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SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1213

State of Washington 69th Legislature 2025 Regular Session

By House Labor & Workplace Standards (originally sponsored by Representatives Berry, Fosse, Reed, Obras, Fitzgibbon, Alvarado, Mena, Macri, Ryu, Farivar, Doglio, Simmons, Peterson, Street, Wylie, Pollet, Ormsby, Lekanoff, Salahuddin, and Hill)

READ FIRST TIME 02/12/25.

- AN ACT Relating to expanding protections for workers in the state paid family and medical leave program; amending RCW 50A.05.020,
- 3 50A.10.030, 50A.15.020, 50A.20.010, 50A.20.020, 50A.30.010,
- 4 50A.24.010, 50A.35.010, and 50A.35.020; adding new sections to
- 5 chapter 50A.24 RCW; and providing an effective date.
- 6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 7 **Sec. 1.** RCW 50A.05.020 and 2019 c 13 s 30 are each amended to 8 read as follows:
 - (1) The department shall establish and administer the family and medical leave program and pay family and medical leave benefits as specified in this title. The department shall adopt government efficiencies to improve administration and reduce costs. These efficiencies shall include, to the extent feasible, combined reporting and payment, with a single return, of premiums under this title and contributions under chapter 50.24 RCW.
 - (2) The department shall establish procedures and forms for filing applications for benefits under this title. The department shall notify the employer within five business days of an application being filed.
- 20 (3) The department shall use information sharing and integration 21 technology to facilitate the disclosure of relevant information or

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records by the department, so long as an employee consents to the disclosure as required under RCW 50A.15.040.

- (4) Information contained in the files and records pertaining to an employee under this chapter are confidential and not open to public inspection, other than to public employees in the performance of their official duties, except as provided in chapter 50A.25 RCW.
- (5) The department shall develop and implement an outreach program to ensure that employees who may be qualified to receive family and medical leave benefits under this title are made aware of these benefits. Outreach information shall explain, in an easy to understand format, eligibility requirements, the application process, weekly benefit amounts, maximum benefits payable, notice and certification requirements, reinstatement and nondiscrimination rights, confidentiality, voluntary plans, and the relationship between employment protection, leave from employment, and wage replacement benefits under this title and other laws, collective bargaining agreements, and employer policies. Outreach information shall be available in English and other primary languages as defined in RCW 74.04.025.
 - (6) (a) The department shall conduct regular outreach to employers regarding employer responsibilities under this title, which must include but is not limited to providing information on premium collection under chapter 50A.10 RCW, notice requirements under chapter 50A.20 RCW, and employment protection under chapter 50A.35 RCW.
 - (b) The department is authorized to inspect and audit employer files and records relating to the family and medical leave program, including employer voluntary plans. The department may conduct periodic audits of employer files and records for the purposes of assisting with and otherwise enforcing compliance with this title.
- **Sec. 2.** RCW 50A.10.030 and 2023 c 116 s 1 are each amended to 32 read as follows:
 - (1) The department shall assess for each individual in employment with an employer and for each individual electing coverage a premium based on the amount of the individual's wages subject to subsection (4) of this section.
- 37 (2) The commissioner shall determine the percentage of paid 38 claims related to family leave benefits and the percentage of paid 39 claims related to medical leave benefits and set the family leave

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premium and the medical leave premium by applying the proportional share of paid claims for each type of leave to the total premium rate set in subsection (6) of this section.

- (3) (a) For family leave premiums, an employer may deduct from the wages of each employee up to the full amount of the premium required.
- (b) For medical leave premiums, an employer may deduct from the wages of each employee up to 45 percent of the full amount of the premium required.
- (c) An employer may elect to pay all or any portion of the employee's share of the premium for family leave or medical leave benefits, or both.
- (4) The commissioner must annually set a maximum limit on the amount of wages that is subject to a premium assessment under this section that is equal to the maximum wages subject to taxation for social security as determined by the social security administration.
- (5) (a) Employers with fewer than 50 employees employed in the state are not required to pay the employer portion of premiums for family and medical leave.
- (b) If an employer with fewer than 50 employees elects to pay the premiums, the employer is then eligible for assistance under (($\frac{RCW}{50A.24.010}$)) section 8 of this act.
- 22 (6)(a) On or around October 20th of each year, the commissioner 23 must calculate the total premium rate as follows:
 - (i) Calculate an amount that equals 140 percent of the prior fiscal year's expenses, including the total amount of benefits paid and the department's administrative costs;
 - (ii) Subtract the balance of the family and medical leave insurance account created in RCW 50A.05.070 as of September 30th from the amount determined in (a)(i) of this subsection (6); and
 - (iii) Divide the difference in (a)(ii) of this subsection (6) by the prior fiscal year's taxable wages. The quotient must be carried to the fourth decimal place and then rounded up to the nearest one hundredth of one percent.
 - (b) The commissioner must set the total premium rate at the rate calculated in (a) of this subsection (6) subject to the following conditions:
 - (i) If the commissioner determines the total premium rate calculated in (a) of this subsection exceeds a rate necessary to maintain a three-month reserve at the end of the following rate collection year, the commissioner must set the total premium rate at

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the minimum rate necessary to close the rate collection year with a three-month reserve; and

- (ii) The total premium rate must not exceed 1.20 percent.
- (c) For the purposes of this subsection (6):

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- (i) "Taxable wages" means the total amount of wages subject to a premium assessment under this section for all individuals in employment with an employer and all individuals electing coverage.
- (ii) "Three-month reserve" means the average monthly expenses, including the total amount of benefits paid and the department's administrative costs, in the prior 12 calendar months from the date of the calculation in this subsection multiplied by three.
- (7) (a) The employer must collect from the employees the premiums provided under this section through payroll deductions and remit the amounts collected to the department.
- (b) In collecting employee premiums through payroll deductions, the employer shall act as the agent of the employees and shall remit the amounts to the department as required by this title.
- (c) On September 30th of each year, the department shall average the number of employees reported by an employer on the last day of each quarter over the last four completed calendar quarters to determine the size of the employer for the next calendar year for the purposes of this section ((and)), RCW 50A.24.010, and section 8 of this act.
- (8) Premiums shall be collected in the manner and at such intervals as provided in this title and directed by the department.
- (9) Premiums collected under this section are placed in trust for the employees and employers that the program is intended to assist.
- (10) A city, code city, town, county, or political subdivision may not enact a charter, ordinance, regulation, rule, or resolution:
- 30 (a) Creating a paid family or medical leave insurance program 31 that alters or amends the requirements of this title for any private 32 employer;
- 33 (b) Providing for local enforcement of the provisions of this 34 title; or
- 35 (c) Requiring private employers to supplement duration of leave 36 or amount of wage replacement benefits provided under this title.
- 37 **Sec. 3.** RCW 50A.15.020 and 2022 c 233 s 3 are each amended to 38 read as follows:

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(1) Beginning January 1, 2020, family and medical leave are available and benefits are payable to a qualified employee under this section.

- (a) Following a waiting period consisting of the first seven consecutive calendar days, benefits are payable when family or medical leave is required. However, no waiting period is required for leave for the birth or placement of a child, or for leave because of any qualifying exigency as defined under RCW 50A.05.010(10)(c). The waiting period begins the previous Sunday of the week when an otherwise eligible employee takes leave for the minimum claim duration under subsection (2)(c) of this section. Eligible employees may satisfy the waiting period requirement while simultaneously receiving paid time off for any part of the waiting period.
- (b) Benefits may continue during the continuance of the need for family or medical leave, subject to the maximum and minimum weekly benefits, duration, and other conditions and limitations established in this title.
- (2) The weekly benefit shall be prorated by the percentage of hours on leave compared to the number of hours provided as the typical workweek hours as defined in RCW 50A.05.010.
- (a) The benefits in this section, if not a multiple of one dollar, shall be reduced to the next lower multiple of one dollar.
 - (b) Hours on leave claimed for benefits under this title, if not a multiple of one hour, shall be reduced to the next lower multiple of one hour.
- (c) The minimum claim duration payment is for ((eight)) four consecutive hours of leave.
 - (3) (a) The maximum duration of paid family leave may not exceed ((twelve)) $\underline{12}$ times the typical workweek hours during a period of ((twelve)) $\underline{52}$ consecutive calendar weeks.
 - (b) The maximum duration of paid medical leave may not exceed ((twelve)) 12 times the typical workweek hours during a period of ((tifty-twe)) 52 consecutive calendar weeks. This leave may be extended an additional two times the typical workweek hours if the employee experiences a serious health condition with a pregnancy that results in incapacity.
- (c) An employee is not entitled to paid family and medical leave benefits under this title that exceeds a combined total of ((sixteen)) 16 times the typical workweek hours. The combined total of family and medical leave may be extended to ((eighteen)) 18 times

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the typical workweek hours if the employee experiences a serious health condition with a pregnancy that results in incapacity.

- (4) (a) Any paid leave benefits under this chapter used in the postnatal period by an employee eligible for benefits under RCW 50A.05.010(23)(a)(ii)(B) must be medical leave, subject to the maximum and minimum weekly benefits, duration, and other conditions and limitations established in this title, unless the employee chooses to use family leave during the postnatal period.
- (b) Certification of a serious health condition is not required for paid leave benefits used in the postnatal period by an employee eligible for benefits under RCW 50A.05.010(23)(a)(ii)(B).
- (5) The weekly benefit for family and medical leave shall be determined as follows: If the employee's average weekly wage is: (a) Equal to or less than one-half of the state average weekly wage, then the benefit amount is equal to ((ninety)) 90 percent of the employee's average weekly wage; or (b) greater than one-half of the state average weekly wage, then the benefit amount is the sum of: (i) Ninety percent of one-half of the state average weekly wage; and (ii) ((fifty)) 50 percent of the difference of the employee's average weekly wage and one-half of the state average weekly wage.
- (6)(a) The maximum weekly benefit for family and medical leave that occurs on or after January 1, 2020, shall be ((one thousand dollars)) \$1,000. By September 30, 2020, and by each subsequent September 30th, the commissioner shall adjust the maximum weekly benefit amount to ((ninety)) 90 percent of the state average weekly wage. The adjusted maximum weekly benefit amount takes effect on the following January 1st.
- (b) The minimum weekly benefit shall not be less than ((one hundred dollars)) \$100 per week except that if the employee's average weekly wage at the time of family or medical leave is less than ((one hundred dollars)) \$100 per week, the weekly benefit shall be the employee's full wage.
- Sec. 4. RCW 50A.20.010 and 2019 c 13 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:
- 35 <u>(1)</u> Whenever an employee of an employer who is qualified for 36 benefits under this title is absent from work to provide family 37 leave, or take medical leave for more than seven consecutive days, 38 the employer shall provide the employee with a written statement of 39 the employee's rights under this title in a form prescribed by the

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commissioner. The statement must be provided to the employee within five business days after the employee's seventh consecutive day of absence due to family or medical leave, or within five business days after the employer has received notice that the employee's absence is due to family or medical leave, whichever is later.

- 6 (2) The commissioner shall develop the written statement of
 7 employee rights to be distributed by an employer under this section.
 8 At a minimum, the statement must explain, in an easy to understand
 9 format, eligibility requirements, possible weekly benefits,
 10 application processes, employment protection rights, and
 11 nondiscrimination rights, and direct the employee to appropriate
 12 contacts and portals for more information.
- **Sec. 5.** RCW 50A.20.020 and 2019 c 13 s 13 are each amended to 14 read as follows:

Each employer shall post and keep posted, in conspicuous places on the premises of the employer where notices to employees and applicants for employment are customarily posted, a notice, to be prepared or approved by the commissioner, setting forth excerpts from, or summaries of, the pertinent provisions of this title, including, but not limited to: Eligibility requirements, possible weekly benefits, application processes, employment protection rights, nondiscrimination rights, and other protections, and information pertaining to the filing of a complaint. Any employer that willfully violates this section may be subject to a civil penalty of not more than ((one hundred dollars)) \$100 for each separate offense. Any penalties collected by the department under this section shall be deposited into the family and medical leave enforcement account.

- **Sec. 6.** RCW 50A.30.010 and 2020 c 125 s 9 are each amended to 29 read as follows:
 - (1) An employer may apply to the commissioner for approval of a voluntary plan for the payment of either family leave benefits or medical leave benefits, or both. The application must be submitted on a form and in the manner as prescribed by the commissioner in rule. The fee for the department's review of each application for approval of a voluntary plan is ((two hundred fifty dollars)) §250.
 - (2) The benefits payable as indemnification for loss of wages under any voluntary plan must be separately stated and designated separately and distinctly in the plan from other benefits, if any.

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(3) Neither an employee nor his or her employer are liable for any premiums for benefits covered by an approved voluntary plan.

- (4) An employee may only receive payment of benefits for family leave, medical leave, or both from one approved plan at a time. An employee who qualifies for benefits and is simultaneously covered by more than one plan under this title will receive benefits under the plan for which the employee has worked the most hours during the employee's qualifying period. The commissioner must adopt rules to allow benefits or prevent duplication of benefits to employees simultaneously covered by one or more approved voluntary plans and the state program.
- (5) The commissioner must approve any voluntary plan as to which the commissioner finds that there is at least one employee in employment and all of the following exist:
- (a) The benefits afforded to the employees must be at least equivalent to the benefits the employees are entitled to as part of the state's family and medical leave program, including but not limited to the duration of leave. The employer must offer at least one-half of the length of leave as provided in RCW 50A.15.020(3) with pay and provide a monetary payment in an amount equal to or higher than the total amount of monetary benefits the employee would be entitled to receive as part of the state-run program. The employer may offer the same duration of leave and monetary benefits as offered under the state program.
- (b) The sick leave an employee is entitled to under RCW 49.46.210 is in addition to the employer's provided benefits and is in addition to any family or medical leave benefits.
- (c) The plan is available to all of the eligible employees of the employer employed in this state, including future employees.
- (d) The employer has agreed to make all required payroll deductions, including that:
 - (i) In the case of plan termination or withdrawal, the employer must remit to the department all required moneys under RCW 50A.30.045 and 50A.30.065(3); and
 - (ii) If the employer has an approved voluntary plan for either medical leave or family leave but not both, the employer is still obligated to remit to the department premiums owed to the state plan for the portions not covered by the employer's approved voluntary plan.

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(e) The plan will be in effect for a period of not less than one year and, thereafter, continuously unless the commissioner finds that the employer has given notice of withdrawal from the plan in a manner specified by the commissioner in rule. The plan may be withdrawn by the employer on the date of any law increasing the benefit amounts or the date of any change in the rate of employee premiums, if notice of the withdrawal from the plan is transmitted to the commissioner not less than ((thirty)) 30 days prior to the date of that law or change. If the plan is not withdrawn, it must be amended to conform to provide the increased benefit amount or change in the rate of the employee's premium on the date of the increase or change.

- (f) The amount of payroll deductions from the wages of an employee in effect for any voluntary plan may not exceed the maximum payroll deduction for that employee as authorized under RCW 50A.10.030. The deductions may not be increased on other than an anniversary of the effective date of the plan, except to the extent that any increase in the deductions from the wages of an employee do not exceed the maximum rate authorized under the state program.
- (g) The voluntary plan provides that an employee of an employer with a voluntary plan for either family leave or medical leave, or both, is eligible for the plan benefits if the employee meets the requirements of RCW 50A.15.010 and has worked at least (($\frac{\text{three}}{\text{hundred forty}}$)) 340 hours for the employer during the (($\frac{\text{twelve}}{\text{twelve}}$)) 12 months immediately preceding the date leave will commence.
- (h) The voluntary plan provides that an employee of an employer with a voluntary plan for either family leave or medical leave, or both, who takes leave under the voluntary plan is entitled to ((the)) employment protection ((provisions)) in accordance with the requirements contained in RCW 50A.35.010 ((if the employee has worked for the employer for at least nine months and nine hundred sixty-five hours during the twelve months immediately preceding the date leave will commence)).
- (i) The voluntary plan provides that the employer maintains the employee's existing health benefits as provided under RCW 50A.35.020.
- (6)(a) The department must conduct a review of the expenses incurred in association with the administration of the voluntary plans during the first three years after implementation and report its findings to the legislature.
- 39 (b) The review must include an analysis of the adequacy of the 40 fee in subsection (1) of this section to cover the department's

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- administrative expenses related to reviewing and approving or denying the applications and administering appeals related to voluntary plans. The review must include an estimate of the next year's projected administrative costs related to the voluntary plans. The legislature shall adjust the fee in subsection (1) of this section as needed to ensure the department's administrative expenses related to the voluntary plans are covered by the fee.
 - (c) If the current receipts from the fee in subsection (1) of this section are inadequate to cover the department's administrative expenses related to the voluntary plans, the department may use funds from the family and medical leave insurance account under RCW 50A.05.070 to pay for these expenses.

- **Sec. 7.** RCW 50A.24.010 and 2019 c 13 s 36 are each amended to 14 read as follows:
 - (1) The legislature recognizes that while family leave and medical leave benefit both employees and employers, there may be costs that disproportionately impact small businesses. To equitably balance the risks among employers, the legislature intends to assist small businesses with the costs of an employee's use of family or medical leave as provided in this chapter.
 - (2) Employers with ((one hundred fifty or fewer)) 50 to 150 employees ((and employers with fifty or fewer employees who are assessed all premiums under RCW 50A.10.030(5)(b))) may apply to the department for ((a grant)) grants under this section, subject to the requirements of this section.
 - (3) (a) An employer may receive a grant of three thousand dollars if the employer hires a temporary worker to replace an employee on family or medical leave for a period of seven days or more.
 - (b) For an employee's family or medical leave, an employer may receive a grant of up to one thousand dollars as reimbursement for significant additional wage-related costs due to the employee's leave.
 - (c) An employer may receive a grant under (a) or (b) of this subsection, but not both, except that an employer who received a grant under (b) of this subsection may receive a grant of the difference between the grant awarded under (b) of this subsection and three thousand dollars if the employee on leave extended the leave beyond the leave initially planned and the employer hired a temporary worker for the employee on leave.

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(4) An employer may ((apply for)) receive a grant under this section no more than ten times per calendar year and no more than once for each employee on leave.

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- (5) To be eligible for a grant, the employer must provide the department written documentation showing the temporary worker hired or significant wage-related costs incurred are due to an employee's use of family or medical leave.
- (6) ((The department must assess an employer with fewer than fifty employees who receives a grant under this section for all premiums for three years from the date of receipt of a grant.
- 11 (7) The grants under this section shall be funded from the family
 12 and medical leave insurance account.
- 13 (8) The commissioner shall adopt rules as necessary to implement this section.
- 15 $\frac{(9)}{(9)}$) For the purposes of this section, the number of employees 16 must be calculated as provided in RCW 50A.10.030.
- 17 $((\frac{(10)}{(10)}))$ An employer who has an approved voluntary plan is 18 not eligible to receive a grant under this section.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. A new section is added to chapter 50A.24 20 RCW to read as follows:
- 21 (1) Employers with fewer than 50 employees may apply to the 22 department for grants under this section, subject to the requirements 23 of this section.
 - (2) (a) An employer may receive a grant of \$3,000 if the employer hires a temporary worker to replace an employee on family or medical leave for a period of seven days or more, or if the employer incurs significant additional wage-related costs due to the employee's leave. To be eligible for a grant, the employer must provide the department a written statement attesting that the employer hired a temporary worker or incurred other significant wage-related costs due to an employee's use of family or medical leave.
- 32 (b) An employer may receive a grant under this subsection no more 33 than 10 times per calendar year and no more than once for each 34 employee on leave.
- 35 (3)(a) An employer may receive a grant to cover the costs of 36 health care benefits paid by the employer for the employee during the 37 period of leave if:

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- 1 (i) The period of the employee's leave under this title for which 2 the employer paid for health care benefits was at least four 3 continuous workweeks; and
 - (ii) The employer provides the department with documentation of its contributions for the employee's health care benefits during the period of leave.
 - (b) A grant under this subsection (3) must reimburse the employer for the actual amount of the employer's contributions for health care benefits during the employee's leave taken under this title for up to four continuous months, except that the grant may not reimburse monthly costs in excess of the current monthly employer contribution for a state employee's health care coverage through the public employees' benefits board program. The total grant amount under this subsection may not exceed four times the current monthly employer contribution for a state employee's health care coverage through the public employees' benefits board program.
- 17 (c) An employer may receive a grant under this subsection no more 18 than 10 times per calendar year and no more than once for each 19 employee on leave.
- 20 (4) The department must assess any employer who receives a grant 21 under this section for all premiums for three years from the date of 22 receipt of a grant.
- 23 (5) For the purposes of this section, the number of employees 24 must be calculated as provided in RCW 50A.10.030.
- 25 (6) An employer who has an approved voluntary plan is not 26 eligible to receive a grant under this section.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. A new section is added to chapter 50A.24 RCW to read as follows:
- 29 (1) The grants under this chapter must be funded from the family 30 and medical leave insurance account.
- 31 (2) An application for a grant under this chapter must be 32 submitted no later than 12 months after the employee's first day of 33 leave under this title. A third-party administrator or other agent 34 authorized by the employer may submit an application on the 35 employer's behalf.
- 36 (3) The department shall submit payment to the employer within 14 37 calendar days after the qualifying employer's completed application 38 is received by the department.
 - (4) The department shall:

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1 (a) Promptly notify an employer with fewer than 50 employees of 2 the grants under this chapter if one or more of its employees 3 receives benefits under this title;

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- (b) Make available on its website information on the grants under this chapter and include a link to grant applications within the existing website portal; and
- (c) Include information on the grants under this chapter when notifying employers and employees of changes to the premium rate under RCW 50A.10.030.
- 10 (5) The commissioner shall adopt rules as necessary to implement 11 this chapter.
- 12 **Sec. 10.** RCW 50A.35.010 and 2019 c 13 s 4 are each amended to 13 read as follows:
- (1) (a) Except as provided in RCW 50A.30.010(5) and subsections

 (6) and (7) of this section, ((any)) an employee ((who takes family))

 is entitled to employment restoration upon returning from:
- (i) Family or medical leave under this title, regardless of whether the employee also qualifies for and receives concurrent leave under the federal family and medical leave act of 1993 (Act Feb. 5, 1993, P.L. 103-3, 107 Stat. 6, as it existed on the effective date of this section), as provided under RCW 50A.15.110; or
 - (ii) Unpaid leave protected by the federal family and medical leave act of 1993 (Act Feb. 5, 1993, P.L. 103-3, 107 Stat. 6, as it existed on the effective date of this section) during a period in which the employee was eligible for benefits under this title but did not apply for and receive those benefits, excluding unpaid sick leave or temporary disability taken for pregnancy or childbirth under chapter 49.60 RCW or as an accommodation under RCW 43.10.005, subject to the notice requirements in subsection (8) of this section.
- 30 <u>(b) For purposes of this section, "employment restoration" and</u>
 31 <u>"employment protection" mean that the employee</u> is entitled, on return
 32 from the leave:
- $((\frac{(a)}{(a)}))$ <u>(i)</u> To be restored by the employer to the position of employment held by the employee when the leave commenced; or
- $((\frac{b}{b}))$ (ii) To be restored by the employer to an equivalent position with equivalent employment benefits, pay, and other terms and conditions of employment.

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1 (2) The taking of leave under this title may not result in the 2 loss of any employment benefits accrued before the date on which the 3 leave commenced.

- (3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to entitle any restored employee to:
- (a) The accrual of any seniority or employment benefits during any period of leave; or
- (b) Any right, benefit, or position of employment other than any right, benefit, or position to which the employee would have been entitled had the employee not taken the leave.
- (4) As a condition of restoration under subsection (1) of this section for an employee who has taken medical leave, the employer may have a uniformly applied practice or policy that requires each such employee to receive certification from the employee's health care provider that the employee is able to resume work.
- (5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit an employer from requiring an employee on leave to report periodically to the employer on the status and intention of the employee to return to work.
- (6) (a) This section does not apply unless the employee((:-(i) Works for an employer with fifty or more employees; (ii) has been employed by the current employer for twelve months or more; and (iii) has worked for the current employer for at least one thousand two hundred fifty hours during the twelve months immediately preceding the date on which leave will commence. For the purposes of this subsection, an employer shall be considered to employ fifty or more employees if the employer employs fifty or more employees for each working day during each of twenty or more calendar workweeks in the current or preceding calendar year)) began employment with the current employer at least 90 calendar days before taking the leave.
- (b) An employer may deny restoration under this section to any salaried employee who is among the highest paid ((ten)) 10 percent of the employees employed by the employer within ((seventy-five)) 75 miles of the facility at which the employee is employed if:
- (i) Denial is necessary to prevent substantial and grievous economic injury to the operations of the employer;
- (ii) The employer notifies the employee of the intent of the employer to deny restoration on such basis at the time the employer determines that the injury would occur; and

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1 (iii) The leave has commenced and the employee elects not to 2 return to employment after receiving the notice.

- (7) (a) Except by written agreement between the employer and employee or between the employer and an employee bargaining unit, the employee forfeits the right to employment restoration under this section if the employee does not exercise it upon the earlier of:
- (i) The first scheduled work day following the period of leave under subsection (1)(a) of this section; or
- (ii) The first scheduled work day following a continuous period of, or combined intermittent periods of a total of, 16 typical workweeks of leave under subsection (1)(a) of this section taken during a period of 52 consecutive calendar weeks, except this period is extended to 18 typical workweeks of leave under subsection (1)(a) of this section taken during a period of 52 consecutive calendar weeks if any of the leave was taken as a result of a serious health condition with a pregnancy resulting in incapacity.
- (b) For any continuous period of leave exceeding two typical workweeks or any combined intermittent periods of leave exceeding 14 typical workweeks, the employer must provide at least five business days advance written notice to the employee, in a language understood by the employee and transmitted by a method reasonably certain to be received promptly by the employee, regarding the estimated expiration of the right of employment restoration and the date of the employee's first scheduled work day under this subsection.
- (c) The expiration of the periods under (a)(ii) of this subsection does not affect an employee's eligibility for paid family and medical leave benefits under this title.
- (8) (a) In order for unpaid leave under subsection (1) (a) (ii) of this section to qualify for employment restoration rights under this section and count towards the maximum periods in subsection (7) (a) (ii) of this section, the employer must provide written notice to the employee, in a language understood by the employee and transmitted by a method reasonably certain to be received promptly by the employee, of the following:
- (i) That the employer is designating and counting the employee's unpaid leave against the employee's entitlement under the federal family and medical leave act of 1993 (Act Feb. 5, 1993, P.L. 103-3, 107 Stat. 6, as it existed on the effective date of this section), including specifying the amount of the entitlement used and remaining;

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(ii) The start and end dates of the employer's designated 12month leave year under the federal family and medical leave act of 1993 (Act Feb. 5, 1993, P.L. 103-3, 107 Stat. 6, as it existed on the effective date of this section);

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- (iii) Since the employee is eligible for paid family or medical leave under this title but is not applying for and receiving benefits, that the employer is counting the unpaid leave towards the maximum periods in subsection (7)(a)(ii) of this section, including specifying the start and end dates of the unpaid leave, and the total amount of the unpaid leave counting toward those maximum periods; and
- (iv) That the use of unpaid leave counting against the periods in 11 subsection (7)(a)(ii) of this section does not affect the employee's 13 eligibility for paid family or medical leave benefits under this 14 title.
- 15 (b) The employer must provide the written notice required by this 16 subsection:
- 17 (i) Within five business days of the earlier of either the employee's initial request for or use of unpaid leave protected by 18 19 the federal family and medical leave act of 1993 (Act Feb. 5, 1993, P.L. 103-3, 107 Stat. 6, as it existed on the effective date of this 20 21 section); and
- 22 (ii) At least monthly for the remainder of the employer's designated 12-month leave year. 23
- 24 (9) For purposes of auditing compliance or otherwise enforcing 25 this chapter, the department may require the employer to collect and report information on the exercise of employment restoration rights 26 27 under this section.
 - (10) This section does not alter or limit the rights and protections available to employees under other state or federal laws, including but not limited to sick leave or temporary disability taken for pregnancy or childbirth under chapter 49.60 RCW or as an accommodation under RCW 43.10.005, sick leave taken under RCW 49.46.210, or leave protected by the federal family and medical leave act of 1993 (Act Feb. 5, 1993, P.L. 103-3, 107 Stat. 6, as it existed on the effective date of this section).
- **Sec. 11.** RCW 50A.35.020 and 2019 c 13 s 39 are each amended to 36 read as follows: 37
- 38 ((If required by the federal family and medical leave act, as it existed on October 19, 2017)) (1) Except as provided under subsection 39

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- (2) of this section, during any period of family or medical leave 1 taken under this title, the employer shall maintain any existing 2 health benefits of the employee in force for the duration of such 3 leave as if the employee had continued to work from the date the 4 employee commenced family or medical leave until the date the 5 6 employee returns to employment. If the employer and employee share 7 the cost of the existing health benefits, the employee remains responsible for the employee's share of the cost. 8
 - (2) This section does not apply ((to an)) if:

- 10 <u>(a) An</u> employee ((who)) is not ((in employment for an)) employed 11 by the employer at the time of filing an application for benefits;
- 12 (b) An employee is not entitled to employment protection under 13 RCW 50A.35.010; or
- 14 <u>(c) The employee did not exercise the right to employment</u> 15 <u>protection within the time periods provided under RCW 50A.35.010(7)</u>.
- 16 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 12.** This act takes effect January 1, 2026.

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