

Washington
Paid Family & Medical Leave

BE THERE FOR CARE

WASHINGTON'S PAID FAMILY & MEDICAL LEAVE PROGRAM

EMPLOYER TOOLKIT

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About this toolkit

This toolkit is intended to help anyone with employees in Washington know how to prepare for this program and to help you inform your employees about what to expect.

Some program details are still under development and this toolkit will be updated to reflect the most current information available. Our anticipated update schedule is below, however dates are subject to change based on program development and rulemaking.

UPDATE SCHEDULE

~~Version 1.1: October 25, 2018~~

~~Version 2.1: November 14, 2018~~

~~Version 3.1: December 6, 2018~~

~~Version 4.1: March 18, 2019~~

~~Version 5.1: July 1, 2019~~

~~Version 6.1: August 13, 2019~~

~~Version 7.1: November 22, 2019~~

~~Version 8.1: December 19, 2019~~

~~Version 9.1: January 3, 2020~~

~~Version 10.1: March 3, 2020~~

~~Version 11.1: April 17, 2020~~

Version 12.1: August 11, 2020

We are committed to giving you accurate information and the best tools we have as soon as they are available. Please go to paidleave.wa.gov for updates and check the file name in the footer of this document to make sure you're looking at the most current version.

About the program

We know that the most important things in life happen outside the workday. People we care about become ill. Families welcome new members. Big moments that require extra attention come along for all of us.

Support in these times means we can be stronger both at home and at work. Paid Family and Medical Leave is an essential benefit that strengthens companies by ensuring every employee can take paid time for care when needed.

This new statewide insurance program will make Washington an even better place to live, work and do business.

In 2020, our program will be the strongest in the nation and a model for other states looking to implement this benefit.

To build the program, requirements for employers began on Jan. 1, 2019.



Employer responsibilities

Which employers and employees does this involve?

Almost every Washington employer must participate in this program, and almost every Washington employee will be eligible to receive benefits. This includes businesses of all sizes and non-profits, charities and faith organizations. If you are a public or private business with even one employee in Washington, you'll very likely be a part of Paid Family and Medical Leave.

Exceptions are:

- Federally recognized tribes (may opt in; see paidleave.wa.gov/elective-coverage)
- Federal employees
- Self-employed individuals (may opt in; see paidleave.wa.gov/elective-coverage)
- Some employees subject to collective bargaining agreements (see below)
- Individuals who perform "casual labor" as defined by law (may not opt-in)

How is the program funded?

A shared premium of 0.4 percent of employee wages will fund the program (learn more on page 10).

What do employers need to do?

- Report employee wages, hours, and more to ESD (learn more on page 14).
- Collect premiums from employee paychecks (or choose to cover part or all of the employee premium themselves) and remit payment to the Employment Security Department.
- Provide notice of this program to employees (required poster and sample employee notification are available at paidleave.wa.gov/employers).

Self-employed individuals and federally recognized tribes are not required to participate in Paid Family and Medical Leave but may opt-in to the program to receive access to benefits. Get more information about elective coverage at paidleave.wa.gov/elective-coverage.

How do existing collective bargaining agreements figure in?

Nothing in the Paid Family and Medical Leave law requires any party to a collective bargaining agreement (CBA) in existence on October 19, 2017, to reopen negotiations of the agreement or to apply any of the rights and responsibilities under the law unless and until the existing agreement is reopened or renegotiated by the parties or expires. This is outlined in RCW 50A.05.090 and is covered in further detail in WAC 192-520-010.

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How does Paid Family and Medical Leave work for employees covered by a CBA?

If you have employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement that was in effect before Oct. 19, 2017, unless and until the agreement expires, is reopened, or renegotiated:

- Do not withhold premiums from these employees.
- Do not pay the employer share of the premium for these employees.
- Do not include these employees on your quarterly reports.

What happens when the CBA is reopened, renegotiated, or expires?

You must inform us immediately upon the reopening, renegotiation, or expiration of a CBA that was in effect prior to Oct. 19, 2017, and:

- Either begin withholding premiums from covered employees or choose to pay some or all of the premium on their behalf.
- Begin including covered employees in your quarterly report.

However, for the purposes of Paid Family and Medical Leave, only CBAs that have been renegotiated in their entirety meet the definition of reopened, renegotiated, or expired; A memorandum of understanding (MOU) covering a narrow or specific section of a CBA does not constitute a reopening or renegotiation.

For example, MOUs to accommodate the new paid sick leave law are not considered a reopening or renegotiation. This includes MOUs to expand the collectively bargained definition of family, accrual rates, and reasons for usage under the new paid sick leave law. Negotiations of future contracts do not constitute a reopening or renegotiation either.

For more information on CBAs, including what to do when some of your employees are covered and others aren't, and details on whether your CBA covered employees are eligible to take leave, visit paidleave.wa.gov/employers.

Can I opt out?

After Jan. 1, 2020, all eligible employees in Washington must have access to paid family and medical leave benefits either through the state program or an employer-funded program. Employer-funded programs are called voluntary plans and may be provided for family leave, medical leave or both. The benefits offered to employees under a voluntary plan must meet or exceed the benefits of the state plan. To get more information about voluntary plans and whether it is right for your business, download the voluntary plan guide at paidleave.wa.gov/voluntary-plans.

The voluntary plan application is available at paidleave.wa.gov/voluntary-plan-application.

What is the difference between Paid Family and Medical Leave and FMLA?

Paid Family and Medical Leave is a state program. The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) is a federal program. In short, Paid Family and Medical Leave does not replace FMLA.

While there are some similarities between the programs, there are also notable differences such as:

- The state program (Paid Family and Medical Leave) provides paid leave. FMLA is unpaid leave.
- Paid Family and Medical Leave is based on typical workweek hours, not to exceed 12 times the typical workweek hours during the claim year. An employee may take up to 12 workweeks of leave with FMLA.
- Paid Family and Medical Leave includes grandchildren, grandparents, sons and daughters-in-law and siblings as qualifying family members, in addition to parents, spouses and children.
- Paid Family and Medical Leave is funded through premiums paid by employers and workers.
- There is no 75-mile radius component to Paid Family and Medical Leave job protection.

Businesses with fewer than 50 employees do not have requirements under FMLA, but they must collect and remit employee premiums and complete required reporting for Paid Family and Medical Leave.

Small business employer responsibilities

Unlike the federal unpaid Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), small businesses are required to participate in this program. However, there is financial help for small business built into the program:

1. **Businesses with fewer than 50 employees are exempt from the employer portion of the premium.** Employees at small businesses pay 63.333 percent of the total premium, just like employees at large businesses, but their employers are not assessed the employer portion. Employers must still remit the employee portion of the premium, and the employees are fully eligible to receive paid leave. Small business employers may withhold the employee share of the premium or opt to cover that premium as an added benefit.
2. **Small business assistance grants are available to employers with 150 or fewer employees.** These grants provide up to \$3,000 to help cover costs associated with employees on leave. An employer may apply for up to 10 of these grants each year, with

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one per employee on leave. Employers with fewer than 50 employees that choose to pay the employer portion of the premium can also be eligible for these grants.

How is business size calculated?

ESD will calculate your business's size on an annual basis Sept. 30 of each year. It is based on your average employee headcount over the previous four quarters as reflected in the reports you submit to ESD. It is not calculated by FTE positions.

Premiums

Employers started collecting premiums for Paid Family and Medical Leave on Jan. 1, 2019.

For 2020, the premium is 0.4 percent of each employee's gross wages, minus tips. Detailed information on calculating premiums, including a calculator you can use to estimate your premiums, is available on our website at paidleave.wa.gov/premiums.

What are gross wages?

In Paid Family and Medical Leave, wages are generally referred to as gross wages without tips.

Wages are defined in statute ([RCW 50A.04.010](#)) as the remuneration paid by an employer to an employee (up to the Social Security cap for premium assessment).

Premium assessments must include gross wages such as:

- Salary or hourly wages
- Cash value of goods or services given in the place of money
- Commissions or piecework
- Bonuses
- Cash value of gifts or prizes
- Cash value of meals and lodging when given as compensation
- Holiday pay
- Paid time off (vacation, sick leave, associated cash outs)
- Separation pay such as severance pay, termination pay, or wages in lieu of notice
- Value of stocks at the time of transfer to the employee (if part of a compensation package)
- Compensation for use of specialty equipment, performance of special duties or working particular shifts
- Stipends and per diems (unless provided to cover a past or future cost incurred by the worker as a result of the worker's expected job functions)

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Wages *may* not include:

- Supplemental benefit payments
- Payments provided to cover a past or future cost incurred by the worker as a result of the worker's expected job functions
- Payment into retirement or disability plans

How should the employer report hours worked?

Employers must report the number of hours each employee works each quarter, rounded up to the nearest whole number.

Generally, hours worked should include:

- **Hourly employees.** Report the total number of hours worked by each employee.
- **Employees on salary.** Report 40 hours for each week in which a full-time salaried employee worked.
- **Vacation pay, sick leave pay, paid time off.** Report the number of hours an employee is on paid leave. Do not report hours for a cash-out of leave.
- **Overtime.** Report the number of hours actually worked for which overtime pay or compensatory time is provided, without regard to the amount of wages or compensation paid.
- **Wages in lieu of notice.** Report the actual number of hours for which an employee was paid.
- **Severance pay.** Do not report hours for severance pay.
- **Payment in kind.** Report the actual hours worked for performing services which are compensated only by payment in kind.
- **On-call and standby hours.**
 - Report the number of actual hours for which an employee receives wages for being on call or on standby with the employer. Do not report hours for which an employee is scheduled to check in before work, and if not required to work, has no further obligations.
 - For the purpose of this section, "on-call" and "standby" hours are defined as paid hours when employees must comply with employer requirements, such as maintaining physical or mental status, remaining in a specified location, or being required to report to work within a specific time frame.

Specific details for faculty, piecework or commissioned employees, practice and rehearsal time, and more are defined in [WAC 192-510-025](#).

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How do I calculate premiums?

Businesses of all sizes calculate premiums using the same formula.

Step one

Calculate the total premium amount for each of your employees. The premium for 2020 is 0.4% of an employee's gross wages, so:



Gross wages x .004 = Total Premium

Step two

Calculate the employee and employer shares. Under the law, employers may split the cost of the program with employees by withholding up to 63.333% of the premium.



Total Premium x .6333 = Maximum Employee Share



Total Premium x .3667 = Minimum Employer Share

All employers, regardless of size, are responsible for remitting the employee share of the premium to ESD on a quarterly basis. You can choose to withhold the entire 63.33 percent from your employee's paycheck, or you can cover all or some of the premium on your employee's behalf.

Important details:

- If you are using a voluntary plan for family or medical leave, your calculations may be different. Visit paidleave.wa.gov/voluntary-plans for more.
- Premium withholdings are capped at the Social Security cap, which is updated annually. It is \$137,700 in 2020.

I am a small business owner. How much do my employees pay?

Businesses of all sizes calculate premiums the same way and you may collect up to 63.33 percent of the total premium from your employees in paycheck withholdings.

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- **If you have fewer than 50 employees**, you will only be assessed the employee portion of the premium. As of Jan. 1, 2019, you must withhold that portion of the premium from your employees or opt to cover that portion yourself. If you do not withhold that portion from your employees' paychecks, you will be responsible for paying it yourself. Premiums should be withheld from each paycheck. Employers cannot collect missed premiums in later pay periods.
- **If you have 50 or more employees**, you will be assessed both the employee and employer portions of the total premium. If you do not withhold the employee portion from paychecks, you will be responsible for paying both portions yourself. Premiums should be withheld from each paycheck. Employers cannot collect missed premiums in later pay periods.

What if I didn't start withholding premiums Jan. 1, 2019?

If you did not start collecting premiums from employees on Jan. 1, there is no penalty and you can begin withholding at any time provided you give your employees notice one pay period in advance. However, you cannot retroactively withhold premiums from employees, and you will be responsible for paying any missed premiums on their behalf. You should remit your premiums to the Employment Security Department when your quarterly reports are due.

Reporting

Reporting fields:

- UBI number
- Business name
- Total premiums collected from employees
- Name of the report preparer

Then, for each employee:

- SSN or ITIN
- Last name
- First name
- Middle initial
- Wages paid in the reporting quarter and associated hours

Reporting periods follow calendar quarters and are aligned with the reporting periods for Unemployment Insurance (UI). However, this report is separate from UI and the two cannot be reported together. Please note: The quarterly reports referenced in WAC 192-540-030 must be submitted by the last day of the month following the end of the calendar quarter being

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reported. If a reporting date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday, the reports will be due on the next business day.

Reporting quarter	Report due
Q1: January, February, March	April 30
Q2: April, May, June	July 31
Q3: July, August, September	October 31
Q4: October, November, December	January 31

Reporting process

Like most Washington state agencies, Paid Family and Medical Leave uses [SecureAccess Washington](#) (SAW) to manage access to customer accounts. You will need an active SAW account to log-in to Paid Family and Medical Leave and establish your account. If you do not have a SAW account, create one at secureaccess.wa.gov.

Visit paidleave.wa.gov/reporting for how-to videos and more information about setting up an account and filing reports.

We will offer two reporting methods:

1. **Manual filing.** You will manually enter the name, SSN or ITIN, hours worked and wages paid separately for each employee. You can do this for up to 50 employees.
2. **Single filing.** You will compile the name, SSN or ITIN, hours worked and wages paid of each employee into a single CSV file (like an Excel spreadsheet). Instructions for creating a CSV file and the required file specifications are posted on our website at paidleave.wa.gov/reporting.

Additionally, employer agents (like payroll companies, CPAs and other third-party administrators) can report using an ICESA file. This is the method you will use if you need to report for multiple UBI numbers in a single report. More information on the ICESA format, including a test site where employer agents can test their ICESA files, is on our website at paidleave.wa.gov/bulk-filing.

Benefits

Paid Family and Medical Leave typically allows employees to take up to 12 weeks, as needed, if they:

- Welcome a child into their family (through birth, adoption or foster placement).

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- Experience a serious illness or injury.
- Need to care for a seriously ill or injured relative.
- Need time to prepare for a family member's pre- and post-deployment activities, as well as time for childcare issues related to a family member's military deployment.

If employees face multiple events in a year, they may be eligible to receive up to 16 weeks, and up to 18 weeks if they experience a serious health condition during pregnancy that results in incapacity.

What happens when my employee uses leave? What notifications will I receive?

When a worker chooses to use Paid Family and Medical Leave, they must provide 30 days' notice to you when they are able to. When 30 days' notice is not possible, they must give notice when practical. As an employer, you can waive this requirement for whatever reason you see fit.

You will receive two notifications from us when a current employee applies for Paid Family and Medical Leave. The first is when they initially apply for benefits – you will have 18 days to contest their claim after receiving this notice. If you do not contest in this timeframe, you are waiving your objection to the application. This notice will include:

- Current employee's name
- Last four digits of their Social Security number
- Paid Family and Medical Leave customer ID
- Anticipated leave dates
- The date they provided you notice, or if no notice was given

The second notification will let you know if your current employee was approved or denied for benefits. This will include:

- Current employee's name
- Last four digits of their Social Security number
- Paid Family and Medical Leave customer ID
- Whether they were denied or approved for benefits
- If their claim was approved: Their leave start date, and the leave end date (if known)

While the worker is on leave, they are required to complete a weekly claim and report hours they have worked or received paid time off for to the department. It is the worker's

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responsibility to accurately report this information and they may need to coordinate with you to ensure they are not receiving wages during their period of leave unless it is a supplemental benefit.

You cannot discriminate or retaliate against an employee for requesting or taking paid leave.

Can an employee exhaust their FMLA leave and then take additional leave through Paid Family and Medical Leave?

An employee's use of FMLA, or other available leave, does not diminish their available Paid Family and Medical Leave benefit. It is possible for an employee to use multiple leave options consecutively.

You may not require an employee to use other leave before using Paid Family and Medical Leave. There are [consequences](#) for wrongfully terminating an employee who uses Paid Family and Medical Leave, or for interfering with their use of the benefit.

Can my employee receive short term disability and Paid Family and Medical Leave at the same time?

A worker can receive short-term disability at the same time as Paid Family and Medical Leave. If a worker receives wages or paid time off at the same time as Paid Family and Medical Leave it will reduce their benefit payment, unless it is designated a "supplemental benefit." Supplemental benefits are payments you make to your employees, for example in the form of designated PTO, that will not affect their Paid Family and Medical Leave benefit payment. Your employee's benefit payment will be affected if they use paid time off or receive wages not designated a supplemental benefit by you while they are also using Paid Family and Medical Leave. Please see the "Supplemental Benefits" section below for details.

Am I required to hold an employee's job when they use Paid Family and Medical Leave?

Employees who return from leave under this law must be restored to a same or equivalent job if they work for an employer with 50 or more employees*, have worked for this employer for at least 12 months, and have worked 1,250 hours* in the 12 months before taking leave (about 24 hours per week, on average).

An employee may also be protected under other local, state, and federal laws.

{*For job protection, the number of employees and the number of hours worked are calculated the same way as FMLA, and your employee count may be different from the headcount for premium calculation.}

An employer can deny job restoration if:

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- They can show that the employee's job would not have existed when the employee returned from leave, or
- The worker is salaried and among the highest paid ten percent of employees within 75 miles of the facility where the employee works.

Am I required to continue an employee's health benefits when they are on leave?

You are required to maintain existing health benefits for an employee receiving paid family or medical leave benefits if they have at least one day of overlap with leave taken under federal FMLA (WAC 192-700-020).

Health benefits must continue without a break in coverage until the employee's paid leave ends or the employee returns to work after taking their leave.

Nothing prevents an employer from maintaining a worker's benefits while they take Paid Family and Medical Leave so workers should ask their employer if they will continue their health coverage while on leave. If a worker is responsible for paying some of the health insurance premium, you can require that they continue to pay their share.

My employee had a child in 2019, can they use this in 2020?

Workers have 12 months from the date of a child's birth, adoption or placement to take paid leave. That means that if their child was born or placed in their family after January 2, 2019, they can still take leave in 2020, but they may not qualify for the full 12 to 16 weeks of paid leave.

For example, if their child was born February 1, 2019, they qualified for paid leave from January 1 until January 31, 2020. But if their child joined their family on November 25, 2019, they can apply for benefits and take their full leave any time before November 25, 2020.

What notification do I need to provide my employees about this program?

A new workplace poster is required to be posted in the workplace. Employers can find it on paidleave.wa.gov.

You must notify your employees in a timely manner of Paid Family and Medical Leave when they are on leave for reasons that could be covered by the program. When an employee has been away from work for 7 consecutive days and for reasons that could be covered by this program, you have 5 days to provide this notice.

This notice, created by the department, is available to download on our website at paidleave.wa.gov/employers.

Supplemental benefits

Can I pay my employees while they are using Paid Family and Medical Leave to make them whole?

A supplemental benefit is a payment from an employer to an employee to make up the difference between their regular wage and the benefit paid by Paid Family and Medical Leave. This could be salary continuation, or paid time off (PTO). These payments must be in addition to any paid family or medical leave benefits the employee is receiving.

Paid time off is vacation leave, personal leave, medical leave, sick leave, compensatory leave or any other paid leave offered by an employer under their established policy.

It is your choice to offer supplemental benefits and you are not required to do so. If you choose to offer these benefits, it is also an employee's choice to accept them.

Key information about supplemental benefits:

- An employer can offer supplemental benefits in a variety of ways, including drawing down a bank of paid time off (PTO) to use as a supplemental benefit in order to "top off" their employee's benefit payment. However, there are no limits on supplemental benefits, so you may also provide your employees a supplemental benefit that takes them beyond their usual wage.
- Please make it clear to your employees if and what payments are a supplemental benefit, and not regular PTO. Your employee should not report supplemental benefits on their weekly claim as doing so will reduce their benefit amount.
- Management of supplemental benefits is entirely between you and your employees. It is only important to let them know if you offer them and when so they don't report it on their weekly claim.
- For privacy reasons, the department does not provide an employee's benefit amount to employers. If you wish to offer a supplemental benefit and would like to know how much an employee is receiving from Paid Family and Medical Leave in order for you to "top off" their payment, please ask your employee for that information. It is included in the approval letter your employee will receive in the mail from the department.
- Supplemental benefits are not considered gross wages and do not need to be included in quarterly reporting.

Supplemental benefits and application processing

Our processing times are posted at paidleave.wa.gov/about-the-program. If you apply after June 1, 2020, our processing times are at about three weeks. What this means for employers:

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- All benefit payments are made from the approved leave start date, not the date from which the application is processed. When your employee is approved for Paid Family and Medical Leave they will file all missed weeks retroactively.
- Employees may take PTO while they are on their “waiting week” for medical or family leave. An employee will need to report on their weekly claims all other PTO or wages paid that are not considered a supplemental benefit while they wait for their application to process. The employee’s benefit amount will be pro-rated unless the PTO or wages are a supplemental benefit.
- More information and updates around processing times are on our website at paidleave.wa.gov/about-the-program.

Sample employee communications

Employers, HR or payroll are the first place most people will go when they notice new deductions from their paycheck. To help assist you in informing your employees of this new program, we’ve provided sample communications for you to share with your employees, including:

- Sample employee handbook materials
- Sample text for a blog, newsletter or email
- Sample paystub insert/attachment

Note: These materials are not offered, nor should they be construed, as legal advice. It is strongly advised that you have your company attorney review the draft before preparing your final copy.

Under the law, you are required to inform your employees about their rights under Paid Family and Medical Leave by posting a notice in a place customarily used to post other employment-related notices. This notice is available at paidleave.wa.gov.

Sample employee handbook materials

Paid Family and Medical Leave overview

Paid Family and Medical Leave is a mandatory statewide insurance program that will provide almost every Washington employee with paid time off to give or receive care.

If you qualify, this program will allow you to take up to 12 weeks, as needed, if you:

- Welcome a child into your family (through birth, adoption or foster placement)
- Experience a serious illness or injury
- Need to care for a seriously ill or injured relative

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- Need time to prepare for a family member's pre- and post-deployment activities, as well as time for childcare issues related to a family member's military deployment. For specifics on military-connected paid leave, visit www.dol.gov/whd/regs/compliance/whdfs28mc.pdf

If you face multiple events in a year, you might be eligible to receive up to 16 weeks, and up to 18 weeks if you experience a serious health condition during pregnancy that results in incapacity.

Payment of premiums

The program is funded by premiums paid by both employees and employers. It will be administered by the Employment Security Department (ESD).

Premium collection started on Jan. 1, 2019. In 2020, the premium is 0.4 percent of wages. Employers can either pay the full premium or withhold a portion of the premium from their employees. Employers who choose to withhold premiums from their employees may withhold up to about 63 percent of the total premium, or \$2.44 per week for an employee making \$50,000 annually. The employer is responsible for paying the other 37 percent. Businesses with fewer than 50 employees are exempt from the employer portion of the premium but must still collect or opt to pay the employee portion of the premium.

Your employer will calculate and withhold premiums from your paycheck and send both your share and theirs to ESD on a quarterly basis.

Taking leave

Employees who have worked 820 hours in the qualifying period (equal to 16 hours a week for a year) will be able to apply to take paid medical leave or paid family leave. The 820 hours are cumulative, regardless of the number of employers or jobs someone has during a year. All paid work over the course of the year counts toward the 820 hours, including part-time, seasonal and temporary work.

While on leave, you are entitled to partial wage replacement. That means you will receive a portion of your average weekly pay. The benefit is generally up to 90 percent of your weekly wage, with a minimum of \$100 per week and a maximum of \$1,000 per week. You will be paid by the Employment Security Department rather than your employer.

Unlike the federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), employees of small businesses may take Paid Family and Medical Leave if they meet the standard eligibility requirements.

Please go to paidleave.wa.gov for more information.

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What protections are there for me?

Employees who return from leave under this law will be restored to a same or equivalent job if they work for an employer with 50 or more employees, have worked for this employer for at least 12 months, and have worked 1,250 hours in the 12 months before taking leave (about 24 hours per week, on average).

If your paid family or medical leave overlaps with your FMLA leave, you can keep your health insurance while on leave. If you contribute to the cost of your health insurance, you must continue to pay your portion of the premium cost while on leave.

Your employer is prohibited from discriminating or retaliating against you for requesting or taking paid leave.

Sample text for a workplace blog, newsletter or employee email

In 2020, Washington became the fifth state in the nation to offer paid family and medical leave benefits. This benefit offers partially paid leave to care for yourself or a loved one in times of serious illness or injury, to bond with a new child joining your home through birth, adoption or foster placement and for certain military-connected events if you have a family member in active duty service.

Employees and employers contribute to this program.

You will be able to apply for leave when you experience a qualifying event and have worked 820 hours (about 16 hours a week, on average) in the year leading up to your date of leave.

This isn't like paid sick leave; you will file your claim with the Employment Security Department (ESD), and your payment will come from ESD. You can learn more at paidleave.wa.gov/find-out-how-paid-leave-works.

Do you have questions? Ask your HR representative or ask your questions directly to the Paid Family and Medical Leave program at paidleave@esd.wa.gov. You can also find them on Twitter, Instagram and Facebook @PaidLeaveWA.

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Employee paystub insert

Washington's Paid Family and Medical Leave program is starting soon.

Let's all get ready to be there for care.

Starting January 2019, Washington employees and many employers will begin investing in a statewide program that will provide paid leave to give or receive care.

When the benefits begin in 2020, Paid Family and Medical Leave will support Washingtonians, whether they are recovering from a serious illness or injury, caring for a new child or helping an aging parent. It means workers won't have to choose between a paycheck and caring for their health and their family.

What it is:

The program is mandatory because the spirit behind this benefit is one of understanding that at some time we all need—or need to give—extra care and attention.

Who's eligible:

Nearly every Washington employee who works at least 820 hours (approximately 16 hours weekly) qualifies for the program. All paid work counts toward the 820 hours, including part-time, seasonal and temporary work. To learn more, visit paidleave.wa.gov/workers.

Benefit details:

- Allows up to 12 weeks of paid leave, or up to 18 weeks in certain circumstances.
- Workers receive between \$100 and \$1,000 per week, depending on income.

Your contribution:

To build this insurance program, on January 1, 2019 you may see a premium set aside from your paycheck, like you see for Medicare. The total premium is 0.4% of your wages and may be shared between an employee and employer. For an employee earning \$50,000 a year, the maximum premium is just \$2.42 a week.

Visit paidleave.wa.gov to calculate your contribution and learn more about how you can take time for care.

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If you choose to deduct premiums from your employee's paycheck, you may want to share the paystub insert with them to explain the new withholding.

Visit resources.paidleave.wa.gov/paystub to download the full-page English and Spanish versions, as well as additional translations in:

- Arabic
- Chinese
- Japanese
- Khmer
- Korean
- Laotian
- Punjabi
- Russian
- Somali
- Tagalog
- Ukrainian
- Vietnamese

Document change log

November 14, 2018

- Updated employer reporting requirements and deadlines (p 9)
- Updated Social Security cap for 2019 (p 9)

November 19, 2018

- Updated timeline for ESD's release of the required employee notification poster (p 12)

December 5, 2018

- Updated description of calculating business size (p 6)
- Updated definition of gross wages (p 8)
- Expanded the explanation of calculating premiums (p 9 and 10)

December 11, 2018

- Removed stipends and per diem from the definition of gross wages (p 8)

March 22, 2019

- Updated reporting deadlines (p 5 and 11)
- Expanded details about report filing options and formats (p 12)
- Added small business section (p 8)

July 1, 2019

- Updated information about CBAs (p 6)
- Expanded description of wages and hours (p 11, 12 and 13)
- Added information about reporting process resources (p 16)

August 13, 2019

- Added information to the reporting periods chart (p 14)

November 22, 2019

- Added information about benefits (p 15)

December 19, 2019

- Updated list of information employers receive in notifications (p 15)
- Updated information about continuation of healthcare benefits (p 17)

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January 3, 2020

- Updated information about continuation of healthcare benefits (p 17)

March 2, 2020

- Added information about premium withholding (p 5 and 7)
- Expanded definition of supplemental benefits (p 17)
- Added links to Paid Family and Medical Leave website (p 15, 18)

April 17, 2020

- Added casual labor to the list of exempt workers (p 5)
- Added son-in-law and daughter-in-law to the definition of family (p 7)
- Updated list of reportable hours (p 9)
- Added language about employer appeal rights (p 12)
- Expanded definition of supplemental benefits and paid time off (p 15)

August 11, 2020

- Updated graphic (p 11)
- Updated language about job protection (p 7)
- Updated sample text for workplace blog or newsletter (p 19)