



the work and family legal center

Overview of Paid Family & Medical Leave Laws in the United States

Eleven U.S. states and the District of Columbia have paid family and medical leave laws on the books. This document provides an overview of these laws.

	RI ¹	CA ²	NJ ³	NY ⁴	D.C. ⁵	WA ⁶	MA ⁷	CT ⁸	OR ⁹	CO ¹⁰	MD ¹¹	DE ¹²
What purposes can leave be used for?	Temporary disability insurance (TDI) can be used for a worker's own serious off-the-job illness or injury. Temporary caregiver insurance (TCI) can be used to (1) bond with a child within one year of the child's birth or placement for foster care or adoption; or (2) care for a family member with a serious health condition.	Disability insurance (DI) can be used for a worker's own serious off-the-job illness or injury. Paid family leave (PFL) can be used to (1) bond with a child within one year of the child's birth or placement for foster care or adoption; (2) care for a family member with a serious health condition; (3) address certain military family needs.	Temporary disability insurance (TDI) can be used for a worker's own serious off-the-job illness or injury. ¹³ Family leave insurance (FLI) can be used to (1) bond with a child within one year of the child's birth or placement for foster care or adoption; (2) care for a family member with a serious health condition; or (3) address certain non-medical needs arising from domestic or sexual violence, also known as "safe time."	Temporary disability insurance (TDI) can be used for a worker's own serious off-the-job illness or injury. Paid family leave (PFL) can be used to (1) bond with a child within one year of the child's birth or placement for foster care or adoption; (2) care for a family member with a serious health condition; or (3) address certain military	Universal paid leave (UPL) can be used (1) for a worker's own serious health condition; ¹⁵ (2) to bond with a child within one year of the child's birth or placement for foster care or adoption; or (3) to care for a family member with a serious health condition.	Medical leave can be used for a worker's own serious health condition. Family leave can be used to (1) bond with a child within one year of the child's birth or placement for foster care or adoption; (2) care for a family member with a serious health condition; or (3) address certain military family needs. <i>Beginning on June 9, 2022, family leave can also be used following the death of a child in certain circumstances.</i> ¹⁶	Medical leave can be used for a worker's own serious health condition. Family leave can be used to (1) bond with a child within one year of the child's birth or placement for foster care or adoption; (2) care for a family member with a serious health condition; or (3) address certain military family needs.	Medical leave can be used for a worker's own serious health condition. ¹⁷ Family leave can be used to (1) bond with a child within one year of the child's birth or placement for foster care or adoption; (2) care for a family member with a serious health condition; (3) address certain military family needs; or (4) address certain medical and non-medical needs arising from domestic	Medical leave can be used for a worker's own serious health condition. Family leave can be used to (1) bond with a child within one year of the child's birth or placement for foster care or adoption; or (2) care for a family member with a serious health condition. Safe leave can be taken to address certain medical and nonmedical needs arising from domestic violence,	Family and medical leave can be used: (1) for a worker's own serious health condition; (2) to bond with a child within one year of the child's birth, adoption, or placement for foster care; (3) to care for a family member with a serious health condition; (4) to address certain military family needs; or (5) to	Family and medical leave can be used: (1) for a worker's own serious health condition; (2) to bond with a child within one year of the child's birth, adoption, or placement for kinship or foster care; (3) to care for a family member with a serious health condition; or (4) to address certain military family needs. ¹⁸ <i>Benefits begin Jan. 1, 2025.</i>	Medical leave can be used for a worker's own serious health condition. Family caregiving leave can be used to (1) care for a family member with a serious health condition or (2) to address certain military family needs. Parental leave can be used to bond with a child within one year of the child's birth, adoption, or placement



the work and family legal center

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				family needs. ¹⁴				violence, also known as “safe time.”	harassment, sexual assault or stalking. <i>Benefits begin Sept. 3, 2023.</i>	address certain medical and non-medical needs arising from domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault or abuse, also known as “safe leave.” <i>Benefits begin Jan. 1, 2024.</i>		for foster care. <i>Benefits begin on Jan. 1, 2026.</i>
Who is covered? ¹⁹	Employees covered by the state unemployment insurance law, except for public employees, are covered.	Employees covered by the state unemployment insurance law, except for most public employees, are covered.	Employees covered by the state unemployment insurance law are covered, with some exceptions for public sector employees.	Most private sector employees are covered. ²⁰	Most private sector employees are covered.	All employees are covered.	Employees covered by the state unemployment insurance law, except for some public employees, are covered.	Almost all private sector and many public sector employees are covered.	Almost all employees are covered.	Almost all employees are covered.	All employees are covered.	Parental leave: Employees who work for an employer with 10 or more employees, except for employees of most seasonal employers.



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												Medical leave & family caregiving leave: Employees who work for an employer with 25 or more employees, except for employees of most seasonal employers. ²¹
Are public sector workers automatically covered? ²²	No. Public employers can opt in to coverage, as can some unions covering public sector workers through the collective bargaining process.	No, with a few exceptions. Many public employers can opt in to coverage, but may need to do so through a negotiated agreement with an authorized bargaining unit.	Own health: No, with a few exceptions. Public employers can opt in to coverage. Paid family leave: Yes.	No. Public employers can opt in to coverage and unions covering public sector workers can opt in to paid family leave through the collective bargaining process.	No.	Yes.	State employees are automatically covered. Local government employees are not automatically covered. Public sector employers not covered by the law can opt in to coverage.	State employees are covered if their collective bargaining unit has negotiated coverage or if they are not in a collective bargaining unit. Municipal employees and employees of a local or regional board	Yes, except employees of federal and tribal governments. Tribal governments may opt in to coverage.	Yes. However, local government employers may decline coverage. Local government employees whose employers declined coverage can opt in to wage replacement benefits.	Yes.	Most public sector workers are automatically covered. ²³



the work and family legal center

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								of education are covered if their collective bargaining unit has negotiated coverage or if they are not in a collective bargaining unit and their employer has negotiated coverage for members of any collective bargaining unit.				
Are domestic workers covered?	Yes, subject to a low minimum payment requirement.	Yes, subject to a low minimum payment requirement.	Yes, subject to a low minimum payment requirement.	Domestic workers who work at least 20 hours per week for a single employer are covered.	Yes, subject to a low minimum payment requirement .	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	The law does not specifically treat domestic workers differently than other employees. However, in practice, most non-agency domestic workers are likely not

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												covered due to the employer size limitations. ²⁴
Can self-employed workers opt in to coverage?	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. <i>Certain self-employed workers may be covered automatically.</i>	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
What are the requirements to qualify for benefits?	Workers must have earned wages in 1 quarter of the base period of at least 200 times the minimum wage (currently, \$2,300), must have earned income across the base period of at least 1.5 times the worker's highest earning quarter, and must have earned at least 400 times the	Workers must have earned at least \$300 during the base period. The base period is the first 4 of the 5 most recently completed quarters <i>or</i> may include earlier quarters if the worker was unemployed during part of the base period. ²⁵ This can combine	Workers must have either earned at least 20 times the minimum wage (currently, \$240) in at least 20 weeks <i>or</i> earned at least 1,000 times the minimum wage (currently, \$12,000) during the base year. The base year is the first 4 of the 5 most recently completed quarters <i>or</i> the 4 most recent completed quarters <i>or</i> the 3	Own health: Workers generally must have been employed for at least 4 consecutive weeks by a single employer; ²⁶ previously qualified workers qualify immediately upon the start of employment with a new covered employer.	Workers must have been employed by a covered employer in D.C. during at least some of the 52 weeks preceding the event that precipitated their need for leave. Workers who have worked for covered D.C. employers for less than	Workers must have worked at least 820 hours in the qualifying period. ²⁷ The qualifying period means the first 4 of the 5 most recently completed quarters or the 4 most recent completed quarters. This can combine hours worked at more than one employer.	Workers must have earned a minimum amount (currently, \$5,700) during the base period and must meet an earnings requirement tied to the worker's average earnings that, in effect, means the worker must have worked for a certain number of weeks.	Workers must have earned at least \$2,325 during the highest earning quarter within the base period. The base period is the first 4 of the 5 most recently completed quarters. This can combine income from more than one employer.	Workers must have earned at least \$1,000 during the base year. The base year is the first 4 of the last 5 completed quarters or the 4 most recently completed quarters. This can combine income from more than one employer.	Workers must have earned at least \$2,500 during the base period. The base period is the first 4 of the last 5 completed quarters or the 4 most recently completed quarters. This can combine income from more	Workers must have worked at least 680 hours in the qualifying period. The qualifying period means the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which leave begins.	Workers must have been employed 1) by their employer for at least 12 months and 2) for at least 1,250 hours of service with their employer during the previous 12-month period.



the work and family legal center

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	<p>minimum wage (currently, \$4,600) over the entire base period.</p> <p>The base period is the first 4 of the 5 most recently completed quarters <i>or</i> the 4 most recent completed quarters.</p> <p>This can combine income from more than one employer.</p>	<p>income from more than one employer.</p>	<p>most recent completed quarters and the portion of the current quarter that has already occurred.</p> <p>This can combine income from more than one employer.</p>	<p>Paid family leave: Workers generally must have been employed by their current employer for at least 26 consecutive weeks; those who work less than 20 hours per week must have worked at least 175 days for their current employer.</p>	<p>1 year may receive a prorated benefit amount.</p>		<p>The base period is the last 4 completed quarters.</p> <p>This can combine income from more than one employer.</p>			<p>than one employer.²⁸</p>		
What family members are covered?	<p>A family member includes a worker's child, parent, parent-in-law or parent of the worker's registered domestic partner, grandparent, spouse, or</p>	<p>A family member includes a worker's child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, registered domestic partner, or the parent of a</p>	<p>A family member includes a worker's child, parent, parent-in-law, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, spouse, registered domestic partner, civil union partner,</p>	<p>A family member includes a worker's child, parent, parent-in-law, spouse, grandchild, grandparent, or domestic partner.³⁰ The law's definition of</p>	<p>A family member includes a worker's child, parent, parent-in-law, spouse, grandparent, sibling, or registered domestic partner.</p>	<p>A family member includes a worker's child, child's spouse or domestic partner, grandchild, grandparent, parent, parent-in-law or parent of the worker's registered</p>	<p>A family member includes a worker's spouse, domestic partner, child, parent, parent of a spouse or domestic partner, grandchild, grandparent,</p>	<p>A family member includes a worker's spouse, sibling, son or daughter, grandparent, grandchild, parent, parent-in-law, or an individual related to the</p>	<p>A family member includes a worker's spouse or registered domestic partner, sibling, child, child's spouse or domestic partner, grandparent,</p>	<p>A family member includes a worker's child, parent, parent of a spouse or domestic partner,³⁵</p>	<p>A family member includes a worker's child, parent, parent of a spouse, legal guardian, spouse, grandparent, grandchild, or sibling.</p>	<p>A family member includes a worker's child (under the age of 18 or incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical disability),</p>



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	registered domestic partner.	worker's spouse or registered domestic partner. ²⁹	any other person related to the worker by blood, and any other person that the worker shows to have a close association with the worker which is the equivalent of a family relationship.	domestic partner is flexible and does not require registration. ³¹ <i>Beginning January 1, 2023, a family member will also include siblings.</i>		domestic partner, sibling, spouse, registered domestic partner, any individual who regularly resides in a worker's home where there is an expectation that the worker care for the individual, or any individual where the relationship creates the expectation that the worker care for the individual and that individual depends on the worker for care.	or sibling. The law's definition of domestic partner is flexible and does not require registration. ³²	employee by blood or affinity whose close association the employee shows to be the equivalent of those family relationships. ³³	grandchild, parent, parent-in-law or parent of the worker's registered domestic partner, or any individual related by blood or affinity whose close association with a covered individual is the equivalent of a family relationship. ³⁴	grandparent, grandparent of a spouse or domestic partner, grandchild, grandchild of a spouse or domestic partner, sibling, sibling of a spouse or domestic partner, or as shown by the worker, any other individual with whom the worker has a significant personal bond that is or is like a family relationship, regardless of biological or legal relationship.		parent, or spouse.

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How is the program funded?	Workers cover the full cost of both TDI and TCI. Both programs are funded by a single payroll deduction, currently set at 1.1% of wages. This deduction does not apply to wages above \$81,500/year.	Workers cover the full cost of both DI and PFL. Both programs are funded by a single payroll deduction, currently set at 1.1% of wages. ³⁶ This deduction does not apply to wages above \$145,600/year.	Workers and employers share the cost of TDI. Workers contribute 0.14% of their wages. Employers contribute a percentage of workers' wages ranging from 0.10% to 0.75%. The percentage contribution for employees does not apply to a worker's wages above \$151,900/year; the percentage contribution for employers does not apply to a worker's wages above \$39,800/year. Workers cover the full cost of FLI. The program is funded by a payroll deduction,	Workers and employers share the cost of TDI. Employers can withhold 0.5% of workers' wages to pay for coverage, up to \$0.60/week; employers cover the remaining cost. ³⁸ Workers cover the full cost of PFL. The program is funded by a payroll deduction, currently set at 0.511% of wages. This deduction does not apply to wages above an average of \$1,594.57/week.	Employers cover the full cost of UPL. Employers contribute a percentage of workers' wages, currently set at 0.62%. <i>Beginning July 1, 2022, the employer contribution rate will be 0.26% of workers' wages.</i>	Workers and employers share the cost of medical leave. Employers can withhold up to 45% of the premium from workers' wages; employers cover the remaining cost. ³⁹ Employers with fewer than 50 employees in Washington State are not required to pay the employer portion. ⁴⁰ Currently, the total premium for medical leave is about 0.29% of wages. Workers cover the full cost of family leave. Currently, the premium is about 0.31% of wages. ⁴¹	Workers and employers share the cost of medical leave. Employers can withhold up to 40% of the premium from workers' wages; employers cover the remaining cost. ⁴² Employers with fewer than 25 employees in Massachusetts are not required to pay the employer portion. ⁴³ Currently, the total premium for medical leave is 0.56% of wages. Workers cover the full cost of family leave. Currently, the premium is	Workers cover the full cost of all leave. Workers contribute 0.5% of wages. ⁴⁴ Contributions do not apply to wages above the Social Security contribution base.	Workers and employers share the costs of all leave. Employers can withhold up to 60% of the contribution from workers' wages; employers cover the remaining costs. Employers with fewer than 25 employees are not required to pay the employer contribution. ⁴⁵ Initially, the total premium will be 1% of wages. ⁴⁶ Premiums do not apply to wages above \$132,900/year.	Workers and employers share the cost of all leave. Employers can withhold up to 50% of the premium from workers' wages; employers cover the remaining cost. ⁴⁷ Employers with fewer than 10 employees are not required to pay the employer portion. Initially, the total premium will be	Workers and employers share the cost of all leave. The exact way that costs will be shared between workers and employers will be determined every two years by the agency, within parameters set by law. ⁴⁹ Employers with fewer than 15 employees are not required to pay the employer portion. Contributions do not apply to wages above the Social Security	Workers and employers share the cost of all leave. ⁵⁰ Employers can withhold up to 50% of the contribution from workers' wages; employers cover the remaining cost. Initially, the total contribution for (1) medical leave is 0.4% of wages; (2) family caregiving leave is 0.08% of wages; and (3) parental leave is 0.32% of wages.



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			currently set at 0.14% of wages. This deduction does not apply to wages above \$151,900/year. ³⁷			Premiums do not apply to wages above the Social Security contribution base.	0.12% of wages. The <i>total</i> premium for family and medical leave is 0.68% of wages. Premiums do not apply to wages above the Social Security contribution base.		<i>Contributions begin January 1, 2023.</i>	0.9% of wages. ⁴⁸ Premiums do not apply to wages above the Social Security contribution base. <i>Premiums begin January 1, 2023.</i>	contribution base. <i>Contributions begin October 1, 2023.</i>	<i>Contributions begin January 1, 2025.</i>
What percentage of wages do workers receive?	About 60% of a worker's average weekly wage (formally, 4.62% of a worker's wages in the highest earning quarter of the base year) ⁵¹	Between 60% and 70% of a worker's average weekly wage, depending on their income ⁵²	85% of a worker's average weekly wage	Own health: 50% of a worker's average weekly wage Family leave: 67% of a worker's average weekly wage	90% of a worker's average weekly wage up to an amount equal to 40 times 150% of the D.C. minimum wage and 50% of a worker's average weekly wage above an amount equal to 40	90% of a worker's average weekly wage up to an amount equal to 50% of the statewide average weekly wage and 50% of a worker's average weekly wage above an amount equal to 50% of the statewide average weekly wage	80% of a worker's average weekly wage up to an amount equal to 50% of the statewide average weekly wage and 50% of a worker's average weekly wage above an amount equal to 50% of the statewide average weekly wage	95% of a worker's average weekly wage up to an amount equal to 40 times the state minimum wage and 60% of a worker's average weekly wage above an amount equal to 40 times the state	100% of a worker's average weekly wage up to an amount equal to 65% of the statewide average weekly wage and 50% of a worker's average weekly wage above an amount equal to 65% of the statewide	90% of a worker's average weekly wage up to an amount equal to 50% of the statewide average weekly wage, and 50% of a worker's average weekly wage above an amount equal to 65% of the statewide	90% of a worker's average weekly wage up to an amount equal to 65% of the statewide average weekly wage, and 50% of a worker's average weekly wage above an amount equal to 65% of the statewide	80% of a worker's average weekly wage ⁵⁴



the work and family legal center

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					times 150% of the D.C. minimum wage ⁵³		average weekly wage	minimum wage	average weekly wage	equal to 50% of the statewide average weekly wage	average weekly wage	
What is the maximum weekly benefit?	85% of the statewide average weekly wage <i>Current: \$978/week</i>	About 100% of the statewide average weekly wage <i>Current: \$1,540/week</i>	70% of the statewide average weekly wage <i>Current: \$993/week</i>	Own health: \$170/week Family leave: 67% of the statewide average weekly wage <i>Current: \$1,068.36/week</i>	\$1,009 per week, adjusted annually based on inflation	90% of the statewide average weekly wage <i>Current: \$1,327/week</i>	64% of the statewide average weekly wage <i>Current: \$1,084.31/week</i>	60 times the state minimum wage <i>Current: \$780/week</i>	120% of the statewide average weekly wage	\$1,100 per week initially, adjusted annually after the first year to 90% of the statewide average weekly wage	\$1,000 per week initially, adjusted annually based on inflation	\$900 initially, adjusted annually based on inflation
For how long can a worker receive benefits?	Own health: Up to 30 weeks in a 52-week period. ⁵⁵ Family leave: Up to 5 weeks in a 52-week period. Total: Up to 30 weeks in a 52-week period.	Own health: Up to 52 weeks for any period of disability. ⁵⁶ Family leave: Up to 8 weeks in a 12-month period. <i>California does not specify a cumulative limit.</i>	Own health: Up to 26 weeks for any period of disability. ⁵⁷ Family leave: Up to 12 weeks in a 12-month period. <i>New Jersey does not specify a cumulative limit.</i>	Own health: Up to 26 weeks for any period of disability or in any 52-week period. Family leave: Up to 12 weeks in a 52-week period. Total: Up to 26 weeks in	Own health: Up to 6 weeks in a 52-week period. ⁵⁸ Caring for a seriously ill relative: Up to 6 weeks in a 52-week period. Bonding with a new	Own health: Up to 12 weeks in a 52-week period. ⁶⁰ Family leave: Up to 12 weeks in a 52-week period. ⁶¹ Total: Up to 16 weeks in a 52-week period. ⁶² <i>Workers with certain</i>	Own health: Up to 20 weeks in any benefit year. Family leave: Up to 12 weeks in any benefit year. Total: Up to 26 weeks in any benefit year.	Own health: Up to 12 weeks in a 12-month period. Family leave: Up to 12 weeks in a 12-month period. Safe time: Up to 12 days in a 12-month period.	Own health: Up to 12 weeks in any benefit year. Family leave: Up to 12 weeks in any benefit year. Safe leave: Up to 12 weeks in any benefit year.	Own health: Up to 12 weeks in an application year. Family leave: Up to 12 weeks in an application year. Safe leave: Up to 12 weeks in an	Own health: Up to 12 weeks in an application year. Family leave: Up to 12 weeks in an application year. Total: Up to 12 weeks in an	Own health: Up to 6 weeks in a 24-month period. Family caregiving leave: Up to 6 weeks in a 24-month period. Parental leave: Up to 12 weeks in



the work and family legal center

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	<p><i>When the program is fully phased in in 2023, workers will be able to take up to 6 weeks of family leave.</i></p>			<p>a 52-week period.</p>	<p>child: Up to 8 weeks in a 52-week period.</p> <p>Total: Up to 8 weeks in a 52-week period.</p> <p>Workers with certain pregnancy-related health needs may receive up to an additional 2 weeks of benefits, which can be combined with other uses up to a total of 10 weeks in a 52-week period.</p> <p>Beginning July 1, 2022, workers will be able to</p>	<p><i>pregnancy-related health needs may receive up to an additional 2 weeks of benefits, which can be combined with other uses up to a total of 18 weeks in a 52-week period.</i></p> <p>Beginning June 9, 2022, workers can use leave in connection with the death of a child during the 7 calendar days following the death.</p>	<p><i>Military caregivers can receive up to 26 weeks of family leave in any benefit year.</i></p>	<p>Total: Up to 12 weeks in a 12-month period.</p> <p>Workers with certain pregnancy-related health needs may receive up to an additional 2 weeks of benefits, which can be combined with other uses up to a total of 14 weeks in a 12-month period.</p>	<p>Total: Up to 12 weeks in any benefit year.</p> <p>Workers with certain pregnancy- and childbirth-related health needs (including lactation) may receive up to an additional 2 weeks of benefits, which can be combined with other uses up to a total of 14 weeks in any benefit year.</p>	<p>application year.</p> <p>Total: Up to 12 weeks in an application year.</p> <p>Workers with certain pregnancy- and childbirth-related health needs may receive up to an additional 4 weeks of benefits, which can be combined with other uses up to a total of 16 weeks in a 12-month period.</p>	<p>application year.⁶³</p> <p>Workers who, in the same 12-month period, take leave to bond with a new child and for a worker's own serious health condition may receive up to an additional 12 weeks of benefits, up to a combined total of 24 weeks in a 12-month period.</p>	<p>an application year.</p> <p>Total: Up to 12 weeks in an application year.⁶⁴ Workers are entitled to a combined total of not more than 6 weeks or medical and family caregiving leave in a 24-month period.</p> <p>Until January 1, 2031, covered employers with fewer than 25 employees may restrict the number of weeks of parental leave benefits</p>



the work and family legal center

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					take up to 12 weeks of medical, family caregiving, or bonding leave for a cumulative total of up to 12 weeks. Those with certain pregnancy-related health needs may be able to receive up to 14 weeks of total benefits. The maximum leave duration may vary annually. ⁵⁹							available to employees to not fewer than up to 6 weeks in an application year. ⁶⁵
Is there an unpaid waiting period?	No.	Own health: Yes—there is a 7-day unpaid waiting period. Family leave: No.	Own health: Yes—there is a 7-day unpaid waiting period. ⁶⁶ However, if a worker is eligible for	Own health: Yes—there is a 7-day unpaid waiting period.	Typically, yes—there is a 1-week unpaid waiting period.	Own health and family leave other than bonding leave: Yes—there is a 7-day unpaid waiting period.	Yes—there is a 7-day unpaid waiting period.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.

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			benefits during each of 3 consecutive weeks after the waiting period, that worker can also be paid benefits for the waiting period. Family leave: No.	Family leave: No.	<i>Due to the public health emergency, the unpaid waiting period is temporarily waived.</i> ⁶⁷	Bonding leave: No.						
Are workers entitled to have their jobs back when they return?	Own health: No. Family leave: Yes. ⁶⁸ <i>Workers may have protections under other laws, such as the FMLA or the Rhode Island Parental and Family Medical Leave Act.</i>	No. <i>Workers may have protections under other laws, such as the FMLA or the California Family Rights Act.</i>	<i>The law was amended to add additional anti-retaliation provisions, which may be clarified by regulation.</i> ⁶⁹ <i>Workers may have protections under other laws, such as the FMLA or the New Jersey Family Leave Act.</i>	Own health: No. Family leave: Yes. ⁷⁰ <i>Workers may have protections under other laws, such as the FMLA.</i>	No. <i>Workers may have protections under other laws, such as the FMLA or the D.C. Family & Medical Leave Act.</i>	Yes, but only for workers who meet specific eligibility criteria similar to those for the FMLA. ⁷¹ <i>Workers may have protections under other laws, such as the FMLA.</i>	Yes. ⁷² <i>Workers may have protections under other laws, such as the FMLA or the Massachusetts Parental Leave Act.</i>	Yes, if they have been employed by their employer for at least 3 months before requesting leave, except for leaves taken for safe time. ⁷³ <i>Workers may also have protections under other laws, such as the FMLA or Connecticut's family violence leave law.</i>	Yes, if they have been employed by their employer for at least 90 days before taking leave. ⁷⁴ <i>Workers may also have protections under other laws, such as the FMLA or the Oregon Family Leave Act.</i>	Yes, if they have been employed by their employer for at least 180 days before taking leave. ⁷⁵ <i>Workers may also have protections under other laws, such as the FMLA or the Colorado Family Care Act.</i>	Yes, subject to certain narrow exceptions ⁷⁶	Yes. ⁷⁷

	RI ¹	CA ²	NJ ³	NY ⁴	D.C. ⁵	WA ⁶	MA ⁷	CT ⁸	OR ⁹	CO ¹⁰	MD ¹¹	DE ¹²
How is the insurance provided?	All covered workers are covered through the state fund.	By default, workers are covered through the state fund. Employers can apply for approval of a voluntary plan, which must provide benefits greater than those available through the state.	By default, workers are covered through the state fund. Employers can apply for approval of a private plan, which must provide benefits at least equivalent to those available through the state.	Employers can provide coverage by purchasing insurance (either from the state fund or a private insurer) or by becoming an approved self-insurer.	All covered workers are covered through the district fund.	By default, workers are covered by the state fund. Employers can apply for approval of a voluntary plan, which must provide benefits at least equivalent to those available through the state.	By default, workers are covered by the state fund. Employers can apply for approval of a private plan, which must provide benefits at least equivalent to those available through the state.	By default, workers are covered by the state fund. Employers can apply for approval of a private plan, which must provide benefits at least equivalent to those available through the state.	By default, workers are covered by the state fund. Employers can apply for approval of an equivalent plan, which must provide benefits at least equivalent to those available through the state.	By default, workers are covered by the state fund. Employers can apply for approval of a private plan, which must provide benefits at least equivalent to those available through the state.	By default, workers are covered by the state fund. Employers can apply for approval of a private plan, which must provide benefits at least equivalent to those available through the state.	By default, workers are covered by the state fund. Employers can apply for approval of a private plan, which must provide benefits at least equivalent to those available through the state.

Hawaii also has a temporary disability insurance (TDI) program, which provides benefits to most workers for up to 26 weeks (save for a 1-week waiting period) for any period of serious off-the-job illness or injury. To be eligible for benefits, workers must have been employed for at least 14 weeks, during each of which the worker worked at least 20 hours and earned at least \$400 in wages, during the 52 weeks immediately prior to the start of disability. This can combine income from more than one employer. Under the program, a worker receives 58% of a worker’s average weekly wage up to a cap of about 70% of the statewide average weekly wage. Hawaii does not provide paid family leave.⁷⁸

¹ R.I. Gen. Laws § 28-39-1 *et seq.*

² Cal. Unemp. Ins. Code § 2601 *et seq.* San Francisco has enacted a municipal law that grants additional benefits for parental leave for many workers.

³ N.J. Stat. Ann. § 43:21-25 *et seq.*

⁴ N.Y. Workers’ Comp. Law § 200 *et seq.* For more information on New York’s paid family leave law, visit FamilyLeaveWorks.org.

⁵ D.C. Code Ann. § 32-541.01 *et seq.*

⁶ Wash. Rev. Code *et seq.* 50A.05.005.

⁷ Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 175M, § 1 *et seq.*

⁸ Conn. Gen. Stat. § 31-49e *et seq.*

⁹ See Or. Enrolled House Bill 2005 (HB 2005-B). The law is only partially codified. For the full text of the law, see <https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2005/Enrolled>.

¹⁰ Colo. Rev. Stat. § 8-13.3-501 *et seq.*

¹¹ See Md. Enrolled Senate Bill 275 (SB 275). For the text of the law, see <https://mgaleg.maryland.gov/2022RS/bills/sb/sb0275E.pdf>.

¹² See Del. Senate Bill 1 (SB 1). For the text of the law, see <https://legis.delaware.gov/json/BillDetail/GenerateHtmlDocumentEngrossment?engrossmentId=25023&docTypeId=6>.

¹³ In 2020, New Jersey’s law was amended to specify that TDI and FLI can be used in the event of a state of emergency declared by the Governor (or when the Commissioner of Health or other public health authority has indicated that one is needed) when a worker or a family member has an illness caused by an epidemic of a communicable disease, has a known or suspected exposure to the communicable disease, or is taking efforts to prevent spread of the communicable disease, the worker or family member requires in-home care or treatment due to the issuance of a determination by a healthcare provider or a public health authority that the worker’s or family member’s presence in the community may jeopardize the health of others, and said healthcare provider or public health authority recommends or directs the worker or family member to isolate or quarantine as a result of suspected exposure to a communicable disease.

¹⁴ Under an emergency law, special TDI and/or paid family leave benefits may be available to certain workers when they or their minor child is subject to a mandatory or precautionary order of quarantine or isolation due to COVID-19. For more information, consult our fact sheet <https://www.abetterbalance.org/resources/fact-sheet-new-york-states-paid-sick-leave-legislation/>.

¹⁵ The statute explicitly includes miscarriage and stillbirth as serious health conditions. In addition, the law provides specific protections for pre-natal medical care.

¹⁶ Specifically, family leave can be taken “[d]uring the seven calendar days following the death of the family member for whom the employee: (i) [w]ould have qualified for medical leave . . . for the birth or their child; or (ii) [w]ould have qualified for family leave” to bond with a child within one year of the child’s birth or placement.

¹⁷ Connecticut’s law also specifies that leave can be taken to be an organ or bone marrow donor. This purpose may also be covered under other paid family and medical leave laws.

¹⁸ Maryland’s law also specifies that leave can be taken to care for a loved one who is the covered individual’s next of kin who has a serious health condition as a result of the loved one’s military service. This purpose may also be covered under other paid family and medical leave laws.

¹⁹ California, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Washington State, Massachusetts, and Connecticut also provide some coverage for previously covered workers who have a qualifying need for family or medical leave while they are unemployed, while New York and Hawaii also provide some coverage for previously covered workers who have a qualifying need related to the worker’s own health. Details vary by state. States that aren’t currently implementing their programs will also likely provide some coverage for previously covered workers during unemployment, though final regulations will be needed to specify details.

²⁰ For a list of exceptions, visit <http://www.wcb.ny.gov/content/main/coverage-requirements-db/db-coverage-required.jsp>.

²¹ Employers who close down for at least thirty consecutive days per year are not covered. Additionally, for purposes of determining an employer’s size, only employees who have been employed 1) by the employer for at least 12 months and 2) for at least 1,250 hours of service with the employer during the previous 12-month period are counted as employees. Employers who are not automatically covered may voluntarily opt in to coverage, subject to certain conditions.

²² Note that no state law covers federal employees.

²³ Public sector workers who are “casual seasonal employees” are not covered.

²⁴ Domestic workers, like other employees, are only covered if they work for an employer with 10 or more employees (for parental leave) or for an employer with 25 or more employees (for all other kinds of leave). See “Who is covered?” above.

²⁵ If a worker was unemployed and actively seeking work for at least 60 days of a quarter or quarters during the base period, that quarter or quarters is excluded from the base period and an equal number of quarters from the period immediately prior to the base period are substituted.

²⁶ Employees who are regularly in the employment of a single employer on a work schedule that is less than the employer’s normal work week become eligible for disability leave benefits on the 25th day of such employment.

²⁷ From August 1, 2021 through June 30, 2023, employees whose leave begins in 2021 through March 31, 2022 and who do not meet the hours worked requirement but are otherwise eligible for paid family and medical leave may be eligible for pandemic leave assistance employee grants; individuals who do not meet the hours worked requirement because of an employment separation due to misconduct or a voluntary separation (unrelated to COVID-19) are not eligible.

²⁸ Workers with multiple jobs may choose to take leave from one job or multiple jobs. However, if a worker chooses to continue working at an additional job or jobs during leave, wages earned from the additional job or jobs will not be considered when calculating the worker’s weekly benefit.

²⁹ This list covers family members for whom a worker can take leave to care for when they are seriously ill. Paid family leave can also be used to address certain needs arising from the active duty military service of a worker’s spouse, domestic partner, child, or parent.

³⁰ This list covers family members a worker can take leave to care for when they are seriously ill. Paid family leave can also be used to address certain needs arising from the active duty military service of a worker’s spouse, domestic partner, child, or parent.

³¹ The definition of domestic partner includes any person who is at least 18 years old and “is dependent upon the employee for support as shown by either unilateral dependence or mutual interdependence, as evidenced by a nexus of factors including, but not limited to, common ownership of real or personal property, common householding, children in common, signs of intent to marry, shared budgeting, and the length of the personal relationship with the employee”

³² The definition of domestic partner includes any person who is at least 18 years old and “is dependent upon the covered individual for support as shown by either unilateral dependence or mutual interdependence that is evidenced by a nexus of factors including, but not limited to: (A) common ownership of real or personal property; (B) common householding; (C) children in common; (D) signs of intent to marry; (E) shared budgeting; and (F) the length of the personal relationship with the covered individual”

³³ This list covers family members a worker can take leave to care for when they are seriously ill. Paid family leave can also be used to address certain needs arising from the active duty military service of a worker's spouse, child, or parent. Note that safe time can only be used when the worker, not a family member, is a victim of domestic violence.

³⁴ Workers can also take leave to care for the spouse or registered domestic partner of the worker's parent, sibling, grandparent, and grandchild. This list covers family members a worker can take leave to care for when they are seriously ill. Paid leave under the law can also be used as safe leave to address certain medical and non-medical needs arising out of the worker or the worker's minor child or dependent being a victim of domestic violence, harassment, sexual assault, or stalking.

³⁵ The law's definition of domestic partner does not require registration. The definition of domestic partner includes any person who is at least 18 years old and "(a) who is of the same gender as the employee; (b) With whom the employee has shared an exclusive, committed relationship for at least one year with the intent for the relationship to last indefinitely; (c) Who is not related to the employee by blood to a degree that would prohibit marriage pursuant to section 14-2-110, C.R.S.; and (d) Who is not married to another person."

³⁶ The state sets the premium based on a formula set by statute and not to exceed 1.5% of wages (with premiums not applying to wages above an amount based on a formula set by statute).

³⁷ These percentages are based on participation in the state plan. If an employer chooses a private plan, employees can only be required to contribute as much as they would have contributed to the state plan; these employees can only be required to contribute if a majority of employees agree to the private plan before it goes into effect. See <https://myleavebenefits.nj.gov/labor/myleavebenefits/employer/index.shtml?open=PrivatePlan>.

³⁸ A self-employed individual who elects coverage is required to pay the full cost of TDI and PFL premiums. An employer not covered by the law who elects coverage is required to pay the portion of the premium not covered by wages withheld from workers.

³⁹ A self-employed individual who elects coverage is only required to pay the portion of the premium required from workers.

⁴⁰ Employers with 50-150 employees who must pay all of the premiums or employers with fewer than 50 employees who choose to cover the employee portion of the premium may apply to receive certain grants from the state. While funds are available and until June 30, 2023, employers with 150 or fewer employees who pay all premiums and have an employee who has received or will receive a pandemic leave assistance employee grant may apply for pandemic leave assistance grants.

⁴¹ The initial total premium for both family and medical leave will be set at 0.4% of employees' wages, one third of which shall be associated with family leave and two thirds of which shall be associated with medical leave. The state will set the premium in subsequent years based on a formula set by statute. In addition, the state will set the maximum wages subject to premium contributions based on the maximum wages subject to social security taxation. Employers may choose to cover all or part of employees' share of the premium for family and/or medical leave.

⁴² A self-employed individual who elects coverage is required to pay the full cost of family and medical leave premiums.

⁴³ For purposes of determining the number of employees, self-employed people who are part of the employer's workforce are considered employees if self-employed people make up more than fifty percent of the employer's workforce.

⁴⁴ The state will set the premium not to exceed 0.5% of wages (with premiums not applying to wages above the Social Security contribution base).

⁴⁵ Employers with less than 25 employees may apply to receive certain grants if they elect to pay the employer contribution.

⁴⁶ For 2024 and annually thereafter, the state will set the premium pursuant to statutory requirements and not to exceed 1% of wages.

⁴⁷ A self-employed individual or an employee of a local government who elects coverage is only required to pay 50% of the premium.

⁴⁸ For the calendar year of 2025 and each calendar year thereafter, the state will set the premium based on a formula set by statute and not to exceed 1.2% of wages (with premiums not applying to wages above the Social Security contribution base).

⁴⁹ By law, the Secretary of Labor will set the proportions of the total contribution that employers and employees will pay every two years. These proportions must fall between employers paying 25% of the total and employees paying 75% and employers paying 75% and employees paying 25%. Note that from October 1, 2023 through June 30, 2026, an employee who has worked at least 680 hours in any 12-month periods and who earns less than \$15.00 per hour may not be required to pay the employee contribution. A self-employed individual who elects coverage is required to pay the full contribution.

⁵⁰ Where an employee is not expected to meet the eligibility requirements to qualify for paid family and medical leave benefits due to the employee's work schedule or length of employment, an employee and employer may file to waive contributions.

⁵¹ In addition, workers may also be entitled to a dependency allowance for minor children or adult children who are incapacitated due to physical or mental illness.

⁵² Very low-wage workers receive a fixed benefit amount set by statute, which may result in higher wage replacement rates.

⁵³ Workers with less than a year of total covered employment will receive a smaller benefit, pro-rated based on the numbers of weeks the worker has worked in covered employment.

⁵⁴ Workers will receive 100% of their average weekly wage if their average weekly wage is less than \$100. The wage replacement rate may be adjusted as needed to ensure that the contribution rate does not exceed 1% of wages and to preserve the balance of the Family and Medical Leave Insurance Account Fund.

⁵⁵ While technically there is no time limit on receiving benefits, workers cannot receive benefits worth more than 30 times their weekly benefit rate in a year, in effect limiting workers to 30 weeks per year.

⁵⁶ While technically there is no time limit on receiving benefits, workers cannot receive benefits worth more than 52 times their weekly benefit rate for any continuous period of disability, in effect limiting workers to 52 weeks per continuous period of disability.

⁵⁷ In addition, no worker can receive benefits worth more than 26 times their weekly benefit amount in a year.

⁵⁸ Between October 1, 2021 and September 30, 2022, workers may be able to receive benefits for up to 2 weeks for leave in relation to pre-natal medical care and for a combined total of up to 6 weeks for medical leave and leave in relation to pre-natal medical care.

⁵⁹ Starting October 1, 2022, the number of weeks of benefits available will depend on the amount of money available in the paid leave fund. As a baseline, the program will provide benefits for up to 2 weeks for workers' own health, up to 6 weeks to care for a seriously ill relative, and up to 8 weeks to bond with a new child, up to a combined total of 8 weeks for workers with more than one need for leave. If funds allow, the maximum weeks of benefits will increase in increments above this baseline according to a set formula, up to 12 weeks for each purpose and a combined total of 12 weeks for workers with more than one need for leave (or up to a combined total of 14 weeks of benefits for workers with certain pregnancy-related health needs who need leave for more than one purpose).

⁶⁰ Technically, workers are entitled to medical leave benefits for up to 12 times their typical workweek hours. As noted above, medical leave may be extended by an additional 2 weeks (2 times a worker's typical workweek hours) if the worker experiences a serious health condition with a pregnancy that results in incapacity.

⁶¹ Technically, workers are entitled to family leave benefits for up to 12 times their typical workweek hours.

⁶² Technically, workers are entitled to up to a cumulative 16 times the worker's typical workweek hours of family and medical leave in a 52-week period or up to a cumulative 18 times the worker's typical workweek hours of family and medical leave in a 52-week period if the worker experiences a serious health condition with a pregnancy that results in incapacity.

⁶³ Prior to receiving paid family and medical leave benefits, workers must exhaust all of their employer-provided leave that is not required by law. However, while workers exhaust their employer-provided leave ahead of receiving paid family and medical leave benefits, they are entitled to job protection, continuation of health insurance benefits if received through their employer, and protections against discrimination and adverse action.

⁶⁴ Except for benefits in relation to parental leave, workers are only eligible to receive paid family and medical leave benefits once in a 24-month period.

In addition, an employer who employs two parents who are entitled to parental leave may limit the parents to up to 12 weeks of family leave in a 12-month period. Regulations may specify limitations on family caregiving leave where more than one worker will take leave to care for the same loved one.

⁶⁵ Specifically, the statute provides that “[a]n employer with less than 25 employees may elect, with notice to the Department [of Labor] and employees, for each employee to exercise not less than half of the employee's parental leave for 5 years from the start of benefits”

⁶⁶ The 7-day unpaid waiting period will not apply when a worker uses TDI in the event of a state of emergency declared by the Governor (or when the Commissioner of Health or other public health authority has indicated that one is needed) because the worker has an illness caused by an epidemic of a communicable disease, has a known or suspected exposure to the communicable disease, or is taking efforts to prevent spread of the communicable disease, the worker requires in-home care or treatment due to the issuance of a determination by a healthcare provider or a public health authority that the worker's presence in the community may jeopardize the health of others, and said healthcare provider or public health authority recommends or directs the worker to isolate or quarantine as a result of suspected exposure to a communicable disease. Additionally, the 7-day unpaid waiting period will not apply when a worker uses TDI in the event of organ or bone marrow donation.

⁶⁷ The unpaid waiting period is waived for claims filed between October 1, 2021 and July 25, 2022. The COVID-19 public health emergency was declared on March 11, 2020 pursuant to Mayor's Order 2020-046 and was rescinded on July 25, 2021. For the text of Mayor's Order 2020-046, see https://mayor.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/mayoromb/release_content/attachments/MO.DeclarationofPublicHealthEmergency03.11.20.pdf.

⁶⁸ A worker returning from TCI leave must be restored to the worker's prior position or “a position with equivalent seniority, status, employment benefits, pay, and other terms and conditions of employment including fringe benefits and service credits that the employee had been entitled to at the commencement of leave.” Workers who receive health insurance through their employers are entitled to continuation of those benefits while on TCI.

⁶⁹ Additionally, the law specifies that job-protected leave can be taken to be an organ or bone marrow donor.

⁷⁰ A worker returning from PFL must be restored to the worker's prior position or “a comparable position with comparable employment benefits, pay and other terms and conditions of employment.” Workers who receive health insurance through their employers are entitled to continuation of those benefits while on PFL.

⁷¹ Workers are entitled to job protection under the state paid family and medical leave law only if they work for an employer with at least 50 employees, have been employed by that employer for at least 12 months, *and* have worked for that employer for at least 1,250 hours during the 12-month period immediately preceding leave. A worker entitled to job protection under the law must be restored to the worker's prior position or “an equivalent position with equivalent employment benefits, pay, and other terms and conditions of employment.” Some highly paid employees may be subject to a very narrow exception. Workers who receive health insurance through their employers are entitled to continuation of those benefits while on leave *if* their employers would be required to continue benefits under the Family and Medical Leave Act.

⁷² A worker returning from paid family or medical leave must be restored to the worker's prior position or “an equivalent position, with the same status, pay, employment benefits, length of service credit and seniority as of the date of leave.” Workers who receive health insurance through their employers are entitled to continuation of those benefits while on paid family and medical leave.

⁷³ Through the law creating its paid leave program, Connecticut amended the Connecticut Family and Medical Leave Act (CTFMLA), which provides job protection, to cover essentially all private sector and state employees entitled to paid leave benefits except those receiving benefits for safe time purposes. Note that CTFMLA does not protect workers' health insurance. Workers receiving benefits for safe time purposes may have employment protections under Connecticut's family violence leave law.

⁷⁴ A worker returning from leave under Oregon's law must be restored to the worker's prior position or "any available equivalent position with equivalent employment benefits, pay and other terms and conditions of employment." If a worker's employer has fewer than 25 employees and the worker's prior position no longer exists, the worker's "employer may, at the employer's discretion based on business necessity, restore the eligible employee to a different position with similar job duties and with the same employment benefits and pay." Workers who receive health insurance through their employers are entitled to continuation of those benefits while on paid family and medical leave.

⁷⁵ Note that workers who receive health insurance through their employers are entitled to continuation of those benefits while on leave, regardless of how long they've worked for their employer. Additionally, workers who exercise their rights to paid family, medical and safe leave are protected against retaliation or discrimination. Workers receiving benefits may also have employment protections under Colorado's domestic violence leave law.

⁷⁶ Except for workers with an employer who has a developmental disability and who self-directs services under the Maryland Medicaid Home- and Community-Based Services Waiver Program, a worker returning from leave must be restored to an equivalent position of employment. However, under narrow circumstances, workers may not be entitled to restoration following a period of leave. Note that workers who receive health insurance through their employers are entitled to continuation of those benefits while on leave. Additionally, workers who exercise their rights to paid family, medical and safe leave are protected against retaliation or discrimination.

⁷⁷ Note that workers who receive health insurance through their employers are entitled to continuation of those benefits while on leave. Additionally, workers who exercise their rights to leave are protected against retaliation or discrimination.

⁷⁸ See Haw. Rev. Stat. § 392-1 *et seq.* For more information, visit <https://labor.hawaii.gov/dcd/home/about-tdi/>. For a list of exceptions to covered workers, visit http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol07_Ch0346-0398/HRS0392/HRS_0392-0005.htm.