

EMPLOYEE HANDBOOK

DC Paid Family Leave



dc paid
family leave 

Disclaimer

The Department of Employment Services (DOES) has provided this toolkit as a public service. It is designed to provide employees with an overview of their rights and responsibilities under the District of Columbia’s Paid Family Leave program. It is intended as general information only and does not carry the force of a legal opinion. Liability and eligibility determinations will be made on a case-by-case basis. This edition was completed in the fall of 2024. DOES reserves the right to further update the material and information as necessary in the future. The Universal Paid Leave Amendment Act (UPLA) of 2016, legislative amendments to the UPLA, and related regulations remain the official sources for information related to the Paid Family Leave program.

About DOES

Mission Statement

The mission of the Department of Employment Services (DOES) is to connect District residents, job seekers, and employers to opportunities and resources that empower fair, safe, effective working communities.

Vision

The Department of Employment Services provides comprehensive employment services to ensure a competitive workforce, full employment, life-long learning, economic stability, and the highest quality of life for all District residents.

Connect With Us

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The District of Columbia's Paid Family Leave Program

The District of Columbia's Paid Family Leave program provides employees with benefits when they are out on leave from work to bond with a new child, take care of themselves, take care of a family member, or take time off to receive prenatal medical care. Paid Family Leave is an insurance program, which means that only employees who have worked in a covered job can receive benefits and only when they experience a covered event. Employers contribute to the program on behalf of their employees by paying a tax.

All private-sector employers in the District of Columbia (DC) must participate in the program and contribute on behalf of their employees. Since July 1, 2019, employers have paid a Paid Family Leave tax to fund the benefits. The tax is currently 0.75% of the wages employers pay to employees. Employees were able to apply for benefits starting on July 1, 2020. Most DC-based employees of private-sector DC employers are covered under this program.

The Paid Family Leave program is administered by the Department of Employment Services (DOES), Office of Paid Family Leave (OPFL). Employers have accounts and pay the Paid Family Leave tax through the Employer Self Service Portal (ESSP). Employees can apply for benefits through an online portal available by visiting dcpaidfamilyleave.dc.gov.



Chapter 1

COVERED EMPLOYEES AND COVERED EVENTS

Covered Employees

In order to receive benefits from the Paid Family Leave program, you must have worked for an employer in DC before you experienced a covered event. Your employer should have reported your wages to DOES and paid taxes to the District based on the wages they paid to you. Your employer is required to tell you if you are covered by the Paid Family Leave program. You should receive information about Paid Family Leave from your employer at these three times:

- 1. At the time you were hired (if you were hired after February 2020)
- 2. At least once a year
- 3. When you ask your employer for leave for which you could receive benefits under the Paid Family Leave program

You should also see a poster about Paid Family Leave in addition to other labor laws displayed in your worksite, often in your breakroom or other common spaces. If you telework, your employer might post the notice on an electronic platform that you use for your job, or that your employer uses for electronic postings. Most likely, you are a covered employee and can receive Paid Family Leave benefits if you spend most of your work time in DC. However, your eligibility for benefits depends on many factors. For more details on covered employees, see the chapter on “Covered Employee” in our Employer Toolkit. To find out if you are a covered employee, you can ask your employer directly.

Covered Events

There are four kinds of events for which you may be eligible for Paid Family Leave benefits:

- 1. Parental leave
- 2. Family leave
- 3. Medical leave
- 4. Prenatal leave

Each kind of leave has its own eligibility rules and its own limit on the length of time you can receive benefits in a year.

- For parental leave, you can receive benefits for up to 12 WEEKS in a year
- For family leave, you can receive benefits for up to 12 WEEKS in a year
- For medical leave, you can receive benefits for up to 12 WEEKS in a year
- For prenatal leave, you can receive benefits for up to 2 WEEKS in a year



12 WEEKS

parental leave to bond with a new child, including adopted and foster children



12 WEEKS

family leave to care for a sick family member



12 WEEKS

personal medical leave



2 WEEKS

prenatal leave to receive prenatal medical care

In general, you can only receive a total of 12 weeks of Paid Family Leave benefits in a single year, no matter how many different types of leave you may take and no matter how many covered events may occur for you. The only exception to this rule is if you take prenatal leave. You may take up to 2 weeks of prenatal leave in addition to any allowed amount of parental or family leave. However, you are limited to 12 weeks total of medical and prenatal leave.

The actual number of weeks of leave for which you may receive benefits could differ depending on your medical condition and other factors.



CHAPTER 1

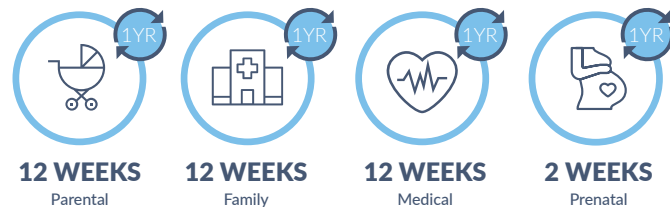
What if I have more than one event in a year?

You can receive Paid Family Leave benefits for multiple events that you experience in a single year. It doesn't matter whether those events are of the same leave type or a different leave type. You just can't receive more paid leave than the allowed limit within a year.

When does the leave limit “reset”?

For the Paid Family Leave program, a year means 52 weeks. The 52-week period starts on the Sunday that began the week during which Paid Family Leave benefits were first

payable to you. For example, if benefits were approved for your paid leave to begin on October 4, 2023, which was a Wednesday, your 52-weeks period would start on Sunday, October 1, 2023. The week beginning October 1, 2023 is the 40th week in the year 2023 but is the 1st week of your claim year. You would only be allowed to receive 12 weeks' worth of Paid Family Leave benefits until the 40th week of the year 2024, which would be 53 weeks after your claim began. That week begins on September 29, 2024. On that date, the 12-week limitation on benefits would "reset," and you would be eligible again for 12-weeks' worth of benefits.



An applicant may receive a maximum of 12 weeks of benefits in a 52-week period for parental, family, or medical leave. You may still take 2 additional weeks of prenatal leave as long as you have not already taken the full 12 weeks of medical leave.



The 52-week period for your Paid Family Leave benefits starts during the week for which benefits are first payable to you. Benefit payments occur on a schedule every two weeks. You will always receive payment for your Paid Family Leave benefits after the week for which benefits were payable to you and during which you took leave.

EXAMPLE: For example, a mother gives birth on Thursday, August 3, 2023. She files for benefits that Saturday, August 5, after she comes home from the hospital. She requests the full period of 12 weeks of benefits. The Office of Paid Family Leave (OPFL) reviews her claim, approves her for benefits, and notifies her within 10 business days after she filed the claim. This means that the latest date on which she could receive a notice from OPFL is Friday, August 18. She will receive her first payment for benefits on Tuesday, August 22. This first payment includes benefits payable for days of leave from August 3 to August 19.

CHAPTER 1

Parental Leave

You become eligible to receive parental leave benefits if one of the following happens:

- Your biological child was born in the past year
- A child was placed with you for adoption in the past year
- A child was placed with you for foster care in the past year
- You legally assumed parental responsibility for a child in the past year

The "past year" for parental leave means one year from the calendar date on which the event occurred. For example, if a child was placed with you on August 4, 2023, you would have until August 3, 2024 to take leave and receive Paid Family Leave benefits for that leave.

The purpose of parental leave benefits is to bond with your new child. You do not need to prove in what way you are bonding with your child in order to receive parental leave benefits. You only need to show to DOES proof that your child was born or that a child was placed with you within the past year. For more information on what you need to apply, see Chapter 2.

Family Leave

You become eligible to receive family leave benefits if:

1. One of your family members experiences the diagnosis or occurrence of a serious health condition
- AND
2. That family member requires care or companionship from you

Details on what qualifies as a serious health condition can be found in the next section on medical leave benefits. For Paid Family Leave benefits, the meaning of "serious health condition" is the same for your own injury or illness as it is for the injury or illness of your family member.

The purpose of family leave benefits is to allow you to be with your family in difficult times and to provide needed care and companionship to your loved ones when they need it the most. You can only receive family leave benefits if you will be providing care or companionship to your family member with a serious health condition. When you apply for these benefits, DOES will request a medical certification from your family member's health care provider. The medical certification will request that your family member's doctor confirm that care or companionship is needed by you.

Eligible family members to whom you may provide care or companionship and receive family leave benefits for doing so are:

FAMILY MEMBER	WHICH MEANS...
YOUR CHILD	Your biological, adopted, foster child, or stepchild
	A legal ward
	The child of your domestic partner
	A child to whom you currently stand in loco parentis (which means “in place of a parent”)
YOUR PARENT	Your biological, adopted, foster parent, or stepparent
	Your parent-in-law (which means the parent of your spouse by marriage or domestic partnership)
	Someone who is your current legal guardian
	A person who stood in loco parentis (which means “in place of a parent”) to you when you were a child
YOUR GRANDPARENT	the biological, adopted, or foster, or step parent of your biological, adopted, foster, or step parent
YOUR SPOUSE	Someone to whom you are related by marriage or by domestic partnership
YOUR SIBLING	Your biological, adopted, foster, half sibling, or stepsibling
	Your sibling-in-law, which means: <ul style="list-style-type: none">the spouse of your siblingthe sibling of your spousethe spouse of your spouse’s sibling

Medical Leave

You become eligible to receive medical leave benefits if you have a serious health condition that prevents you from working, attending school, or performing regular activities of daily living. Being “prevented” from doing these things could mean either the physical inability to do them or the inability to attend them because you are seeking treatment for your serious health condition. A serious health condition can be either physical or mental in nature and can be an injury, illness, or impairment.

In order for your health condition to be considered a “serious health condition” that would qualify for medical leave benefits, one of the following must be true:

- Your condition involved at least one overnight stay in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical care facility.**
For example, you were in a serious car accident and were rushed to the hospital and remained there for treatment overnight or longer.
- Your condition caused an inability for you to work, attend school, or perform other regular daily activities for a period of at least three full days and also required the attention of a health care provider within 10 days of the beginning of the condition or the attention of a health care provider on two separate occasions within 30 days of the beginning of the condition.**
For example, you were in a sports-related accident that caused serious but not life-threatening injuries making you to be unable to work due to healing from broken bones. You had to recover at home for three full days and to follow up with outpatient health care providers to treat the broken bones and monitor your healing.
- Your condition is a chronic condition that causes you to occasionally have an inability to work, attend school, or perform other regular daily activities and that requires you to seek treatment from a health care provider at least two times a year.**
For example, you have asthma or diabetes that sometimes gives you symptoms that flare up unpredictably and cause you to be unable to leave the house for a day or more. You see doctors multiple times a year to monitor the condition and to prescribe medications.
- Your family member is suffering from an incurable condition for which treatment may not be effective and that causes them to permanently have an inability to work, attend school, or perform other regular daily activities.**
For example, your family member has been diagnosed with and is experiencing symptoms of Alzheimer’s or a terminal cancer.
- You require restorative surgery to achieve functional capacity after an accident or injury and require multiple treatments related to the same accident or injury. The restorative surgery must be for the purpose of achieving functional improvement, not cosmetic improvement. Procedures related to an individual’s gender transition qualify as covered restorative surgery.**
For example, you were in a severe accident that has affected your ability to walk. Your health care providers say that surgery could restore your ability to walk, but that it may take multiple treatments and rehabilitation to achieve this.

- **You require multiple treatments by health care providers in order to avoid the occurrence of a condition that without treatment would cause you to be unable to work, attend school, or perform other regular daily activities for at least three full days.**

For example, you have been diagnosed with cancer, but are not currently experiencing symptoms. Your doctor recommends immediate treatment because the condition is serious and without treatment would surely lead to a more serious condition involving sickness that would prevent you from attending work. You could receive medical leave benefits to obtain multiple treatments for this condition.

- **You are currently pregnant and have an inability to work, attend school, or perform other regular daily activities due to your pregnancy, or you need to take leave from work in order to attend prenatal care appointments with health care providers.**
- **You experienced a stillbirth.**

If one of these events has occurred, you may qualify for medical leave benefits. Along with your application, you will be required to submit a medical certification from your doctor. See Chapter 2 for more information about applying for benefits.

“Activities of daily living” include such things as bathing, showering, dressing, getting in and out of bed or a chair, walking, using the toilet, and eating. If you are unable to do any of these things because of an injury or illness, you may qualify for medical leave benefits.

Prenatal Leave

Prenatal leave is only available for pregnant individuals. You can receive prenatal leave benefits if you are pregnant and need to attend medical appointments related to your pregnancy. Prenatal leave is similar to medical leave because, for both, you need to have a medical reason to receive benefits. But in order to take prenatal leave, the medical reason must be related to your pregnancy. You can take prenatal leave to:

- **Attend prenatal check-up appointments with your doctor**
- **Receive any kind of medical treatment related to your pregnancy**
- **Visit a doctor for a diagnosis of a condition related to your pregnancy**
- **Stay on bedrest because of conditions related to your pregnancy, if ordered by your doctor**

Prenatal leave is a special type of leave because you can take 2 weeks of prenatal leave before your baby is born and also take a full 12 weeks of parental leave to bond with your child after your baby is born. This means you can take 14 weeks of paid family leave around the birth of your child, as long as you have a medical reason to take prenatal leave before you give birth.

However, since prenatal leave is very similar to medical leave and can be used for the same events, you cannot take more than 12 weeks of combined medical leave and prenatal leave in the same year.



Chapter 2

APPLYING FOR BENEFITS

Before You Apply

For some events, you may know that they are coming before you need to take off from work. This can happen when you are expecting the addition of a new child, when you have a planned surgery, or if a loved one has been diagnosed with a condition that you know will require care. In these cases, there are certain things you should do to prepare to apply for Paid Family Leave benefits.

Tell Your Employer

As long as you have reason to believe that you will need time off for a qualifying event, you must tell your employer that you will be taking time off at least 10 days before you need the leave. It is best to do this in writing so that there is a record that you gave notice.



The Paid Family Leave law requires at least 10 days' notice from employees to employers of the need for leave when the employee knows that they will need leave. However, other leave laws require notice more than 10 days before. The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) and the District of Columbia Family and Medical Leave Act (DCFMLA) both require that employees provide at least 30 days' notice to employers of the need for leave. If you want your leave to qualify for the protections offered under those laws, you must do everything that is required by those laws, including providing advanced notice.

If you are unable to provide your employer with notice 10 days before the need for leave because the situation is an emergency, you must provide notice as soon as possible. If you can, you should give notice before the first work shift that you would miss due to the event. If it is a true emergency and you are unable to provide notice before missing work, you or someone on your behalf must give notice to your employer no more than 2 days after the emergency happened.

When you tell your employer that you will be on leave, you must include the following things:

1. ***The type of Paid Family Leave benefits you will be applying for***

You do not need to tell any details to your employer about your Paid Family Leave claim. You only need to say whether the leave will be for "parental leave," "family leave," "medical leave," or "prenatal leave."

2. ***How long you expect to be out on leave***

This could be any length of time from a few days to weeks or months. You should be as specific as possible.

3. ***The expected start and end dates of the leave***

If you are unsure of the exact dates, you should give an estimate. If you are taking family or medical leave, the doctor should be able to provide you with an estimate.

4. ***Your leave schedule***

You need to tell your employer whether you will be out for one single period of time (this is known as "continuous leave") or whether you will be working and taking leave during the same period or even within the same week (this is known as "intermittent leave"). You need to be specific about the days you will be out on leave. For more information about intermittent and continuous leave, see Chapter 4.



Gather Documents

All Paid Family Leave claims need documents and forms in order to be approved. If you expect to take leave in the future, you can gather these documents and begin to fill out the forms before you apply. The documents you will need and the information you will need to complete the forms are listed below (see the section "What You Need to Apply"). Although you can gather these documents before you need to take leave, you are not allowed to submit a claim before you actually experience the event. If you apply for benefits too early, your claim may be denied. You must wait until after the event happens to submit a claim. If you expect to be unable to submit a claim soon after the event, you are allowed to choose someone to submit the claim on your behalf. This person is called an "authorized representative."

If you know that an event is about to happen soon, you can create an account on the Paid Family Leave benefits online portal and then, after your event occurs, you can use this account to file your claim.

Choose an Authorized Representative

An authorized representative is someone who is allowed to submit and manage Paid Family Leave claims on your behalf. You are not required to choose an authorized representative, but you may do so, if you want.

In certain circumstances, some people will always be allowed by OPFL to submit and manage claims for you because they are always considered to be authorized representatives by our office. In these cases, you do not need to give proof in advance of the qualifying event to OPFL that these individuals are authorized to act on your behalf. These individuals are:

- **Your legal guardian if you are under 18**
- **Someone holding power of attorney on your behalf**

When a doctor says that you are unable to act on your own behalf, your legal guardian will be allowed to submit and manage claims on your behalf.

If you already have legal documents designating someone as being allowed to act on your behalf when certain conditions are met, we will allow that person to submit and manage claims on your behalf. This person is usually referred to as having “general power of attorney” for you. If someone has a valid general power of attorney (POA) for you, the POA document may contain language addressing the person’s power to manage government or insurance benefits on your behalf or some similar language. If the POA document contains specific language that gives that person the authority to act on your behalf, OPFL will allow that person to submit and manage claims on your behalf. That individual will be required to provide the POA document when they submit the application on your behalf. The person holding the power of attorney for you will also have to prove that the provisions authorizing them to act on your behalf have been met.

In cases where you have not already established a general power of attorney before needing to submit a claim, OPFL may allow you to choose an individual who will be allowed to submit and manage claims on your behalf. You may be allowed to submit a specific power of attorney form from OPFL giving the person this power. The power of attorney form that OPFL provides is known as a “limited power of attorney”. It will grant a trusted person the authority to make or modify Paid Family Leave claims on your behalf, but it will not grant authority to make decisions on your behalf for any other purpose.

When to Apply

After an Event

You can apply for Paid Family Leave benefits only after a qualifying event has occurred. If you apply before the date on which the event happened, your claim may be denied.

...but Soon After the Event

In order to receive full benefits, you should apply as soon as possible after a qualifying event occurs. It is best to apply no more than 30 days after you experience an event. This is because you have 30 days after your event to claim benefits for any leave you took because of your event. If you wait longer than 30 days after your event, you will not be allowed to claim benefits for any leave you took in the past. You will only be allowed to claim benefits for leave you plan to take in the future, unless you can show that you experienced an exigent circumstance that prevented you from applying sooner (see the section, “Exigent Circumstances,” on page 18).

The 30-day period begins on the day after your event, not on the day of leave for which you want to claim benefits. This means that if you have a baby on October 1 and began taking leave the same day, you have until October 31 (30 days plus October 1) to claim benefits for any of your leave that month. But if you wait until November 1 to claim Paid Leave benefits, you will only be allowed to file for leave that you plan to take in the future. On November 1, you will not even be allowed to claim benefits for leave you took the day before, on October 31. The 30-day period starts after your event, not after the leave you took.



Exigent Circumstances

If you were physically or mentally unable to submit a claim within 30 days after a qualifying event, you can submit documents to OPFL showing that to be the case. Also, if you can show that there was no reasonable way for you to submit a claim despite your best efforts, you can submit documents to OPFL showing this to be the case. Lastly, if your employer did not inform you of the Paid Family Leave program, and that impacted your ability to apply for benefits timely, you can submit documents to OPFL showing this to be the case. In these exigent circumstance situations, you may be eligible for benefits for the period after you experienced a qualifying event and before you submitted a claim to OPFL, even if you filed a claim more than 30 days after your event.

Example of Applying For Benefits

Your expected due date to give birth is September 30, 2023. Leading up to this date, throughout the month of September, you can follow the steps given above in the section “Before You Apply.” You should notify your employer that you expect to be out, start collecting all of the documents you know you will need to file for benefits, and, if needed, make sure someone is legally allowed to file a claim on your behalf. If you do give birth exactly on September 30, you are allowed to submit a claim as soon as that date. You have until October 30, 2023 to file a claim for any leave you took after your baby was born. On October 31 and after, you will not be allowed to claim any benefits for past leave. You will only be allowed to claim benefits for future planned leave. If you are unable to go online to submit a claim, your authorized representative is allowed to do so on your behalf.



NOTIFY

Notify your employer that you expect to be out



COLLECT

Start collecting all documents you know you will need to file for benefits



FILE

If needed, make sure someone is legally allowed to file a claim on your behalf

What You Need to Apply

For All Claims

Certain information is required for all Paid Family Leave claims. This is basic information needed to prove your identity and to tell OPFL about what kind of claim you wish to make. All information you provide in your application for benefits is kept confidential and is not released to anyone other than OPFL staff unless required by law. This information is:

●	Your full name and date of birth
●	Your Social Security Number (SSN) or Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN), which is needed for OPFL to verify that wages were paid to you by a covered employer
●	Contact information for you, which means your mailing address, telephone number, and email address
●	The name of your employer’s business (unless you are a self-employed individual)
●	Contact information for your employer (this should be the person at your place of employment you want OPFL to contact about your claim, such as your supervisor or human resources (HR) officer)
●	The type of qualifying leave for which you are applying (parental leave, family leave, medical leave or prenatal leave.)
●	The dates on which you expect to be out of work due to the qualifying event and for which you are applying for Paid Family Leave benefits (the dates cannot be more than one year after the date on which you are filing for benefits)
●	Information about your regular work schedule (see Chapter 4, “The Leave Schedule”)
●	Your signature showing that you believe the information you provided is correct and that you understand the rules about working while receiving benefits (for these rules, see Chapter 5, “While Receiving Benefits”)

In order to apply for benefits for future leave, you must choose specific future days during which you will be on leave. You cannot apply for benefits by saying that you will be taking leave as needed. If, after applying for benefits, your needs change and you will be on leave on different days than those you first chose, you are allowed to make changes to your claim. For information on making changes to your claim, see Chapter 5, “While Receiving Benefits.”

In addition to this information required for all claims, additional information is required based on the type of leave for which you are applying.



Documents for Parental Leave Claims

For parental leave claims, you must show proof that a qualifying parental leave event has occurred. This proof may be one of the following:

- A birth certificate
- A hospital admission form given to you when you gave birth
- A document from a health care provider who provided care to your newborn child
- A court document showing custody of a child and the date on which you took custody of the child
- A document from an adoption or foster care agency involved in the placement of your child that confirms the placement with you and the date of the placement

If you have experienced a qualifying parental leave event and have none of these documents, please contact OPFL to learn what other types of documentation may be acceptable.

Documents for Family Leave Claims

For a family leave claim, you will need two documents in addition to the documents needed for all claims. The first document is a proof of familial relationship form filled out by you, and the second is a medical certification filled out by a health care provider. You can find both of these forms on our website at dcpaidfamilyleave.dc.gov.

Certification of Family Relationship (PFL-FR)

This form is optional if you have other proof of your relationship to the family member for whom you want to provide care. Other documentation includes birth certificates or court documents. If you do not have other documentation, you can use this form, the PFL-FR. This form asks for the following information:

- Your relationship to the family member (for family members that qualify, see Chapter 1)
- A description of the care or companionship you will provide to the family member
- Your signature showing that the information you provided is true

Family Leave Medical Certification (PFL-FMC)

The Family Leave Medical Certification Form (PFL-FMC) is different from the Medical Leave Medical Certification Form (PFL-MMC). Be sure to use the Family Leave version of the form (PFL-FMC) if you are filing for Family Leave. This form needs to be filled out and signed by a health care provider, such as a doctor, nurse practitioner, or clinical psychologist. It asks for the following information:

- Contact information for the health care provider, including the name, address, telephone number, and email address
- The medical license number of the health care provider
- The name of the diagnosis of the serious health condition and the International Classification of Diseases code for the condition (ICD-10 code)
- The date that the serious health condition began
- The expected duration of the serious health condition
- The health care provider's opinion about the ability of the family member to work, attend school, or perform other regular daily activities due to the serious health condition
- The health care provider's opinion about the nature of the care or companionship that your family member needs from you
- Additional details about the health condition

Documents for Medical Leave Claims

For a medical leave claim, you will need the Medical Leave Medical Certification Form (PFL-MMC). You can find this form on our website at dcpaidfamilyleave.dc.gov.

Medical Leave Medical Certification Form (PFL-MMC)

The Medical Leave Medical Certification Form (PFL-MMC) is different from the Family Leave Medical Certification Form (PFL-FMC). Be sure to use the Medical Leave version of the form (PFL-MMC) if you are filing for Medical Leave. This form needs to be filled out and signed by a health care provider, such as a doctor, nurse practitioner, or clinical psychologist. It asks for the following information:

- Contact information for your health care provider
- Information about the diagnosis of your serious health condition
- The date your serious health condition began
- The expected duration of your serious health condition
- Additional details about your health condition

Documents for Medical Leave Claims

For a prenatal leave claim, you will need the Prenatal Leave Medical Certification Form (PFL-PMC).

Prenatal Leave Medical Certification Form (PFL-PMC)

The Prenatal Leave Medical Certification Form (PFL-PMC) is used to show that you are pregnant and to tell which days you need to be on leave to receive prenatal care. This form needs to be filled out and signed by a health care provider. It asks for the following information:

- Contact information for your health care provider
- The date your health care provider confirmed that you were pregnant
- The kinds of prenatal health appointments you need and the dates you need treatments or medical evaluations



How to Apply

When you are ready to apply for benefits, you can do so online or by phone. For information on applying for benefits, please visit dcpaidfamilyleave.dc.gov or call 202-899-3700.

What to Expect After You Apply

After you apply for benefits with OPFL, you can expect to hear back from OPFL within 10 business days. During those 10 days, OPFL staff will review your application and notify your employer that you have filed a claim. After OPFL has made a decision on your claim, OPFL will notify you about your claim by your preferred method of communication selected on the application.

If OPFL has approved your claim for benefits, this determination letter will have the following information:

- The date your leave will start
- Whether your leave will be for one period of time (“continuous leave”) or for shorter periods of time between days that you will work (“intermittent leave”)
- If your leave is intermittent, the dates for which you were approved for Paid Family Leave benefits
- The date your leave will end
- Your weekly benefit amount and, if your leave is intermittent, your daily benefit amount
- The steps you can take to appeal OPFL’s decision on your benefits, if you disagree with any part of the decision

If OPFL has denied your claim for benefits, this determination letter will have the following information:

- The reason that OPFL denied your claim
- The steps you can take to appeal OPFL’s decision if you disagree with the decision

OPFL will send a separate letter to your employer. If your claim was denied, the letter will state that. If your claim was approved, the letter will include the following information:

- The date your leave will start
- Whether your leave will be continuous or intermittent
- If your leave is intermittent, the dates for which you were approved for Paid Family Leave benefits
- The date your leave will end
- If you gave OPFL permission, your weekly benefit amount and, if your leave is intermittent, your daily benefit amount

Telling Your Employer Your Benefit Amount

OPFL will not tell your employer what your benefit amount is without your permission. The reason for this is that your benefit amount may be based on income you earned through self-employment, a second job, or a job you had before starting with your employer. Some people may not want to tell their employer their earnings history. Even though OPFL will not tell your employer what your benefit amount is, you may want to share your benefit amount with your employer. Your employer may offer paid-leave benefits that you can receive at the same time as Paid Family Leave benefits, but your employer is allowed to refuse to give you these benefits unless you tell them what your Paid Family Leave benefit amount is (see the section on receiving other paid-leave benefits in Chapter 5). If your employer asks you to share your benefit amount and you want to do so, you can show them OPFL's letter to you approving your claim for benefits. At the time of applying for benefits, you will also have the option to give OPFL permission to share your benefit amount with your employer, if you wish to do so. Your choice of whether or not you want to share your benefit amount with your employer will not affect your PFL benefits paid by OPFL.



Chapter 3

BENEFIT AMOUNTS

Paid Family Leave benefits are based on the wages your employer paid to you and, if you opted in as a self-employed individual, any self-employment income you earned. In general, Paid Family Leave provides a higher wage replacement for lower income earners and a lower wage replacement for higher income earners. This means that lower earners will receive benefits that replace a higher share of their wages. Higher earners will usually receive larger benefit amounts than lower earners, even though the benefits may replace a smaller share of their income.



Wages That Count Toward Benefits

OPFL receives reports from employers four times every year that indicate how much in wages every covered employee earned. We use these reports to calculate your benefit amount.

When calculating your benefit amount, we will add all the wages you earned from all of your covered employers, going back a little more than a year before your qualifying event. It doesn't matter whether you earned this income from the same or different employers. As long as those employers are covered by the Paid Family Leave program, your wages will count toward your Paid Family Leave benefits. Generally, the more income you earned during the past 15 months, the higher your benefit amount will be.

Self-Employed Individuals

Self-employed individuals are allowed to opt in to the Paid Family Leave program. If they do so, any self-employment income they earn for work performed in DC and that they report to OPFL as self-employment income will count toward their Paid Family Leave benefit amount since opting in. Self-employed individuals who are also employees of covered employers can receive benefits just like any other employee. However, their total income from self-employment and from wages paid in covered employment will be added together before OPFL calculates their benefit amount. Self-employed individuals will not receive separate Paid Family Leave benefits for self-employment and for covered employment. For more information regarding self-employed individuals, see the Employer handbook.

If OPFL has Incorrect Wages for You

OPFL's calculation of your benefit amount depends on the wage reports your employer sends to us. If your employer does not report your wages to us or reports them incorrectly, your Paid Family Leave benefits may be incorrectly calculated. If you believe this has happened, you should request a wage investigation through the online portal. If you need further assistance, you may contact OPFL directly. Information about how to contact OPFL if this happens will be included on the statement OPFL sends to you with your approved benefit amount. When submitting a request for a wage investigation, you will need to provide other documents such as your W-2 tax forms, paystubs, time cards, or other records.

The Benefit Formula

OPFL will calculate your benefit amount in the following way. These steps are only needed if you have reason to believe a mistake has been made on your claim. You can also use an online benefit calculator to estimate what your benefits may be. You can find this calculator at dcpaidfamilyleave.dc.gov/benefits-calculator.

To calculate your benefits, follow these steps.

Step 1

Add all of your covered wages in each of the five completed calendar quarters that ended before your qualifying event date. For parental leave, your qualifying event date is the date of the birth or placement. For medical or family leave, your qualifying event may be either the date the condition was diagnosed, the date the condition caused the inability to work, or the date the doctor completed the medical certification form. For prenatal leave, your qualifying event is the date your doctor confirmed your pregnancy. A calendar quarter means a period of three months. The quarters that OPFL uses to calculate benefits are as follows:

QUARTER 1: JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH

QUARTER 2: APRIL, MAY, JUNE

QUARTER 3: JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER

QUARTER 4: OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER

A completed quarter is one that is entirely in the past. For example, Quarter 2, 2024, was first completed on July 1, 2024. Quarter 4, 2023, was first completed on January 1, 2024. Wages “paid” in a quarter means the date on which the funds became available to you, not necessarily the date on which you performed the work for which you are being paid, nor the date on which you actually cashed a paycheck. Often, the date wages are “paid” is the pay date that is reported on your paystub. For many employers, this date usually follows the close of the pay period by a number of days or weeks in order to allow time for payroll to be calculated. If you have questions about your official pay date, contact your employer’s HR or payroll department.

Once you have calculated how much you earned in each of the past five completed calendar quarters, subtract the one quarter in which you earned the lowest income among those five.

You will be left with earnings in four completed calendar quarters. It is ok if one or more of these remaining four quarters had zero income. You can still receive benefits as long as at least one of these four quarters had some income.

Step 2

Add the total amount of earnings from these 4 quarters.

Step 3

Divide this amount by 52. The resulting number is called your “average weekly wage.”

Step 4

From this step, OPFL uses a different process depending on the amount of your average weekly wage. Deciding which process to use depends on DC’s minimum wage in the year in which you are applying for benefits. These instructions are written for claims with leave dates starting between October 1, 2024 and September 30, 2025. After this period, the calculation will be different because the minimum wage and the maximum benefit amount will likely have increased. To calculate benefit amounts after this period, use the instructions in the footnotes.

If your average weekly wage is more than \$1050, **GO TO STEP 5.**

If your average weekly wage is \$1050 or less, multiply your average weekly wage by 0.9. The resulting number, rounded to the nearest dollar, is your weekly benefit amount.

If your average weekly wage is \$1050 or less, **STOP HERE.**

Step 5

If your average weekly wage is more than \$1050, follow the remaining steps.

Subtract \$1050 from your average weekly wage. Multiply this number by 0.5.

Step 6

Add \$945 to the number you got in step 5.

If this number is less than \$1,153, then that number, rounded to the nearest dollar, is your weekly benefit amount.

If the number is greater than or equal to \$1,153, your weekly benefit amount is \$1,153.

The calculations included above are based on the District of Columbia’s \$17.50 minimum wage effective July 1, 2024.

Examples of Benefit Amounts

Here are examples of employees’ incomes and their Paid Family Leave benefit amounts. These examples are for claims with leave dates beginning between October 1, 2024 and September 30, 2025.



**SUSAN EARNS \$20/HOUR INCLUDING TIPS
WORKING AT A RESTAURANT**

Average weekly wage = \$800
Weekly Paid Family Leave benefit = \$720



**CARLOS EARNS A \$60,000 SALARY
AS AN ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT AT A LAW FIRM**

Average weekly wage = \$1,150
Weekly Paid Family Leave benefit = \$995



**TIFFANY EARNS A \$100,000 SALARY
AS A BANK MANAGER**

Average weekly wage = \$1,900
Weekly Paid Family Leave benefit= \$1,153

Total Amount of Benefits

Your weekly benefit amount is used to determine your actual benefit payments, which are made on a biweekly pay schedule (every two weeks) similar to the way many employers issue paychecks to employees. The exact amount of your biweekly payment will depend on how much time during the pay period you were on leave and claimed Paid Family Leave benefits. If you are receiving benefits on a schedule less than full time (an “intermittent leave” schedule), then your biweekly payment amount may be less than two times your weekly benefit amount. People receiving benefits full time (on a “continuous leave” schedule) for 12 full weeks can expect to see about 4-5 biweekly payments. Someone receiving the full 12 weeks of benefits can expect to receive 12 times their weekly benefit amount by the time they have received all of their benefit payments.



Chapter 4
THE LEAVE SCHEDULE



You can choose on what schedule you want to receive your Paid Family Leave benefits. The two types of leave schedules are:

- 1. A full-time leave schedule where you take off from work for a single period of time, which is known as a “continuous leave” schedule
- 2. A part-time leave schedule where you may work and receive benefits on different days in the same week, known as an “intermittent leave” schedule

Continuous leave means that you will take leave all in one period and that you will not return to work at all between the first and last days you are taking leave under Paid Family Leave. Intermittent leave means that you will receive Paid Family Leave benefits for leave from work for a certain period, then return to work, then take leave from work again, and so on. Often, people taking leave on an intermittent leave schedule will work and receive benefits on different days of the same week. Special rules apply for both kinds of leave schedules.

Full-Time Leave

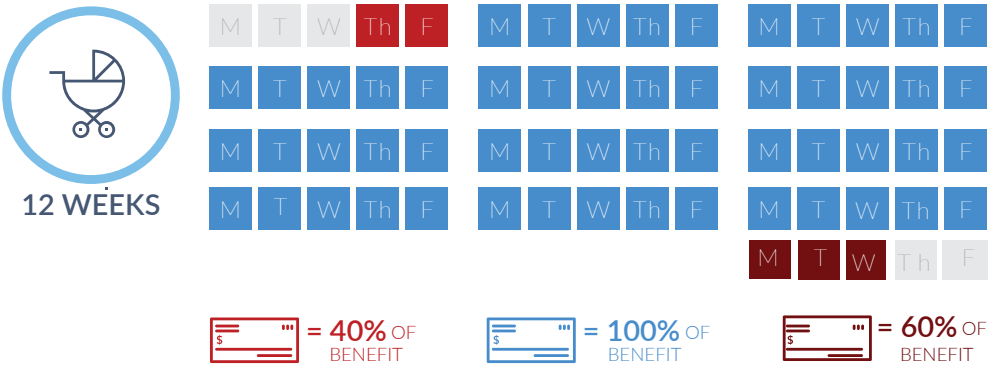
Full-time leave, which is called “continuous leave,” means you are off from work taking care of your qualifying event for one single period of time. You will remain continuously off from work from the first day to the last day you take leave under Paid Family Leave. Your benefits will continue to be paid on a biweekly payment schedule until you have reached the limit of your benefits or your claim ends.

Special rules apply for continuous leave when your first and/or last weeks of approved Paid Family Leave benefits are not full weeks that you are taking off from work. If your continuous Paid Family Leave claim begins (or ends) in the middle of a week, you will be paid less than a full week of benefits for that week. The amount of your Paid Family Leave benefits for that week will depend on your regular work schedule and on how much you worked during that week.

You must include in your claim information the number of days per week that you worked during your most recent regular workweek. This number of days should include all of your employment, even employment that is not covered by OPFL. For many people, a 5-day workweek is regular. Many other employees have workweeks as short as one day or as long as seven days. Depending on your regular workweek, OPFL will calculate how much to pay you in benefits for the part of the week you missed from work due to the qualifying event.

If you are receiving benefits on a continuous leave schedule that began in the middle of a week and are claiming the full amount of leave, the first workweek may not contain a full week’s worth of benefits. However, if this happens, your last workweek will contain the remaining amount of benefits. Regardless of when you start your leave period, if you are seeking the full amount of leave, you will receive the full amount of benefits for all twelve weeks.

Example. Let's take a 5-day, full-time Monday through Friday workweek schedule. In this scenario, if you took 12 weeks of parental leave that started on a Thursday, you would receive 40% or 2/5 (two-fifths) of your weekly benefit amount for the first week, followed by 11 full weeks of Paid Family Leave benefits. You would then receive 60% or 3/5 (three-fifths) of your weekly benefit amount the last week.



Rules about Working While on Leave

When receiving benefits on a continuous leave schedule, you are not allowed to earn any income from working at your regular job during any of the weeks for which you are receiving Paid Family Leave benefits (except for the first and last weeks, if they are not full weeks). You must make sure that you are not working and receiving income for performing that work.

Answering a stray work email or even going in to the office for a quick visit to have your coworkers meet your newborn baby while you are out on leave are not necessarily examples of violating this rule. This is because, even though these could in some ways be considered “work,” you are not receiving income from your employer for performing these actions.

Also, some employees receive paid-leave benefits from their employers such as maternity or paternity leave, temporary disability pay, or sick pay. Receiving these kinds of benefits does not necessarily violate the rule on receiving income for working, either. As long as you are receiving these kinds of income from your employer due to the fact that you are out on leave and are definitely not performing work in order to receive these benefits, then you are allowed to receive them. For more information on receiving income and performing work while receiving Paid Family Leave benefits, see Chapter 5.



Part-Time Leave

You can choose to receive your Paid Family Leave benefits on a part-time leave schedule, called “intermittent leave.” You may choose to do this when you plan to perform work and take leave on different days during the same longer period of time. While receiving intermittent leave benefits, you can go to work on some days during a week and take leave for which Paid Family Leave benefits are payable on other days during that same week. You just cannot work and receive benefits on the same day of the week. You also cannot claim Paid Family Leave benefits for part of a day. OPFL will only pay benefits for full days. There are special rules for calculating your benefit amount when receiving benefits on an intermittent leave schedule, and there are special rules that limit how much you can work during a week you are receiving intermittent leave benefits.

Benefit Amount

When receiving benefits on a part-time (intermittent) leave schedule, your Paid Family Leave benefits are based on a daily benefit amount, which is calculated from your weekly benefit amount. Your daily benefit amount is based on the number of days you regularly worked during your most recent regular workweek. When you apply for Paid Family Leave benefits on an intermittent leave schedule, you will be asked how many days of the week you regularly worked at all of your jobs, even those that may not be covered by Paid Family Leave (see the next section, “Rules about Working and Receiving Benefits”).

Part-Time Benefit Amount Examples

EXAMPLE 1

If you regularly work a five-day workweek, your daily benefit amount on intermittent leave will be $\frac{1}{5}$ (one-fifth) of your Paid Family Leave weekly benefit amount. You would receive this amount for every day in a week you are on leave and are receiving Paid Family Leave benefits. If you are receiving benefits on an intermittent leave schedule and happen to be on leave for a full week due to your qualifying event, you would receive your full weekly benefit amount for that week ($\frac{5}{5}$ (five fifths) of your weekly benefit amount).

EXAMPLE 2

Another example would be if you work at two different part-time jobs. You work four days a week at one of the jobs, which is at an employer in DC who is covered by Paid Family Leave, and three days a week at the other one, which is at an employer in Maryland not covered by Paid Family Leave. You would have to tell OPFL in your application that you work seven days a week for two employers. If you want to receive intermittent leave benefits, your daily benefit amount would be $\frac{1}{7}$ (one-seventh) of your weekly benefit amount. You would not be allowed to work at either the DC or the Maryland employer on any day during which you receive Paid Family Leave benefits.



OPFL asks that you provide your most recent regular workweek as your “regular work schedule.” Understanding that work schedules may change over time, OPFL is looking for the schedule that will be in place during the time period you intend on taking leave from work. It is important to note that we are not taking into account schedules that may change based on holidays, etc. Rather, we are seeking the schedule that reflects your most recent regular week of work. For more information, see the section on “Rules about Working and Receiving Benefits.”



Rules about Working and Receiving Benefits

When receiving Paid Family Leave benefits on a part-time (intermittent) leave schedule, you are not allowed to work and receive benefits on more days than are in your regular workweek.

For example, if you regularly work five days per week, you could receive intermittent Paid Family Leave benefits on three days per week and work the other two days.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PFL	PFL	PFL	

But you would not be allowed to work your regular 5-day workweek on Monday through Friday and then receive 2 days of Paid Family Leave benefits on Saturday and Sunday because then you would be working and receiving benefits on 7 days per week when your regular workweek is only 5 days.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
X	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	X

This rule applies even to employees who have work schedules that may change often from week to week. If you work three days on some weeks, five days other weeks, and seven days other weeks, you would have to pick one of those schedules to be your “regular” workweek while receiving intermittent Paid Family Leave benefits. If your work schedule changes during the period you are receiving Paid Family Leave benefits, you are allowed to tell OPFL that your schedule has changed and ask OPFL to change your regular workweek for your Paid Family Leave benefits. You are allowed to change your regular workweek one time per month during your claim. See the next section, “Changes in Your Work Schedule.”

The reason you cannot work and receive Paid Family Leave benefits on more days during a week than are in your regular workweek is because Paid Family Leave benefits are supposed to help you during times when you miss work due to your qualifying event. If you are able to change your work schedule around in order to take care of your qualifying event, then you do not need Paid Family Leave. Paid Family Leave benefits are for when you need to reduce the amount of time you can spend at work in order to take care of a qualifying event.

When receiving Paid Family Leave benefits on a part-time (intermittent) leave schedule, you are not allowed to work and receive benefits on more days during a week than are in your regular workweek.

Changes in Your Work Schedule

Part-time (intermittent) Paid Family Leave benefits can last for many calendar weeks in some cases. During this time, your work schedule may change because your employer has different needs or you simply want to make a change in your employment. If this happens, you are allowed to change your regular workweek with OPFL. To do this, you can use the online portal where you applied for benefits, or contact OPFL by email or phone. You are allowed to change your regular workweek with OPFL one time per month, which means once every four weeks, during your claim.

If you change your regular workweek, your daily benefit amount will change and so will the limit on the number of days you can receive Paid Family Leave benefits during your claim. However, the total dollar amount of benefits you could receive during your claim will not change.



Changing Your Leave Schedule

When you first applied for benefits, you had to tell OPFL the dates for which you wanted to receive Paid Family Leave benefits. While you are still receiving those benefits on that schedule, you can choose to change the schedule on which you will receive Paid Family Leave benefits in the future. There are three changes you can make to your leave schedule:

1. **From full-time to part-time (continuous leave to intermittent leave)**
2. **From part-time to full-time (intermittent leave to continuous leave)**
3. **From one part-time (intermittent) leave schedule to another part-time (intermittent) leave schedule**

From Full-Time to Part-Time

If you are receiving Paid Family Leave benefits on a full-time (continuous) leave schedule and want to go back to part-time work while still receiving benefits on some days, you can change your Paid Family Leave benefit schedule to do this. You will have to tell OPFL and your employer that you want to change to a part-time (intermittent) leave schedule and you will have to decide which days you will work and which days you will take leave. You will also have to tell OPFL what your regular work schedule is at the time you decide to go on to an intermittent leave schedule. You are allowed to make this change at most once a month, which means once every four weeks.

From Part-Time to Full-Time

If you are on a part-time (intermittent) leave schedule and decide that you need to be off from work completely to care for your qualifying event, you can change to a full-time (continuous) leave schedule. By changing to a continuous leave schedule you will not be allowed to work during any week you receive continuous leave benefits (except for the last week if it is not a full week of leave). You are allowed to make this change at most once a month, which means once every four weeks.



From One Part-Time Leave Schedule to Another

When you first applied for benefits, you had to identify the dates for which you expected to be off from work to care for your qualifying event. If your needs change while you are receiving Paid Family Leave benefits on a part-time (intermittent) leave schedule, you can tell OPFL that you need to change the dates on which you will receive Paid Family Leave benefits. If possible, you should tell OPFL that you want to change the dates of your leave before you take leave for those days. In emergencies, you may be able to receive benefits for dates in the past. If you are receiving benefits for family leave or medical leave, you must have a medical reason for changing the dates of your leave. You may have to give OPFL a form signed by your health care provider showing the dates on which you will need leave. A change in the date of a medical appointment is one reason that you may need to change the date of your leave. Whenever you make a change in your dates of leave, you will have to tell your employer. OPFL will also let your employer know of your changed schedule. Unlike changes from full-time to part-time leave or from part-time to full-time leave, which can be made at most once a month, there is no limit on the number of changes you can make to the days for which intermittent leave benefits are payable.

If the date that you wanted to change is already in the past before you tell OPFL that you want to change the date, you must tell OPFL as soon as possible. If you went to work on a day that you were supposed to receive Paid Family Leave benefits, you will either have to pay those benefits back or have your future Paid Family Leave benefits reduced. If you were off from work on an unscheduled day because something happened related to the qualifying family or medical leave event for which you were approved for intermittent leave benefits, you may be able to receive intermittent leave benefits for that day. You must request benefits from OPFL as soon as possible, and you may have to include a note from a health care provider showing that an incident related to your qualifying event occurred. If you are receiving parental leave benefits, you will not be allowed to receive intermittent leave benefits for unscheduled past dates.



Chapter 5

WHILE RECEIVING BENEFITS

Benefit Payments

Paid Family Leave benefits for which you have been approved will be paid every two weeks. When you applied for benefits, you were given the option to select one of two forms of payment: direct deposit to your bank account or a pre-paid debit card.

What You Can Do While Receiving Benefits

Work Within Limits

In some cases you are allowed to perform limited work while receiving Paid Family Leave benefits. There are two types of limits on the work you can perform:

1. The kind of work
2. The days on which you can do the work

Limits on the *kind* of work

While receiving Paid Family Leave benefits, you are not allowed to earn income by performing your “regular and customary work.” What this means is that on any day you are claiming Paid Family Leave benefits you cannot work at any of the jobs you held in the recent past. By “the recent past,” we mean:

- During any of the five completed calendar quarters before you filed for your current Paid Family Leave benefits
- Any time during the calendar quarter in which you filed for your current Paid Family Leave benefits up to the date on which you filed for benefits
- At any time during your open Paid Family Leave claim that you request changes to the length of leave or the leave schedule (see the section below on “Making Changes to Your Claim”)

There is no limitation on working at a job that is not your “regular and customary work.”

Limits on *times* you can work

If you are receiving benefits on a full-time (continuous) leave schedule, you are not allowed to earn income by performing your regular work during any part of the weeks that you are claiming Paid Family Leave benefits. The only exception to this would be if the first and last weeks are not full weeks (see the section on “Full-Time Leave” in Chapter 4).

If you are receiving benefits on a part-time (intermittent) leave schedule, you are allowed to perform regular work on days for which you are not claiming Paid Family Leave benefits. However, you cannot work on any day for which you are claiming Paid Family Leave benefits. You cannot claim Paid Family Leave benefits for part of a day. OPFL will only pay benefits for full days.



What Exactly Is “Work”?

In order to break the rule about working on a day for which you are receiving Paid Family Leave benefits, you would have to do 2 things:

1. Work at your regular job
- AND
2. Get paid for working at your regular job

If you answer a stray work email, take a phone call from a colleague, ask your HR Department a question, or even go in to the office to say hi while you are out on leave, you are not necessarily breaking the rule. This is because, even though these could in some ways be considered “work,” you are not receiving income from your employer for performing them. Similarly, some employees receive paid-leave benefits from their employers such as maternity or paternity leave, temporary disability pay, or sick pay. But just receiving these benefits does not necessarily violate the rule either. This is because, even though you are receiving payment from your employer, you are not receiving this income because you did work. As long as you are receiving these kinds of income from your employer due to the fact that you are out on leave and are definitely not performing work, then you are allowed to receive them.

Receiving Certain Other Benefits

While receiving Paid Family Leave benefits, you are allowed to receive some other kinds of benefits from other sources. There are limits on some kinds of benefits (see the next section), but most are allowed. For example, you are allowed to receive the following types of benefits while claiming Paid Family Leave benefits:

- Short-term disability insurance paid by your employer's insurance company
- Short-term disability insurance paid by your employer directly
- Short-term disability insurance paid by another source, such as your own insurance company
- Maternity leave paid by your employer directly or your employer's insurance company
- Paternity leave paid by your employer directly or your employer's insurance company
- Sick leave paid under your employer's regular sick leave plan for employees
- Sick leave paid by your employer's insurance company
- Sick leave paid by your employer that is required to be provided to you by another law such as the District of Columbia Accrued Sick and Safe Leave Act (ASSLA)
- Vacation time or other paid time off (PTO) paid by your employer

Although OPFL does not stop you from receiving these benefits, you should check with the company that is providing these benefits to you to make sure that receiving Paid Family Leave benefits does not break one of their rules for receiving their benefits.

What You Cannot Do While Receiving Benefits

Work at Your Regular Job

As explained in the section above, you are not allowed to earn income by performing your "regular and customary work" while receiving Paid Family Leave benefits. Please see the section above for these rules.

What if I made a mistake?

If you worked at your regular job on a day you were supposed to receive Paid Family Leave benefits, you should tell OPFL right away. You will have to repay the benefits for the days you worked, or you will have your future Paid Family Leave benefits reduced by that amount. You can contact OPFL using the online portal or by phone.

Receiving Some Kinds of Other Benefits

While there are many kinds of benefits that you are allowed to receive while claiming Paid Family Leave benefits (see section on previous page), other kinds are not allowed. The kinds of benefits that you are not allowed to receive at the same time as Paid Family Leave benefits are:

- Long-term disability benefits
- Unemployment compensation benefits

Long-term disability benefits are those that are paid from a disability plan that replaces your lost wages due to your own disability. Only plans whose maximum allowable duration of benefits is 24 months or longer are considered "long-term" disability plans.

Unemployment compensation benefits include those paid by DC.

If you are receiving either one of these kinds of benefits, you must tell OPFL right away.

Wrongfully Receiving Paid Family Leave Benefits

The purpose of Paid Family Leave benefits is to give you time away from work to take care of a qualifying event. While receiving benefits, you should take the time to do what needs to be done for your qualifying event. If you are receiving benefits for a medical leave event, you are either unable to work, attend school, or perform activities of daily living, or are attending medical appointments related to your qualifying event. If you are receiving benefits for a family leave event, you are doing so in order to provide care or companionship to a family member with a serious health condition. If your situation is otherwise, you may not be allowed to receive Paid Family Leave benefits. If you believe your qualifying event has ended while you are receiving Paid Family Leave benefits, you should contact OPFL right away and ask to end your benefits.



Making Changes To Your Claim

While receiving Paid Family Leave benefits, you may need to make changes to your claim. There are three types of changes you can make to your Paid Family Leave claim:

1. [Request to change how long the benefits will last](#)
2. [Request to change the leave schedule](#)

Changes to the Length of Leave

Some things may happen during your Paid Family Leave claim that cause you to need more or less leave than you at first thought. Medical conditions may worsen or improve, or a family member may need more or less care. You can request that OPFL change the length of your leave claim to meet your needs. If you are receiving Paid Family Leave benefits for a medical or family leave event, you may need to send OPFL new medical forms from a health care provider showing that more leave is needed. If OPFL approves your request for longer or shorter leave, OPFL will also tell your employer about your new leave length.

If you are approved for a different length of leave during your claim, any work that you did between the date of your application for benefits and the date you were approved for a different length of leave will be considered “regular and customary” work for you. You will not be able to perform this work on the same day as you are receiving Paid Family Leave benefits. See the section “What You Cannot Do While Receiving Benefits” on page 44.

Changes to Your Leave Schedule

You may need to change the days or weeks on which you will claim Paid Family Leave benefits based on changes in your schedule. You can request that OPFL change your leave schedule. See the section on “Changing Your Leave Schedule” in Chapter 4. If OPFL approves your request for a different leave schedule, OPFL will also tell your employer about your new schedule.

If you are approved for a different leave schedule during your claim, any work that you did between the date of your application for benefits and the date you were approved for a different leave schedule will be considered “regular and customary” work for you. You will not be able to perform this work on the same day as you are receiving Paid Family Leave benefits. See the section “What You Cannot Do While Receiving Benefits” on page 44.

Job Protection

Receiving Paid Family Leave benefits does not mean that your job is protected while you are out on leave. Unlike some other laws dealing with leave from work, the Paid Family Leave program does not make sure that you can return to your job after your Paid Family Leave benefits end. However, your leave from work for an event that qualifies for Paid Family Leave may be covered by another law that does make sure you can return to your job after leave. The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) and the District of Columbia Family and Medical Leave Act (DCFMLA) both protect employees from harmful employment actions while they are taking leave from work for a qualifying reason. If the leave for which you are receiving Paid Family Leave benefits qualifies for either FMLA or DCFMLA or both, you may be protected by those other laws while receiving Paid Family Leave benefits. For information on qualifying for FMLA, you can contact the U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division at www.dol.gov/whd/workers.htm For information on qualifying for DCFMLA, you can contact DC's Office of Human Rights at www.ohr.dc.gov.

Although the Paid Family Leave program does not make sure that you can return to your job after taking leave, you are protected against certain actions taken by your employer that may affect your employment when those actions were taken because you received Paid Family Leave benefits. When these actions are harmful to you, they are called "retaliation." If you believe you have been retaliated against because you received Paid Family Leave benefits, you can contact DC's Office of Human Rights to file a discrimination complaint at www.ohr.dc.gov/service/file-discrimination-complaint. Also see Chapter 6, "Appeals and Disputes."



Chapter 6

APPEALS AND DISPUTES

If You Disagree with OPFL'S Decision

If you disagree with a decision OPFL has made about your claim, you can ask for the decision to be reviewed. You can request a review on almost all matters that are related to your claim including:

- Your weekly benefit amount
- The length of leave approved by OPFL
- The dates of leave approved by OPFL
- OPFL's denial of your claim

If you want to have any of these things about your claim reviewed, you can request one of two types of review:

1. An administrative appeal with the Office of Paid Family Leave
2. An appeal with the District of Columbia's Office of Administrative Hearings

These two review options will be explained to you in every letter sent to you from OPFL regarding a decision OPFL has made about your claim. If you want to request either type of appeal, you can follow the instructions and timelines that are outlined in the letter.



Notes

[illegible]

Notes

[illegible]

Notes

[illegible]

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