

Complaints of noncompliance with the parental leave laws should be promptly reported to the Department of Labor and Industry, Labor Standards unit, at (651) 284-5005 or 1-800-342-5354.



Other resources:
Federal

Department of Labor
Wage and Hour Division
331 2nd Ave. S., Suite 920
Minneapolis, MN 55401
(612) 371-3341
1-866-487-9243

State

Minnesota Human Rights
Army Corps of Engineers Centre
190 E. 5th Street, Suite 700
St. Paul, MN 55101
(651) 296-5663
1-800-657-3704

Commission on the Economic
Status of Women
Room G-22 State Capitol
St. Paul, MN 55155
(651) 296-8590
1-800-657-3949

Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry

Labor Standards
443 Lafayette Road N.
St. Paul, MN 55155
(651) 284-5005, 1-800-342-5354
fax: (651) 284-5740
TTY: (651) 297-4198

Visit our website:
www.dli.mn.gov

This document can be provided in different forms, such as large print, Braille or audio, by calling (651) 284-5005 or (651) 297-4198/TTY.

Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry
443 Lafayette Road N.
St. Paul, MN 55155

A guide to Minnesota's

Parental Leave Law



Labor Standards
443 Lafayette Road N.
St. Paul, MN 55155-4307

Note: This pamphlet is a brief summary of the Minnesota Parental Leave Act and is intended as a guide. It is *not* to be considered a substitute for Minnesota Statutes §181.940

Minnesota employees:

Your rights as a working parent

Minnesota law requires an employer to provide up to six weeks of unpaid parental leave to a mother or father upon the birth or adoption of a child if:

- the company employs 21 or more employees at any one site and you:
 - work at least half time *and* have been with the company for at least 12 consecutive months.

What you should know

- The leave must begin at a time requested by the employee.
- The employer may adopt reasonable policies governing the timing of requests for leave.
- The leave may begin not more than six weeks after the birth or adoption.
- The leave can be reduced by any period of paid parental or disability leave, but not accrued sick leave, so that total time off does not exceed six weeks unless the employer agrees.
- Your health insurance through your employer must be continued during your leave. You may be asked to pay for this coverage.
- While you are pregnant, you may be entitled to any sick leave or disability leave your company may offer if you are sick during your pregnancy or to recover after childbirth.
- If you take a parental leave, your employer cannot retaliate against you for requesting or taking a leave.

When you return to work

Employees are entitled to employment in their former position or one with comparable duties, number of hours and pay. You are also entitled to the same benefits and seniority you had before the leave.

Employees may return to work part-time during the leave without forfeiting the right to return to full-time work at the end of the leave.

Other working-parent rights

Caring for sick children

If you work at least half time, you are allowed to use your accrued sick leave to care for your sick child.

Visiting school and early childhood programs

Every employee is entitled to take up to 16 hours unpaid leave a year to attend their children's school conferences, classroom activities, child care or other early childhood program. Employees may use vacation time.

Nursing mothers

An employee must be provided reasonable unpaid break time to express breast milk for her child. Breaks already provided may fulfill this requirement. Employers are not required to provide this time if doing so would seriously disrupt operations. The employer must also make reasonable efforts to provide a private area for this purpose, other than a toilet stall.

More information

Further information about Minnesota employment law may be obtained from the Department of Labor and Industry, 443 Lafayette Road N., St. Paul, MN 55155; (651) 284-5005; toll-free at 1-800-342-5354; TTY (651) 297-4198.