreseeable, an employee shall provide notice as prescribed in paragraph (a) of this subsection. A supervisor or appointing authority may not require notice to be given more than 10 calendar days before the first day of sick leave begins.

(d) For notifications specific to protected leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act or Oregon Family Leave Act, refer to LBPR 15, Family and Medical Leave or for other leaves, refer to LBPR 17.

(4) **Holiday during sick leave.** If a holiday occurs while an employee is on sick leave, the holiday is not deducted from the employee's accrued sick leave.

(5) Use of accrued sick leave.

(a) Availability. Sick leave is available to an employee for use ~~on the first day of the calendar month following the month in which when~~ the leave ~~is~~was earned.

(b) Qualifying absence. An employee may use accrued sick leave:

(A) For the employee's mental or physical illness, injury or health condition, need for medical diagnosis, care or treatment of a mental or physical illness, injury or health condition or need for preventive medical care.

(B) For care of a family member with a mental or physical illness, injury or health condition, care of a family member who needs medical diagnosis, care, or treatment of a mental or physical illness, injury or health condition or care of a family member who needs preventive medical care.

(C) For a purpose specified in ORS 659A.159, 659A.174, ~~or~~ 659A.272 or 659A.285.

(D) In the event of a public health emergency.

(6) Use of other leave.

(a) An employee eligible to take FMLA or OFLA leave is entitled to use accrued paid sick leave, personal leave, vacation leave or any other paid leave for which the employee qualifies during the period of FMLA or OFLA leave or if OFLA and FMLA leave are exhausted. Accrued paid sick leave does not include disability insurance or disability benefits.

(b) Use of leave without pay. An employee who is absent due to family or medical leave under LBPR 15 shall be allowed to use leave without pay if the employee so elects. An employee may elect to receive leave without pay while receiving disability income. A supervisor may require the employee to provide evidence of such disability benefit.

(7) Medical verification.

(a) Need to be absent. Under certain circumstances, the appointing authority may require an employee to submit substantiating evidence for the use of sick leave and request additional information pursuant to state and federal law.

~~(b) Ability to return to work. Verification of an employee's ability to return to work with or without any modification is required from the employee's health care provider whether the absence was paid or unpaid due to a health or medical event, when:~~

~~(A) The employee was absent for more than five consecutive workdays as a result of the employee's own illness or injury; or~~

~~(B) The employee was hospitalized as an inpatient.~~

~~(c)(b) Job limitations. An appointing authority~~Employee Services or an appointing authority may require an employee returning from a paid or unpaid leave of absence due to a health or medical event to provide information about any limitations on the employee's ability to perform the employee's job if the employee did not receive a full duty work release to return to work or if employee requests a change of duty or work schedule. Unless otherwise required by state or federal law, an appointing authority may modify an employee's work assignment or schedule in response to the stated limitations for the purpose of meeting operational needs.

~~(d) Parental leave. An employee who is absent for parental leave reasons is not required to present verification of the ability to return to work.~~

~~(e) Workers' compensation. An employee who is absent as a result of an injury, illness or condition incurred or aggravated on the job for which a workers' compensation claim has been filed and who has sought medical treatment for the injury, illness or condition must request reinstatement or reemployment pursuant to ORS 659A.043 or 659A.046.~~

~~(c) Cost of obtaining certification. The In the case of legislative agency, Legislative Assembly or parliamentary office employees, the agency or office shall reimburse an employee for any out-of-pocket costs incurred in obtaining medical certification when it is required as a result of a limitation as stated in paragraph (b) of this subsection. of the need to be absent or ability to return to work. In the case of all other legislative employees, the Legislative Assembly shall reimburse an employee for any out-of-pocket cost incurred in obtaining medical certification of the need to be absent or ability to return to work.~~

~~(d) Examinations and inquiries. An appointing authority may not require that an employee submit to a medical examination, may not make inquiries of an employee as to whether the employee has a disability, and may not make inquiries of an employee as to the nature or severity of any disability of the employee, unless the examination or inquiry is shown to be job-related and consistent with business necessity.~~

~~(e) Voluntary examinations and inquiries.~~

~~(A) Notwithstanding paragraph (fd) of this subsection, an appointing authority may conduct voluntary medical examinations, including voluntary medical histories, that are part of an employee health program available to employees at the Capitol. An appointing authority may make inquiries into the ability of an employee to perform job-related functions.~~

(B) Information obtained under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph relating to the medical condition or history of any employee is subject to the same restrictions applicable to information acquired from medical examinations authorized under ORS 659A.133.

(8) Workers' compensation claims.

(a) Reporting requirements.

(A) An employee who is injured on the job or becomes ill or develops or aggravates a condition because of the job shall immediately report the occurrence to the employee's supervisor.

(B) The employee's supervisor shall respond to this report by completing an *Accident Incident Report* form (available in Employee Services) and returning the form to Employee Services.

(b) Use of leave. An employee who is absent because of an injury, illness or condition that was incurred or aggravated on the job and who is receiving time loss payments for that absence may either take leave without pay or prorate the use of accrued sick leave as described in paragraph (ed) of this subsection. An employee may also prorate the use of other available paid leave. Such leave may be requested in lieu of sick leave or when sick leave is exhausted, but it may not be counted against an employee for the purpose of available OFLA ~~or FMLA~~ leave.

(A) An employee who takes leave without pay receives no compensation other than the time loss payments authorized by the workers' compensation insurance carrier.

(B) An employee who is absent because of an injury, illness or condition that was incurred or aggravated on the job and who is not receiving time loss payments for that absence may take leave in accordance with this rule.

(c) Reinstatement.

(A) An employee who is absent as a result of an injury, illness or condition incurred or aggravated on the job for which a workers' compensation claim has been filed, and who has sought medical treatment for the injury, illness or condition, must request reinstatement or reemployment pursuant to ORS 659A.043 or 659A.046.

(B) This subsection is not intended to apply to an employee who incurs a single or intermittent absence for a medical appointment or treatment that is related to a compensable injury, as defined in ORS 656.005, but who is not disabled from performing the duties of the employee's position or otherwise in a circumstance that requires reinstatement or reemployment under ORS 659A.043 and 659A.046.

(d) An employee who chooses to prorate the use of accrued leave shall do so by using, for every hour absent, one-third of one accrued leave hour and two-thirds of one hour of leave without pay. The amount of leave taken without pay must represent the amount of time loss compensation received.

(9) Effect of rehire.

(a) ~~A non-temporary employee hired back within If, within two years from the employee's date of separation has, a former Legislative Branch employee is hired by the Legislative Branch, the employee's previously any unused, accrued and unused sick leave, restored upon rehire, shall be restored.~~

(b) A PERS retired employees ~~who become~~ are rehired back after retirement does NOT

receive restored sick leave.

(c) A prior temporary employee who is hired back within 180 days from the temporary employee's date of separation has any unused, accrued sick leave restored upon rehire.

(10) **Effect of movement within Legislative Branch.** When an employee ~~is transferred,~~ promotes~~d~~ or demotes~~d~~ from one appointing authority to another within the Legislative Branch, all ~~of~~ the employee's accrued sick leave shall ~~be transferred.~~

(11) **Employees hired from a State of Oregon ~~of Oregon~~ agency.** If, within two years of separation, a former State of Oregon ~~of Oregon~~ agency employee is hired by the Legislative Branch, the employee's previously accrued unused sick leave shall be transferred.

(12) **Employees hired from an Oregon university or governing board.** If an individual who previously worked for an Oregon university or governing board as defined by ORS 352.054 is hired into a Legislative Branch position, the employee's previously accrued unused sick leave from the Oregon university or governing board may not be transferred.

(13) **Sick leave upon termination.**

(a) Employees are not ~~There is no~~ compensated~~ed~~ for unused sick leave upon termination of employment. Unused sick leave is placed in the State's accrual clearinghouse for two years following the employee's termination of employment, available to be restored to the employee if the employee is reinstated within those two years.

(b) Except for PERS retirees as described in subparagraph (c) of this subsection, all unused sick leave hours are restored to temporary employees who are reinstated within 180 days of separation.

~~(a)~~

~~(b)~~(c) The Legislative Branch shall report unused sick leave to the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS). According to statute, sick leave, once reported by the employer to PERS for retirement purposes, is considered used and is therefore not subsequently available for restoration.

(14) **Use of donated vacation leave for sick leave purposes.** An employee may receive paid sick leave that has been converted from vacation leave donated by other employees in accordance with LBPR 14, Vacation Leave. An employee receiving donated leave may use the leave only in accordance with this rule.

~~(15) **Operative date.** This rule becomes operative January 1, 2016.~~

Approved: ~~1-16-2016~~DRAFT