

Church Provided Emergency Paid Sick Leave/Paid Time Off and Expanded Family Leave

The Federal Government passed the Family First Coronavirus Response Act which provides Emergency Paid Sick Leave and Expanded Family Leave. That benefit was effective from April 1, 2020 – March 31, 2021. The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 extends this benefit through **September 30, 2021, and the Diocese has likewise chosen to extend this benefit. Effective April 1, 2021 all employees are again eligible to use this benefit to its fullest, even those who used it during the previous timeframe.** We will provide the following to each of our employees who has worked for any of our units for at least 30 days prior to having a need for use of such paid leave during the designated April 1 – September 30, 2021 timeframe.

Under the new **expanded** policy, an employee qualifies for paid sick leave if the employee is unable to work (**or unable to telework**) due to a need for leave because the employee:

1. Is subject to a Federal, State, or local quarantine or isolation order related to COVID-19; (Stay At Home mandates by the governor do not apply)
2. Has been advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine related to COVID-19;
3. Is experiencing COVID-19 symptoms and is seeking a medical diagnosis; **OR is seeking or awaiting the results of a diagnostic test for COVID-19 due to exposure to someone who tested positive for COVID-19.**
4. **Takes time off work to receive a COVID-19 vaccine or is recovering from illness or a health condition related to receiving such a vaccine.**
5. Is caring for an individual subject to an order described in (1) or self-quarantine as described in (2);
6. Is caring for a child whose school or place of care is closed (or child care provider is unavailable) for reasons related to COVID-19; or
7. Is experiencing any other substantially-similar condition specified by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretaries of Labor and Treasury.

Under the new law, an employee qualifies for expanded family leave if the employee is caring for a child whose school or place of care is closed (or child care provider is unavailable) for reasons related to COVID-19.

Duration of Leave:

For reasons (1)-(5) and (7): A full-time employee is eligible for up to 80 hours of leave in a two-week period, and a part-time employee is eligible for the number of hours of leave that the employee works on average over a two-week period.

For reason (6): A full-time employee is eligible for Expanded Family Leave for up to 12 weeks of leave at 40 hours a week, and a part-time employee is eligible for leave for the number of hours that the employee is normally scheduled to work over that period.

Calculation of Pay:

For leave reasons 1 - 4: employees taking leave shall be paid at either their regular rate or the applicable minimum wage, whichever is higher, up to \$511 per day and \$5,110 in the aggregate (over a 2-week period).

For leave reasons 5 or 7: employees taking leave shall be paid at 2/3 their regular rate or 2/3 the applicable minimum wage, whichever is higher, up to \$200 per day and \$2,000 in the aggregate (over a 2-week period).

For leave reason 6: employees taking leave shall be paid at 2/3 their regular rate or 2/3 the applicable minimum wage, whichever is higher, up to \$200 per day and \$12,000 in the aggregate (over a 14-week period—two weeks of paid sick leave at full pay followed by up to 12 weeks of paid expanded family and medical leave at the reduced rate).

Tax Credits: Covered employers qualify for dollar-for-dollar reimbursement through tax credits for all qualifying wages paid under the new law. Qualifying wages are those paid to an employee who takes leave under the Act for a qualifying reason, up to the appropriate per diem and aggregate payment caps. Applicable tax credits also extend to amounts paid or incurred to maintain health insurance coverage. For more information, please see the Department of the Treasury's [website](#).

Record Retention for Paid Sick Leave or Expanded Family Leave

If one of your employees takes paid sick leave under the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act, you must require your employee to provide you with appropriate documentation in support of the reason for the leave, including: the employee's name, qualifying reason for requesting leave, statement that the employee is unable to work, including telework, for that reason, and the date(s) for which leave is requested. Documentation of the reason for the leave will also be necessary, such as the source of any quarantine or isolation order, or the name of the health care provider who has advised you to self-quarantine. For example, this documentation may include a copy of the Federal, State or local quarantine or isolation order related to COVID-19 applicable to the employee or written documentation by a health care provider advising the employee to self-quarantine due to concerns related to COVID-19. If you intend to claim a tax credit under the FFCRA for your payment of the sick leave wages, you should retain this documentation in your records. You should consult Internal Revenue Service (IRS) applicable forms, instructions, and information for the procedures that must be followed to claim a tax credit, including any needed substantiation to be retained to support the credit.

If one of your employees takes expanded family and medical leave to care for his or her child whose school or place of care is closed, or child care provider is unavailable, due to COVID-19, under the Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act, you must require your employee to provide you with appropriate documentation in support of such leave, just as you would for conventional FMLA leave requests. For example, this could include a notice that has been posted on a government, school, or day care website, or published in a newspaper, or an email from an employee or official of the school, place of care, or child care provider. This requirement also applies when the first two weeks of unpaid

leave run concurrently with paid sick leave taken for the same reason. If you intend to claim a tax credit under the FFCRA for the expanded family and medical leave, you should retain this documentation in your records. You should consult IRS applicable forms, instructions, and information for the procedures that must be followed to claim a tax credit, including any needed substantiation to be retained to support the credit.