

	CITY OF GIG HARBOR – POLICIES AND PROCEDURES		
TITLE: Paid Family and Medical Leave (PFML) Policy			
POLICY MANUAL SECTION & NO.	EFFECTIVE DATE: 01/01/2020	REVISED DATE:	APPROVED: 

1. PURPOSE

The Washington State Paid Family and Medical Leave (PFML) law (Chapter 50A RCW) and supporting regulations establish a program administered by the Washington Employment Security Department (ESD) to provide paid leave benefits and job protection to eligible employees who need leave for certain family and medical reasons. PFML benefits will be available starting on January 1, 2020. This policy provides a summary of the PFML program. Employees may obtain additional information at www.paidleave.wa.gov.

To the extent an issue is not addressed in this policy, the City will administer this benefit program consistent applicable statutes and regulations.

2. SCOPE

This policy applies to all employees.

3. POLICY

- A. Payroll Deductions. The PFML program is funded through premiums collected by ESD via payroll deductions and employer contributions. The premium rate is established by law; employees are currently responsible for two-thirds of the total premium amount. Should the State in the future modify the PFML premium rate or the percentage of premiums subject to collection through payroll deduction, the City will modify payroll practices to reflect those statutory changes.
- B. Eligibility. Under PFML, employees may be eligible for monetary benefits and job protection when taking leave for covered reasons. Eligibility requirements are as follows:

Monetary Benefits: In order to be eligible for monetary benefits from ESD, an employee must have worked 820 hours in Washington (for any employer or combination of employers) during the year preceding the claim.

Job Protection: In order to be eligible for job protection under PFML, an employee must meet FMLA eligibility requirements (must have worked for the City for at least 12 months and have worked 1250 hours in the last year).

An employee is ineligible for PFML benefits during any period of suspension from employment or during which the employee works for remuneration or profit (e.g., outside employment or contracting).

C. Leave Entitlement. Eligible employees are entitled to take up to 12 weeks of medical or family leave, or a combined total of 16 weeks of family and medical leave per claim year; an additional two weeks of leave may be available in the event the employee's leave involves incapacity due to her pregnancy. The claim year begins when the employee files a claim for PFML benefits or upon the birth/placement of the employee's child. PMFL leave may be taken for the following reasons:

Medical Leave: Medical leave may be taken due to the employee's own serious health condition, which is an illness, injury, impairment or physical or mental condition that involves inpatient care or continuing treatment by a health care provider, as those terms are defined under the FMLA and RCW 50A.05.010. However, an employee is not eligible for PFML benefits if the employee is receiving time loss benefits under the workers compensation system.

Family Leave: Family leave may be taken to care for a covered family member with a serious health condition; for bonding during the first 12 months following the birth of the employee's child or placement of a child under age 18 with the employee (through adoption or foster care); or for qualifying military exigencies as defined under the FMLA. For purposes of family leave, covered family members include the employee's child, grandchild, parent (including in-laws), grandparent (including in-laws), sibling, or spouse.

D. PFML runs concurrently with FMLA where an absence is covered by both laws. PFML leave may be taken intermittently, provided that there is a minimum claim requirement of eight consecutive hours of leave in a week for which benefits are sought.

4. PROCEDURE

A. PFML Application Process. An employee must submit an application to ESD in order to seek PFML benefits. For guidance on the application process, please refer to the ESD website (www.paidleave.wa.gov). Eligibility determinations will be made by ESD. If approved, the employee will need to file weekly benefit claims with ESD to continue receiving benefits.

B. Notification Requirements. An employee must provide written notice to the City's Human Resources Department of the intent to take PFML leave. If the need for leave is foreseeable, notice must be given at least 30 days in advance of the leave. For unforeseeable leave, notice must be given as soon as practicable. The employee's written notice must include the type of leave taken (family or medical), as well as the anticipated timing and duration of the leave. If an employee fails to provide this required notice to the City, ESD will temporarily

deny PFML benefits. After receiving the employee's notice of the need for leave, the City will advise the employee whether the employee is eligible for job protection under PFML or FMLA or both.

If leave is being taken for the employee's or family member's planned medical treatment, the employee must make a reasonable effort to schedule the treatment so as not to unduly disrupt City operations.

If taking leave intermittently, an employee must notify the City each time PFML leave is taken so that the City may properly track leave use.

C. PFML Monetary Benefits. If ESD approves a claim for PFML benefits, partial wage replacement benefit payments will be made by ESD directly to the employee. The amount of the benefit is based on a statutory formula, which generally results in a benefit in the range of 75-90 percent of an employee's average weekly wage, subject to a maximum of \$1,000 per week. ESD's website is expected to include a benefits calculator to assist employees in estimating their weekly benefit amount.

With the exception of leave taken in connection with the birth or placement of a child, monetary PFML benefits are subject to a seven-day waiting period. The waiting period begins on the Sunday of the week in which PFML leave is first taken. The waiting period is counted for purposes of the overall duration of PFML leave, but no monetary benefits will be paid by ESD for that week.

Paid leave accruals (vacation, sick leave, floating holidays, compensatory time, or any other accrued leave) are not supplemental to PFML. An employee may elect to use such accrued leave during a PFML-covered absence, although the receipt of accrued leave must be reported to ESD as part of the PFML claims process and will result in a pro-rated weekly PFML benefit. Important note: failure to report the receipt of accrued leave may result in an overpayment by ESD, which ESD may recoup from the employee.

D. Coordination with Other Benefit Programs. When an employee is on leave and only receiving PFML benefits, the employee is deemed to be in unpaid status for purposes of City policies and benefit programs. Insurance coverage will be handled in the same manner as other unpaid leaves of absence, pursuant to City policy and subject to any FMLA or other legal requirements requiring continuation of coverage.

E. Job Restoration; Return to Work Recertification. An employee who is eligible for job-protected leave will be restored to the same or equivalent position at the conclusion of PFML leave, unless unusual circumstances have arisen (e.g., the employee's position or shift was eliminated for reasons unrelated to the leave). The City may require a return-to-work certification from a health care provider before restoring the employee to work following PFML leave where the employee has taken leave for the employee's own serious health condition. Under certain conditions, the City may deny job restoration to a salaried employee who is

among the highest paid ten percent of City employees. If an employee taking PFML leave chooses not to return to work for any reason, the employee should notify the City's Human Resources Department as soon as possible.