

FAMILY ABSENCE

Statutory Guidance made under Section 30 of the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2011

Introduction

Part 2 of the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2011 (“the Measure”) introduces an entitlement to a period of family absence for members of county and county borough councils, during which a member is entitled to be absent from authority meetings.

What the Measure requires

This is statutory guidance issued under section 30 of the Measure. A local authority must have regard to this guidance in exercising its functions under Part 2 of the Measure.

Section 23 allows members who are entitled to a period of family absence to be absent from meetings of the authority, including executive meetings where applicable, during periods of family absence, in accord with regulations made under this Part of the Measure. The Measure creates an entitlement to five types of family absence: maternity absence; newborn absence; adopter’s absence; new adoption absence; and parental absence.

The Family Absence for Members of Local Authorities (Wales) Regulations 2013 (“the Regulations”) are made under Part 2 of the Measure and prescribe the conditions to be satisfied for a member to be entitled to a period of family absence.

A member is entitled to a period of maternity absence where the member satisfies conditions prescribed within the Regulations. The Regulations also include provision concerning the duration, start, cancellation and end of any maternity absence. The Measure restricts the period of maternity absence to a maximum of 26 weeks.

Newborn absence concerns absence granted to the “parent” of a child other than the mother. The Regulations prescribe conditions relating to the relationship between the member and child required for the member to be entitled to a period of newborn absence. Newborn absence is designed to allow a person who satisfies the prescribed conditions to assist in the caring for the child and mother. The Regulations also make provision relating to the length of newborn absence and when it should be taken.

Section 26 creates an entitlement to adopter’s absence. The Regulations prescribe the condition to be satisfied, the length of such absence and when it can be taken, subject to the provision that it cannot last more than two weeks. Section 27 deals with new adoption absence available to a member who satisfies prescribed conditions as to their relationship to an adopter.

Parental absence applies to a member who becomes responsible for a child (who was previously the responsibility of someone else). The Regulations enable a member to be absent on parental absence for a period of up to three months.

Section 29 enables regulations to provide for the administrative machinery of any family absence as well as the process for dealing with any complaints of abuse of absence. It also allows regulations to provide for any duties which members may perform during a period of family absence.

Guidance

The Measure and Regulations must be read together with this guidance.

The introduction of family absence provides members with entitlements to enable members who have babies or become responsible for looking after children to be able to continue as members with recognised, legitimate, absence, in an open fashion, rather than be potentially subject to criticism for not fulfilling their duties as members.

Section 8 of the Measure requires local authorities to designate an officer as the authority's Head of Democratic Services (HDS). The Measure provides that the HDS may make arrangements for an officer appointed by them to discharge the functions of the HDS under the Measure. All references to the HDS in this guidance and the Regulations should be taken as including any officer appointed by them to fulfil the duties under the Measure. The Regulations prescribe that the HDS will take the responsibility for dealing with notifications of family absence.

This is clearly a potentially delicate area for the HDS. It involves dealing with members during a very important development in their personal lives. The responsibility the HDS will have for keeping records, including the dates applicable to the absence and any suspicion that the family absence entitlement is being abused will require sensitivity. The HDS should take a flexible approach towards any request to vary the start or finish dates of absence, provided they are within the total allowance. With respect to actions which might result in the withdrawal of the entitlement, there should be a high degree of certainty in the mind of the HDS before proceeding along this course.

As stated above, in most circumstances, the HDS must be notified in writing before any period of family absence. In addition, the Regulations contain other notification requirements, such as under the complaint provisions. Notification by way of an e-mail or any other electronic format would satisfy the written requirement in respect of any notification required under the Regulations.

Under normal circumstances, the HDS should not be expected to request evidence of pregnancy or the expected date of childbirth unless there are grounds for suspicion that the notice given by the member is questionable.

Newborn absence is aimed to assist partners of mothers by enabling them to take a period of absence during the first 56 days after childbirth.

Adopter's absence entitles members to a period of absence of two weeks. The entitlement arises at the physical date of placement of the child with the member for adoption. It is the actual date of placement of the child which is important for the start of this absence, not the date of placement according to any legal document. No evidence of adoption is required from the member in order to be entitled to a period of adopter's absence.

A member who satisfies prescribed conditions as to their relationship with another person who is adopting a child may take two weeks new adoption absence. A member is not entitled to take adopter's and new adoption absence in relation to the same child. Multiple children adopted at the same time would not enable a member to take multiple periods of new adoption absence. If a member jointly adopts a child with another member, one member may elect to be the child's adopter for the purposes of the Regulations and would be entitled to a period of adopter's absence. The other member would not be entitled to a period of adopter's absence but would be entitled to a period of new adoption absence.

A member shall be entitled to parental absence if they become responsible for the care of a child under the age of 14. The member must notify the HDS of this responsibility and the HDS must be satisfied that such a responsibility is real and may require supporting evidence.

Responsibility for a child for the purposes of Part 5 of the Regulations is not limited to members who are granted parental responsibility for a child as defined in section 3 of the Children Act 1989. It is intended that parental absence would be available to members who become temporarily responsible for the care of a child in addition to members who become the subject of more permanent responsibilities. For example, a member who takes responsibility for the care of a child whilst the parent is temporarily unable to fulfil these responsibilities for reasons such as illness, would be entitled to a period of parental absence.

A member may decide to stage parental absence over various periods during the year from when the member became responsible for the child. The member must notify the HDS as to the staging of the periods of absence in advance, although it is not expected that a member inform the HDS of the start date and duration of each and every period of parental absence at the outset. If possible, the member should seek to inform the HDS of the intended periods of absence. However, it is accepted that this may not always be possible and would not afford the necessary degree of flexibility. In which case, as long as the HDS is informed at the outset of the member's general approach to the taking of absence and the HDS is informed in advance of each individual period of absence, the member would be entitled to periods of parental absence.

The HDS is required to inform the chair of the local authority, the chair of the Democratic Services Committee (DSC) and, the leaders of each political group of the authority of any period of family absence in advance of it being taken or at the earliest possible date thereafter. The HDS is free also to inform any other persons felt necessary. For instance, this could include members of the authority representing the same or neighbouring divisions.

On receiving information from the HDS that a member may not be entitled to a period of family absence, a local authority may decide to cancel or curtail a member's family absence if it believes that the permitted absence is fraudulent, has been abused or simply that the member is not entitled to a period of family absence.

A member may appeal against a decision to withdraw entitlement to family absence. Complaints must be in writing, however, as stated above a complaint in electronic form would satisfy this requirement. The HDS then places the appeal before the chair of the local authority who must then place it before a panel of three members appointed by the authority for the purpose (which cannot include the chair of the authority).

A local authority's standing orders must include provisions describing the circumstances in which a member on maternity or parental absence (only) to continue to perform some duties if so desired. This should enable a member on such leave of absence to attend a particular meeting or type of meeting or perform a particular duty or type of duty on receipt of permission granted by the chair of the local authority. This might be the case, for instance, where the member has a well known particular interest in a matter of business or if urgent business affecting their local area is being considered. Before agreeing to such a request, the chair of authority must inform the leaders of all political groups on the council. Should there be a dispute, a panel established as above should make the final decision.

Standing orders should also provide as to whether any duty conferred on members should be performed during a period of family absence. This might, for instance, enable a member on family absence to be asked to attend a meeting if it might otherwise be inquorate. The standing orders could enable different arrangements to be made for different members. There might be a particular area of expertise possessed by a member which would be difficult to replace on a temporary basis, which might suggest a limited commitment could still be expected of a member in defined circumstances. However, the effect of any such provision under the standing orders should not be contrary to the purpose of the Measure and Regulations.