

	California State	California State	CA - Long Beach	CA - Los Angeles (City)	CA - Los Angeles (County)	CA - Oakland	CA - Sacramento	CA - Sacramento County	CA - San Francisco	CA - San Jose	CA - San Mateo County	CA - Santa Rosa	CA - Sonoma County
	COVID-19 Supplemental Paid Sick Leave	COVID-19 Supplemental Paid Sick Leave	COVID-19 Paid Supplemental Sick Leave	COVID-19 Supplemental Paid Sick Leave	Supplemental Paid Sick Leave	COVID-19 Emergency Paid Sick Leave	Sacramento Worker Protection, Health, and Safety Act Supplemental Paid Sick Leave	Sacramento County Worker Protection, Health, and Safety Act of 2020 Supplemental Paid Sick Leave	Public Health Emergency Leave	COVID-19 Paid Sick Leave	Supplemental Paid Sick Leave	Temporary Sick Leave	Supplemental Paid Sick Leave
Link to Law/Ordinance	Executive Order N-51-20	AB1867	ORD-20-0017	Emergency Order	Worker Protection Ordinance	Ordinance	Ord. No. 2020-3026	Ordinance	Ord. No. 59-20	Ord. No. 30390	Ordinance	ORD-2020-006	Ordinance
Trion Statutory Update	May 1	October 5	May 29	April 12	May 1	May 29	July 31	October 5	May 1	April 17	July 31	July 31	September 1
Effective Date	4/16/20 - duration of any statewide stay-at-home order <i>Update: AB1867, signed 9/9 and retroactive to 4/16 for food sector workers, codifies the Order's requirements and is set to expire 12/31/20, unless FFCRA is extended</i>	9/19/20 - 12/31/20, unless FFCRA is extended	5/19/20 - reviewed for continuation every 90 days	4/7/20 - 2 weeks after COVID-19 emergency period expires	3/31/20 - 12/31/20	5/12/20 - 12/31/20	7/15/20 - 12/31/20	10/1/20 - 12/31/20	4/17/20 - 10/15/20	4/7/20 - 12/31/20	7/8/20 - 12/31/20	7/7/20 - 12/31/20	8/1/20 - 12/31/20, unless FFCRA is extended
Employers	"Hiring Entities" with 500+ employees nationally	Private "Hiring Entities" with 500+ employees nationally, plus any entity employing emergency responders and healthcare providers (as defined under FFCRA) who elected to exclude these employees from FFCRA's Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act (EPSLA). Please refer to Section 4 of the law for the full definitions of Covered Worker and Hiring Entity.	500+ employees nationally (not subject to FFCRA)	500+ employees within the city or 2,000+ employees nationally. Excludes employees of emergency and health services personnel, global parcel delivery workers, new businesses, and businesses closed for 14+ days due to a COVID-19 order.	500+ employees nationally; excludes federal, state or local government agencies	All employees, excluding those with fewer than 50 employees between February 3 and March 4, 2020, excluding unregistered janitorial employers and franchisees associated with franchisors or franchise networks employing more than 500 employees in total, and government entities	500+ employees nationally (not subject to FFCRA's EPSLA)	Employers located within unincorporated Sacramento County with 500+ employees nationally (not subject to FFCRA)	500+ employees worldwide (not subject to FFCRA)	Employees who are not subject "in whole or in part" to FFCRA (i.e., 500+ employees or under 50 and qualifying for exemption from FFCRA)	500+ employees nationally; excludes federal, state and local government agencies	500+ employees nationally; excludes government employers <i>Employees under 50 employees who qualify for exemption from FFCRA are not required to provide leave for child care due to school/care closure.</i>	500+ employees nationally; excludes government agencies
Eligible Employees	Food Sector Workers who are exempt from the statewide stay-at-home order and must leave their homes to perform work	All employees who leave their homes to perform work, including emergency responders and healthcare providers excluded by the Hiring Entity from FFCRA's EPSLA. Food Sector Workers - AB 1867 codifies the benefits available to food sector workers originally established under Executive Order N-51-20, and are effective retroactively to April 16, 2020. Please refer to Section 3 of the law for the full definitions of Food Sector Worker and Hiring Entity.	All Employees who cannot work or telework. Excludes employees of government agencies working within the course and scope of their public service employment. <i>Employees may exclude emergency responders and healthcare workers</i>	All Employees employed by the same employer between February 3 and March 4, 2020, who perform work within the city and who cannot work or telework. Excludes employees of government agencies working within the course and scope of their public service employment. <i>Employees may exclude emergency responders and healthcare workers</i>	All Employees performing work in the unincorporated areas of the county who cannot work or telework. Excludes food sector workers covered under California Supplemental Paid Sick Leave (Executive Order N-51-20). <i>Employees may exclude emergency responders and healthcare workers</i>	All Employees who have worked at least 2 hours in the city after February 3, 2020, and who cannot work or telework. <i>Employees may exclude first responders and healthcare workers (documentation requirements apply)</i>	All employees who perform work in the city who cannot work or telework. <i>Employees may exclude first responders and healthcare workers</i>	All employees working within unincorporated Sacramento County who cannot work or telework. <i>Employees may exclude first responders and healthcare workers</i>	All employees who perform work in the city who cannot work or telework. <i>Employees may limit use by emergency responders and healthcare workers except for employee's own health needs</i>	Employees who have worked at least 2 hours in the city and who must leave home to perform "essential work" as defined in Emergency Orders	Employees who have performed any work within the unincorporated areas of San Mateo County since January 1, 2020; excludes food sector workers covered under California Supplemental Paid Sick Leave (Executive Order N-51-20) <i>Employees may limit use by emergency responders, healthcare workers and aviation security workers except for employee's own health needs</i>	Employees who have worked at least 2 hours in the city and perform "allowed or Essential Work" permitted in Orders issued by the Sonoma County Public Health Officer	Employees who have worked at least 2 hours within the geographical boundaries of unincorporated Sonoma County. <i>Does not exclude emergency responders and healthcare workers; however, an employer may deny these individuals leave for school/care closures if staffing needs dictate.</i>
Collective Bargaining Agreement Exception	Not specified	Not specified	CBA w/COVID sick leave provisions supersedes ordinance; one without must comply until CBA expressly waives	CBA w/COVID sick leave provisions supersedes ordinance; one without must comply until CBA expressly waives	If bilaterally modified to waive	With expressed clear waiver	Not specified	Not specified	With expressed clear waiver	Not specified	With expressed clear waiver	Not specified	Not specified
Benefit - time available	FT: 80 hours Other: 2-week average	- FT or scheduled to work at least 40 hours in each of the 2 weeks preceding leave: 80 hours - FT or scheduled to work fewer than 40 hours in each of the 2 weeks preceding leave: the number of hours normally scheduled during a 2-week period - Variable schedule: 14 times the average number of hours worked each day in the 6-month period preceding leave (or since date of hire, if sooner), if the employee has worked for the employer for fewer than 14 days, the employee is entitled to the total number of hours worked. - Active firefighters (as defined) scheduled to work more than 80 hours in the 2 weeks prior to taking SPSL are entitled to leave in an amount equivalent to the number of hours scheduled to work in that 2-week period	FT: 80 hours Other: 2-week average	FT: 80 hours Other: 2-week average between 2/3-3/4	FT: 80 hours Other: 2-week average between 1/1-4/28	FT: 80 hours Other: 2-week average between 2/3 and 3/4 - If an employer lays off an employee, the employer must compensate the employee for all sick leave accrued under the existing Oakland Paid Sick Leave law immediately upon separation	FT: 80 hours Other: 2-week average during 6 months prior to 7/15	Working 40h/week or classified as FT prior to 10/1; 80 hours Other: 2-week average during 6 months prior to 10/1	FT: 80 hours Other: 2-week average hours scheduled in the 6 months prior to 2/25/20	FT: 80 hours Other: 2-week average during 6 months prior to 4/7	FT: 80 hours Other: 2-week average between 1/1 and 7/7	FT: 80 hours Other: 2-week average	FT (40h/wk): 80 hours Other: 2-week average over the past 6 months
Benefit - pay	100% pay (greater of regular rate or minimum wage). Max \$511/day, \$5,110 total	100% pay (greater of regular rate or minimum wage); Max \$511/day, \$5,110 total	Own leave: 100% pay; max \$511/day, \$5,110 total Family care: 66 2/3% pay; max \$200/day, \$2,000 total	100% pay; Max \$511/day, \$5,110 total	100% pay Max \$511/day, \$5,110 total	100% pay Max \$511/day, \$5,110 total	Own leave: 100% pay; max \$511/day, \$5,110 total Family care: 66 2/3% pay; max \$200/day, \$2,000 total	Own leave: 100% pay; max \$511/day, \$5,110 total Family care: 66 2/3% pay; max \$200/day, \$2,000 total	100% pay	Own leave: 100% pay; max \$511/day, \$5,110 total Family care: 66 2/3% pay; max \$200/day, \$2,000 total	100% pay Max \$511/day, \$5,110 total	100% pay Max \$511/day, \$5,110 total	100% pay Max \$511/day, \$5,110 total
Specified Reasons for Use													
Quarantine ordered by public official or healthcare provider	Yes Hiring Entity may also prohibit the employee due to concerns regarding potential COVID-19 transmission	Yes Hiring Entity may also prohibit the employee from working due to concerns regarding potential COVID-19 transmission	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Experiencing symptoms and seeking medical treatment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Assumed	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Underlying health condition or over age 65	Possibly - leave is available if the employee is advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine or self-isolate due to concerns related to COVID-19	Possibly - leave is available if the employee is advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine or self-isolate due to concerns related to COVID-19	Not specified	Yes	Yes	Not specified	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
Care for family member who is sick and/or under official or healthcare provider-directed quarantine	No	No	Quarantine	Quarantine	Quarantine	Quarantine	Quarantine	Quarantine	Quarantine or illness	Quarantine	Quarantine or illness	Quarantine	Quarantine or illness
Care for family member whose school or care facility is	No	No	Yes - minor children only	Yes	Yes	Yes - specifies son or daughter (no age limit)	Yes - minor children only	Yes - minor children only	Yes	Yes - minor children only	Yes	Yes - minor children only	Yes
Worksite closure due to official public health order or	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Documentation	Not specified - Hiring Entity must make SPSP available upon written or verbal notice from an employee	Not specified - Hiring Entity must make SPSP available upon written or verbal notice from an employee	Although employers can require employees to identify the basis for requesting leave, they cannot require a doctor's note or other documentation to substantiate an absence.	Cannot be requested	Employer may require a doctor's note or other documentation	An employer may not require a doctor's note or other documentation for the use of Emergency Paid Sick Leave, except as certification of an underlying health condition	An employer may request the basis for SPSP; provided, however, that a doctor's note or other documentation is not required.	An employer may request the basis for SPSP; provided, however, that a doctor's note or other documentation is not required.	An employer may require an employee to identify the basis for requesting Public Health Emergency Leave, but may not require the disclosure of health information or other documentation (including but not limited to a doctor's note)	Not specified	An employer may request information supporting an employee's request for Supplemental Paid Sick Leave, as provided in the FFCRA or in the applicable regulations or guidance issued by the United States Department of Labor.	Only specifies that for an employee or family member instructed to isolate "a written note from a medical provider is not required".	An employer may request the basis for SPSP, but may not require employees to furnish a doctor's note or other documentation.
Employer Offset	- SPSP is in addition to leave provided under California's Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act (CA Paid Sick Leave), but is not in addition to any leave provided under Executive Order N-51-20 (for food sector workers) or SPSP provided under similar federal or local law - that time may be counted toward entitlement under this law. - A Hiring Entity may not require an employee to use any paid or unpaid leave or time off prior to or instead of SPSP. - Hiring Entities who, as of April 16, 2020, provide leave of equivalent or greater value than, and for the same reasons for use as, SPSP are not required to provide additional leave	- SPSP is in addition to leave provided under California's Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act (CA Paid Sick Leave), but is not in addition to any leave provided under Executive Order N-51-20 (for food sector workers) or SPSP provided under similar federal or local law - that time may be counted toward entitlement under this law. - A Hiring Entity may not require an employee to use any paid or unpaid leave, paid time off, or vacation time prior to or instead of SPSP. - If a Hiring Entity already provides a covered worker with a supplemental benefit, such as supplemental paid leave, that is payable for the reasons covered by and at the same or a greater level of compensation as this law, then the Hiring Entity may count the hours of the other paid benefit or leave towards the total number of hours of SPSP that the Hiring Entity is required to provide to the employee. - For non-food sector workers - if a Hiring Entity already provided supplemental paid leave between March 4, 2020, and the effective date of this section for the reasons covered under this law but did not compensate the covered worker in an amount equal to or greater than the amount of compensation required under this law, the Hiring Entity may retroactively provide supplemental pay to the covered worker to satisfy the compensation requirements, in which case those hours may count towards the total number of SPSP required.	- Employees do not need to exhaust sick leave or other accrued leave prior to using SPSP. - An employer's obligation to provide paid supplemental sick leave benefits under the ordinance may be reduced for every hour an employer provided an employee with paid leave in an amount equal to or greater than the employee's requirements, not including previously accrued hours , on or after March 4, 2020, for any of the purposes described the ordinance or in response to an employee's inability to work due to COVID-19. - If an Employer has a paid leave or paid time off (PTO) policies that provide at least 160 hours of paid leave annually are not required to provide SPSP.	- An employer's obligation to provide 80 hours of Supplemental Paid Sick Leave is reduced for every hour an employer allowed an employee to take paid leave in an amount equal to or greater than the Order's requirements, not including previously accrued hours , on or after March 4, 2020, for the reasons outlined above or in response to an employee's ability to work due to COVID-19. - If an Employer has a paid leave or paid time off policy that provides a minimum of 160 hours of paid leave annually, the Employer is exempt from any obligation to provide supplemental leave pursuant to this Order for the Employee that received the more generous paid leave.	- SPSP is in addition to any paid time off available to an employee under the California Paid Sick Leave law. - However, if an employer provided additional paid leave for COVID-19 related purposes ("Voluntary COVID-19 Leave"), above and beyond an employee's regular or previously accrued leaves (e.g., sick or personal leave), the obligation to provide SPSP is reduced for every hour an employer allowed an employee to take the Voluntary COVID-19 Leave on or after March 31, 2020 a. each employee has immediate access to at least 80 hours of leave after May 12 for uses the EPSP ordinance requires; and b. any employee who used paid personal leave before May 12 and has fallen below 80 hours of accrued paid leave as of May 12, be provided additional leave to bring his or her paid personal leave balance up to 80 hours, to be used for purposes the EPSP ordinance requires OR (2) Provides its employees immediate access to paid personal leave in amounts at least equivalent to what, and for the same purposes, the EPSP ordinance requires. For this to apply, the paid personal leave must have been in addition to any paid leave the employer was otherwise required to provide pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement, employment contract, or public policy.	- Employees may elect to use EPSP before using any other leave the employer provides voluntarily or per the pre-existing Oakland Paid Sick Leave law. Employees cannot require employees to use other leave before they use COVID-19 EPSP. - Time provided under FFCRA's Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act may be credited against Oakland EPSP obligations. - The obligation to provide EPSP does not apply to any employer that, after February 3, 2020: (1) Provides employees with the ability to accrue at least 160 hours of paid personal leave; if: a. each employee has immediate access to at least 80 hours of leave after May 12 for uses the EPSP ordinance requires; and b. any employee who used paid personal leave before May 12 and has fallen below 80 hours of accrued paid leave as of May 12, be provided additional leave to bring his or her paid personal leave balance up to 80 hours, to be used for purposes the EPSP ordinance requires OR (2) Provides its employees immediate access to paid personal leave in amounts at least equivalent to what, and for the same purposes, the EPSP ordinance requires. For this to apply, the paid personal leave must have been in addition to any paid leave the employer was otherwise required to provide pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement, employment contract, or public policy.	- SPSP is in addition to any other paid sick leave, paid time off, or vacation time that an employer currently provides to an employee by statute, policy, or collective bargaining agreement. - An employer may not require an employee to use other accrued paid sick leave, paid time off, or vacation time before using SPSP. - If an employer granted additional paid sick leave (beyond any paid sick leave, paid time off, or vacation time afforded an employee by statute, policy, or collective bargaining agreement) since March 19, 2020, specifically for use for COVID-19 related matters, the employer may use those leave hours as a credit against the number of SPSP hours required by this section. - If an employee is entitled to leave hours pursuant to Executive Order N-51-20 (now codified by AB1867), the employer may use those leave hours as a credit against the number of SPSP hours required by this section. - Employees that provide paid leave under California Supplemental Paid Sick Leave (Executive Order N-51-20) are permitted to offset that leave.	- SPSP is in addition to any other paid sick leave, paid time off, or vacation time that an employer currently provides to an employee by statute, policy, or collective bargaining agreement. - An employer may not require an employee to use other accrued paid sick leave, paid time off, or vacation time before using SPSP. - If an employer granted additional paid sick leave (beyond any paid sick leave, paid time off, or vacation time afforded an employee by statute, policy, or collective bargaining agreement) since March 19, 2020, specifically for use for COVID-19 related matters, the employer may use those leave hours as a credit against the number of SPSP hours required by this section. - If an employee is entitled to leave hours pursuant to Executive Order N-51-20 (now codified by AB1867), the employer may use those leave hours as a credit against the number of SPSP hours required by this section. - Employees that provide paid leave under California Supplemental Paid Sick Leave (Executive Order N-51-20) are permitted to offset that leave.	- Employees may, but are not required to, use other accrued paid time off before using PHEL. - PHEL is in addition to any paid time off an employer offered or provided employees on or before April 17. - However, an employer's obligation to offer PHEL may be reduced for every hour the employer allowed an employee to take paid time off for reasons consistent with those outlined under the ordinance on or after February 25, 2020, not including any previously accrued hours . - Employees that provide paid leave under California Supplemental Paid Sick Leave (Executive Order N-51-20) are permitted to offset that leave.	- Does not apply to any employer that provides its employees with some combination of Paid personal leave at least equivalent to the Paid Sick time required by this Ordinance. If such employer provides some combination of paid personal leave less than the Paid Sick time required by this Ordinance, the employer must comply with this Ordinance to the extent of such deficiency. - <i>Guidance/opinion letter:</i> Employees covered by the Ordinance are required to provide, on the Ordinance effective date, at least the number of paid sick leave hours required by the Ordinance, regardless of paid sick leave accrued or used by the employee prior to the effective date. The employer must provide the amount of sick leave hours needed to bring the employee up to the total hours required by the Ordinance.	- SPSP is in addition to and independent of any form of leave (e.g., vacation, sick, or personal leave) to which an employee may be entitled to utilize pursuant to the employer's policies. - Does not apply to any employer that has provided its employees, as of July 7, 2020, with some combination of paid personal leave at least equivalent to the paid sick time required by this ordinance for a COVID-related leave. An employer that provides some combination of paid sick leave less than the paid sick time required by this chapter is required to comply with this chapter to the extent of such deficiency. - <i>Guidance/opinion letter:</i> Employees covered by the Ordinance are required to provide, on the Ordinance effective date, at least the number of paid sick leave hours required by the Ordinance, regardless of paid sick leave accrued or used by the employee prior to the effective date. The employer must provide the amount of sick leave hours needed to bring the employee up to the total hours required by the Ordinance.	- This ordinance is intended to provide additional COVID-related paid sick leave beyond what an employer normally provides. - Does not apply to any employer that has provided its employees, as of July 7, 2020, with some combination of paid personal leave at least equivalent to the paid sick time required by this ordinance for a COVID-related leave. An employer that provides some combination of paid sick leave less than the paid sick time required by this chapter is required to comply with this chapter to the extent of such deficiency. - If an employee has at least 80 hours of accrued paid sick leave benefits as of August 18, 2020, or at least 160 hours of a combination of paid sick leave, vacation and PTO paid time off benefits ("Accrued Leave Benefits"), the obligation to provide SPSP will be considered satisfied. If accrued paid sick leave benefits afforded employees as of August 18 are less than 80 hours, or Accrued Leave Benefits are less than 160 hours, an employer is required to furnish SPSP to the extent of such deficiency.	- SPSP is in addition to any paid time off available to an employee under the California Paid Sick Leave law as well as any preexisting paid time off (vacation, sick and/or PTO) provided to the employee prior to March 16, 2020, subject to the below potential offsets. An employer may not require an employee to use any other paid or unpaid leave, sick pay, paid time off, or vacation time provided by the employer to the employee before the employee uses SPSP. - If an employee has at least 80 hours of accrued paid sick leave benefits as of August 18, 2020, or at least 160 hours of a combination of paid sick leave, vacation and PTO paid time off benefits ("Accrued Leave Benefits"), the obligation to provide SPSP will be considered satisfied. If accrued paid sick leave benefits afforded employees as of August 18 are less than 80 hours, or Accrued Leave Benefits are less than 160 hours, an employer is required to furnish SPSP to the extent of such deficiency.
Notice to Employees	Notice posted conspicuously and/or distributed to all employees	- For non-food sector workers: Inclusion of SPSP available on employee's itemized wage statement or in a separate writing provided on the designated pay date with the employee's payment of wages. <i>Enforceable the next full pay period following 9/9/20.</i> - For all covered workers: - Notice posted conspicuously; may be distributed electronically if workers do not frequent a workplace - Records of hours worked, leave provided and leave used must be maintained for 3 years.	None stated	None stated	None stated	Notice posted conspicuously and/or distributed to all employees, in all languages spoken by 10% of population	Notice of safety requirements only	None stated	Notice posted conspicuously and/or distributed to all employees, in all languages spoken by 5% of population; record on wage statement "to the extent feasible"	None stated	None stated	None stated	Notice posted in English and Spanish in the workplace, on any intranet or app-based platform, or via email
Notice to Employees - link	Model notice	FAQ include link to notice	N/A	N/A	N/A	Poster	N/A	N/A	Poster	N/A	N/A	N/A	<i>It is not clear whether a model will be made available</i>

	Colorado	Colorado	District of Columbia	Nevada	New York	Philadelphia, PA	Washington	Seattle, WA
	Health Emergency Leave with Pay (HELP)	Healthy Families and Workplaces Act Emergency Paid Sick Leave	Paid Public Health Emergency Leave	Hospitality Workers Paid Leave	Emergency Paid Sick Leave	Public Health Emergency Leave	Food Production Workers Paid Leave	Paid Sick and Safe Time for Gig Workers
Link to Law/Ordinance	Rules	SB20-205	D.C. Act 23-328	SB4	S8091	Bill No. 200303	Proclamation 20-67	Ord. No. 126091
Trion Statutory Update	May 1	July 31	July 1	September 1	April 8	October 5	September 1	July 1
Effective Date	Originally 3/26/20, amended 4/3 and 4/27. Effective through 7/14 - terminated upon enactment of SB20-205	7/14/20 - 12/31/20	Emergency paid leave was originally introduced 4/10/20, repealed/replaced by subsequent acts. Act 23-328 is effective 6/9/20 - 9/6/20, but leave is required for the duration of the COVID-19 emergency. Note: D.C. Act 23-334 (signed 7/7) and D.C. Act 23-405 (signed 8/19) feature the same leave provisions	8/5/20 - undefined	3/18/20 - undefined	9/17/20 - 12/31/20. Temporarily adds §9-4116 to the city's paid sick leave law	8/13/20 - termination of the expiration of Proclamation 20-25 (State of Emergency). Employers may not operate between 8/19 and 11/13/20 unless they provide this leave	7/13/20 - 180 days after end of civil emergency
Employers	All employers in specified industries (expanded 4/3 and 4/27)	All employers to which FFCRA's EPSLA does not already apply	Any employer with 50-499 employees that is not a health care provider	"Public accommodation facilities": hotels, casinos, bed and breakfasts, and other facilities offering rooms and areas to the public in return for monetary compensation	All employers	All employers ("Hiring Entities") Please refer to the law text for the full definitions of Employer and Hiring Entity	Food production employers operating orchards, fields, dairies, fruit- and vegetable-packing warehouses, meat and seafood processors and packers, certain farm labor contractors, and other specified industries	"Hiring Entities" operating as Food Delivery Network Companies or Transportation Services Companies who hire 250 or more "gig" workers worldwide
Eligible Employees	All employees of employers in specified industries	All employees not currently covered under FFCRA's EPSLA who are unable to work or telework	All employees employed for at least 15 days	All employees	All employees under quarantine order who cannot telework	All "covered individuals" working within the geographic boundaries of the city for at least 40 hours/year for one or more Hiring Entity who are not covered under FFCRA's EPSLA and who cannot work or are not "reasonably able" to telework. "Covered individuals" include employees and other individuals such as pool/per diem healthcare workers, home healthcare workers, domestic service workers, and those who work for food delivery or transportation networks. Please refer to the law text for the full definitions of Covered Individual and Employee. Terminated individuals are eligible for reinstatement of available leave time if rehired within 6 months.	Food production workers, including domestic workers (including those living in WA), seasonal or migrant workers as defined by the federal Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (MSPA), and foreign workers lawfully present in the US to perform agricultural labor or services on a temporary or seasonal basis. Workers do not need to be classified as employees to be covered. Excludes workers covered by FFCRA.	All individuals performing "gig" work in the city. Amended effective September 13 by Ord. No. 126123 to exclude any gig worker considered to be an employee of a Hiring Entity subject to the city's Paid Sick and Safe Time Ordinance (Seattle Mun. Code Ch. 14.16). The Hiring Entity is responsible for providing paid time in accordance with the PSST law.
Collective Bargaining Agreement Exception	Not specified	CBA providing equivalent or more generous paid leave supersedes law	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	Provisions may be waived in CBA but only if (a) the waiver is explicitly expressed, (b) the CBA provides comparable benefits, and (c) the agreement is in effect contractually. CBA terms must be implemented bilaterally.	Not specified	Not specified
Benefit - time available	Two calendar weeks (up to a maximum of 80 hours). If the employee was not going to work during all two weeks, the employee is paid for those days he or she actually would have worked. If the employee receives a negative test result before the end of two weeks, the paid leave ends.	FT: 80 hours Other: 2-week average	FT: 80 hours Other: 2-week average	- Up to 3 days of paid time off to undergo testing and await testing results, and additional paid time with documentation of a delay in testing. - Employees who receive a positive diagnosis of COVID-19 must be allowed at least 14 days off, 10 of which must be paid	10 or fewer employees nationally w/net income <\$1M: job protection for duration of quarantine order, then DBL/PFL 11-99 employees nationally, or 10 or fewer w/net income >\$1M: 5 paid days, then DBL/PFL; job protection for duration of order 100+ employees nationally: 14 paid days; job protection for duration of order	- 40+ hours/week: greater of 80 hours or the average hours worked over a 14-day period, to a maximum of 112 hours - <40hrs/wk: 14-day average - Variable schedule: average wages per day over the 6-month period preceding the declaration of the public health emergency, including wages for time on any type of leave, multiplied by 14. Expected hours/wages at time of hire should be used if the individual did not work during such 6-month period. - PHEL may be used in the smaller of hourly increments or the smallest increment that the employer's payroll system uses to account for absences or use of other time. - A covered individual may use all or a portion of PHEL at any time during the public health emergency and for one month following the conclusion of such emergency. - For covered individuals working for more than one Hiring Entity, a centralized system for tracking and payment will be developed. Until then, the individual is entitled to leave from each Hiring Entity in accordance with the requirements above. - The maximum 112 hours of PHEL is available each time a new public health emergency is declared, or when a second declaration is made for the same health concern more than one month after the original public health emergency has ended.	FT or scheduled to work at least 40 hours in the 2 weeks preceding leave: 80 hours PT or scheduled to work fewer than 40 hours in the 2 weeks preceding leave: the number of hours normally scheduled during a 2-week period or, if the worker's schedule varies, 14 times the average number of hours worked each day in the period preceding leave.	For workers who began working for the hiring entity before July 13, 2020, hiring entities may calculate PSST entitlement in one of two ways: (1) 1 day of PSST for every 30 days worked beginning the later of October 1, 2019 or the commencement of work; or (2) Providing at least 5 days of PSST as of July 13, 2020, following which workers will accrue at least 1 day of PSST time for every 30 days worked after July 13. - Method must be filed with OLS by July 27, 2020. - Workers may carry over at least 9 days from one year to the next.
Benefit - pay	Two-thirds of the employee's regular rate of pay	Consistent with FFCRA: Own leave: 100% pay, max \$511/day, \$5,110 total Family care or "substantially similar condition": 66 2/3% pay; max \$200/day, \$2,000 total	100% pay	Regular rate of pay	100% pay For employers <100 employees, max benefit w/EPFL and DBL/PFL is \$2,884.62/week	100% regular rate of pay	\$10.75/hour	Average daily compensation, including tips, since October 1, 2020
Specified Reasons for Use								
Quarantine ordered by public official or healthcare provider	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes - see 4/19 order	Yes	Yes	Yes (specifies "preventive care"); also includes needs associated with domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking
Experiencing symptoms and seeking medical treatment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes - see 4/19 order	Yes	Yes	Yes
Underlying health condition or over age 65	Not specified	Yes - follows FFCRA guidance	Yes - follows FFCRA guidance	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	Yes	Not specified
Care for family member who is sick and/or under official or healthcare provider-directed quarantine	No	Quarantine	Quarantine	No	No (PFL)	Quarantine	No	Quarantine or illness (specifies "preventive care"); also includes needs associated with domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking
Care for family member whose school or care facility is closed	No	Yes - minor children only	Yes - minor children only	No	No (PFL)	Yes	No	Yes
Worksite closure due to official public health order or	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Documentation	Employers may require documentation, but only as consistent with what the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) permits and with the additional limitation that the employee be allowed to provide the documentation (1) upon return from leave, and (2) in the form of his or her own written statement instead of documentation directly from a healthcare provider.	Supporting documentation may be requested, consistent with FFCRA requirements.	Employers may request "reasonable" certification for absences of three or more consecutive working days. When certification is requested, the employee is not required to provide it until one week after returning to work. Employers who do not contribute to employees' health care premiums may not request documentation.	Not specified	see How to Apply - refer also to 4/19 Order above	A Hiring Entity is only permitted to request that a covered individual submit a self-certified statement, asserting that leave was used for PHEL purposes.	Not specified	Hiring Entities may require oral or written verification for leave exceeding three consecutive days, except during a civil emergency proclaimed by a public official in response to COVID-19. The request must be made in a manner that does not result in an unreasonable burden for the worker, or intrude upon the worker's privacy. The worker must be allowed at least 10 days to provide such verification.
Employer Offset	- If an employer already provides the paid leave necessary to meet the Rules, then the employer does not need to provide additional leave. However, if an employer does not already provide enough paid sick leave to comply with these rules, it will have to provide additional paid sick leave to meet the rules' requirements. - Also, if an employee already exhausted any paid leave allotted by the employer, but then has flu-like symptoms and is being tested for COVID-19 or is under instructions from a health care provider to quarantine or isolate due to a risk of having COVID-19, he or she is entitled to the additional paid sick days the Rules provide	Consistent with FFCRA (29 C.F.R. 825.162(a),(b); see also FFCRA FAQ #32): - HFWA-required leave must be provided in addition to leave under an employer policy that existed prior to April 1, 2020, and an employee may first use HFWA-required paid leave before using any other leave under an employer policy that existed prior to April 1, 2020. - Compliance can be through a paid leave policy not limited to COVID-19 that an employer adopted on or after April 1, 2020, if it (A) provides the same quantity and pay rate of leave as HFWA, for all situations HFWA covers, and (B) lets employees take HFWA-required leave even if they already used their leave under the policy for other purposes (e.g., a vacation or a non-COVID-related health need) - Additional guidance may be found in Interpretive Notice & Formal Opinion (INFO) #6A (Notice link below).	- Employees may only use PHEL concurrently with or after exhausting other company, federal (including FFCRA) or district entitlement. - If used concurrently, the employer may reduce the payment under emergency leave by the amount provided by other paid leave. - If an employee elects to use PHEL after exhausting other paid leave, the employer may reduce the number of hours of PHEL by the number of hours of paid leave taken under federal or District law or the employer's policies. - Nothing in this section shall be construed to require an employer to provide an employee with PHEL for more than 2 full weeks of work, up to 80 hours. If an employee exhausts PHEL and subsequently informs the employer of a continued need to be absent from work, the employer shall inform the employee of any paid or unpaid leave to which the employee may be entitled pursuant to federal or District law or the employer's policies.	- Leave is in addition to any other leave to which the employee may be entitled, but may be deducted from leave for the employee's own health needs provided under FFCRA's Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act (EPSLA)(5102(b)(1)-(3))	- EPFL is separate from other accrued paid time off	- Covered individuals who are entitled to leave under FFCRA from a specific Hiring Entity, are not entitled to PHEL from that same Hiring Entity. - Hiring Entities may require PHEL to run concurrently with public health emergency paid leave or paid sick time provided by federal or state law unless such federal or state law prohibits the concurrent use of paid leave. A Hiring Entity must provide additional PHEL to the extent this law's requirements exceed the requirements of the other laws. - If a Hiring Entity's existing policy provides an amount of paid sick leave that satisfies or exceeds the requirements of this law, and can be used for the same reasons and under the same conditions, the Hiring Entity is not required to provide additional paid leave.	- For Full-Time workers (as defined above) employers must substitute this paid leave with any other paid sick leave provided (including WA statutory paid sick leave) if that leave is immediately and similarly available.	- Hiring Entities may subtract the amount of compensation provided to a gig worker for other paid leave used for purposes covered under this ordinance between October 1, 2019 and July 13, 2020
Notice to Employees	None stated	Poster displayed conspicuously and notice distributed to all employees, in all languages spoken by 5% of population	Notice must be posted in a conspicuous place and provided to eligible employees; electronic means are acceptable for employees working remotely	None stated	Suggested - see Employer Responsibilities	A notice must be distributed to all employees or posted conspicuously, in all languages spoken by 5% of population, within 15 days of the law's effective date (i.e., by 10/2/20). May be provided electronically to remote employees or if the Hiring Entity does not maintain a workplace. Records of hours worked, leave provided and leave used must be maintained for 2 years.	None stated	(1) Written notice of rights in a manner sufficient to reach all workers regardless whether a model notice is provided. (2) Monthly accounting of accrued, used and available PSST, as well as the applicable compensation rate, provided on the worker's pay stub, a weekly compensation statement or electronically.
Notice to Employees - link	N/A	see INFO #6A (notice includes link to poster)	OHR website	N/A	Additional Resources	Paid Sick Leave Resources	N/A	OLS website