KNOW YOUR RIGHTS: Seattle, WA Paid Sick and Safe Time

1) What does the Seattle Paid Sick and Safe Time law do?
It gives workers **sick time** that can be used to recover from physical/mental illness or injury; to seek medical diagnosis, treatment, or preventative care; or to care for a family member who is ill or needs medical diagnosis, treatment, or preventative care.

It also gives workers **safe time** that can be used when the worker’s place of business is closed by order of a public official for any health-related reason; to care for a child whose school or childcare provider has been closed by order of a public official for any health-related reason; or to address certain non-medical needs that may arise if the worker or a family member are victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

2) Am I covered?
If you work as an employee in Seattle, you are probably covered, whether you are a **full-time**, **part-time**, or **temporary** worker. However, the law does not cover government employees other than employees of the City of Seattle and independent contractors.

3) How much sick and safe time can I earn?
If your workplace has **250 or more full-time workers**, you earn **1 hour** of paid sick and safe time for every **30 hours worked**. If your workplace has **fewer than 250 full-time workers**, you earn **1 hour** of sick and safe time for every **40 hours worked**.

There is no limit to how much sick and safe time you can earn, however, your employer isn’t required to allow you to carry over more than a certain amount of time to the next year, depending on the size of your employer. If your workplace has **250 or more workers**, your employer isn’t required to allow you to carry over more than **72 hours** of sick and safe time per year. If your workplace has **at least 50 but less than 250 workers**, your employer isn’t required to allow you to carry over more than **56 hours** of sick and safe time per year. If your workplace has **less than 50 workers**, your employer isn’t required to allow you to carry over more than **40 hours** of sick and safe time per year.

All covered employees are protected against being fired or punished for using or requesting their sick and safe time (including threats, discipline, demotion, reduction in hours, termination, etc.).

4) What if my work or my child’s school or daycare is closed for a health emergency?
You can also use your safe time if your place of business is closed by order of a public official for any health-related reason or to care for a child whose school or childcare provider has been closed by order of a public official for any health-related reason.
5) **Which of my family members are covered by the law?**
Under the law, you can take **sick time** to care for yourself or a child, spouse, registered domestic partner, parent, parent of a spouse or registered domestic partner, grandchild, grandparent, or sibling.

Under the law, you can take **safe time** for yourself or a child, spouse, parent, parent of a spouse, grandparent, or person with whom you have a romantic relationship.

6) **What if I already have paid leave or paid time off?**
If you already get any paid leave (vacation, paid time off, etc.) that you can use as sick and safe time **and it’s at least** the same amount you would earn under this law, the law does **not** give you any additional paid time off.

7) **When can I begin using my sick and safe time?**
You start earning sick and safe time immediately but cannot use it until **90 days** after the start of your employment.

8) **Do I need a doctor’s note?**
Only after more than 3 consecutive days of absence (and the note does not have to specify your illness).

*The Seattle Office of Labor Standards* is *in charge of enforcing this law.*

All covered workers are protected against being fired or punished for using or requesting **sick or safe time**. If you have a problem—or want more information—call A Better Balance’s **free** legal clinic at **1-833-NEED-ABB**.

Please note that this fact sheet does not represent an exhaustive overview of the paid sick time law described, and it does not constitute legal advice. It is possible that additional provisions not described in this fact sheet may apply to a worker’s specific circumstances or category of employment.