

WAC 192-620-035 When will a weekly benefit amount be prorated?

(1) For an employee on paid family or medical leave, a weekly benefit amount is prorated when:

(a) The employee reports hours worked for wages;

(b) The employee reports hours for paid sick leave, paid vacation leave, or other paid time off that is not considered a supplemental benefit payment as defined in WAC 192-500-180; or

(c) The employee files a weekly application for benefits that contains a day or days for which the employee ~~((did not claim))~~ was not approved for paid family or medical leave.

(2) If an employee reports hours under subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section, proration will be calculated as specified by RCW 50A.15.020(2).

(3) If an employee ~~((claims part))~~ is approved for leave for part of a week under subsection (1)(c) of this section, proration for that week will ~~((be calculated by dividing the employee's typical workweek hours and weekly benefit amount for that week by sevenths, then multiplying by the number of days for which the employee claimed paid family or medical leave for that week. The remainder of the week will be calculated as specified by RCW 50A.15.020(2) and subsection (1)(a) and (b) of this section))~~ occur as follows:

(a) The employee's typical workweek hours are multiplied by the number of days approved for leave, then divided by seven. The result is rounded down to the nearest whole hour. This amount is the employee's adjusted typical workweek hours.

(b) Any hours worked or taken as paid time off as reported by the employee are then subtracted from the employee's adjusted typical workweek hours. This amount will be the number of hours of paid family or medical leave claimed for that week.

(c) The number of hours claimed for that week are then divided by the employee's typical workweek hours to produce a percentage.

(d) The resulting percentage is then multiplied by the employee's normal weekly benefit amount. The resulting amount, rounded down to the nearest whole dollar, is the employee's benefit payment for that week.

Example 1: An employee has already served a waiting period in the claim year and files a claim for a week of paid medical leave. The employee typically works forty hours a week at eight hours per day. In the week for which the employee is claiming, the employee claimed one day of paid medical leave and worked the other four days. This employee's weekly benefit is usually eight hundred dollars. The weekly benefit would then be prorated by the hours on paid medical leave (eight hours) relative to the typical workweek hours (forty hours). Eight hours is twenty percent of forty hours. The employee's weekly benefit would be prorated to twenty percent for a total of one hundred sixty dollars.

Example 2: An employee ~~((files a claim for eight hours of paid family or medical leave and takes sick leave from the employer for the same day. The employer does not offer the sick leave as a supplemental benefit payment. The sick leave is considered hours worked by the employee. The employee is being paid for the same hours claimed on paid family or medical leave. This employee is not eligible for benefits for this week.~~

Example 3: ~~The employee's typical workweek hours are forty hours per week, and the weekly benefit amount is one thousand dollars. The employee files a claim for leave that starts on a Tuesday. Because the employee's claim did not include Sunday or Monday of that week, the employee's typical workweek hours and weekly benefit amount for that week will be prorated by two-sevenths, or two days of the seven days in the week. For that week only, the employee's typical workweek hours will be twenty-eight (five-sevenths of forty, rounded down to the nearest hour) and the weekly benefit amount will be seven hundred fourteen dollars (five-sevenths of one thousand dollars, rounded down to the nearest dollar-))~~ with typical workweek hours of forty and a weekly benefit amount of one thousand dollars is approved for leave through Thursday. The employee is not approved for leave Friday or Saturday. For this week only, the following proration will occur:

(a) The employee's typical workweek hours (forty) are multiplied by the number of approved days of leave for that week (five) and then divided by seven and rounded down. The result is an adjusted typical workweek hours of twenty-eight.

(b) The employee reports no hours of work or paid time off for that week. The resulting number of hours claimed for that week are twenty-eight.

(c) The number of hours claimed for that week (twenty-eight) are then divided by the employee's normal typical workweek hours (forty). This results in a percentage of seventy percent.

(d) The percentage (seventy) is then multiplied by the employee's weekly benefit amount (one thousand). For that week, the employee will receive seven hundred dollars.

Example 3: An employee with typical workweek hours of forty and a weekly benefit amount of one thousand dollars is approved for leave through Thursday. The employee is not approved for leave Friday or Saturday. For this week only, the following proration will occur:

(a) The employee's typical workweek hours (forty) are multiplied by the number of approved days of leave for that week (five) and then divided by seven and rounded down. The result is an adjusted typical workweek hours of twenty-eight.

(b) The employee reports eight hours of work and eight hours of paid time for that week. The adjusted workweek hours are reduced to reflect sixteen hours of work and paid time. The resulting number of hours claimed for that week are twelve.

(c) The number of hours claimed for that week (twelve) are then divided by the employee's normal typical workweek hours (forty). This results in a percentage of thirty percent.

(d) The percentage (thirty) is then multiplied by the employee's weekly benefit amount (one thousand dollars). For that week, the employee will receive three hundred dollars.