

Title 49

LABOR REGULATIONS

Chapters

- 49.04 Apprenticeship.
- 49.08 Arbitration of disputes.
- 49.12 Industrial welfare.
- 49.17 Washington industrial safety and health act.
- 49.19 Safety—Health care settings.
- 49.22 Safety—Crime prevention.
- 49.24 Health and safety—Underground workers.
- 49.26 Health and safety—Asbestos.
- 49.28 Hours of labor.
- 49.30 Agricultural labor.
- 49.32 Injunctions in labor disputes.
- 49.36 Labor unions.
- 49.38 Theatrical enterprises.
- 49.39 Symphony musicians.
- 49.40 Seasonal labor.
- 49.44 Violations—Prohibited practices.
- 49.46 Minimum wage requirements and labor standards.
- 49.48 Wages—Payment—Collection.
- 49.52 Wages—Deductions—Contributions—Rebates.
- 49.56 Wages—Priorities—Preferences.
- 49.58 Washington equal pay and opportunities act.
- 49.60 Discrimination—Human rights commission.
- 49.62 Noncompetition covenants.
- 49.64 Employee benefit plans.
- 49.66 Health care activities.
- 49.70 Worker and community right to know act.
- 49.74 Affirmative action.
- 49.76 Domestic violence leave.
- 49.77 Military family leave act.
- 49.80 High hazard facilities—Workforce.
- 49.90 Sensory disabilities.
- 49.94 Job applicants—Criminal records.
- 49.95 Long-term care workers.

Reviser's note: Throughout this title, "director of labor and industries" has been substituted for "commissioner of labor," such office having been abolished by the administrative code of 1921 (1921 c 7 §§ 3, 80, and 135).

Apprentices to be paid prevailing wage on public works: RCW 39.12.021.

Collective bargaining with employees of city-owned utilities: RCW 35.22.350.

Community renewal law: Chapter 35.81 RCW.

Department of labor and industries: Chapter 43.22 RCW.

Elevators, lifting devices and moving walks: Chapter 70.87 RCW.

Employee benefit plans when private utility acquired: RCW 54.04.130.

Employment agencies: Chapter 19.31 RCW.

Industrial products of prisoners: RCW 72.01.150, chapter 72.60 RCW.

Job protection for members of state militia: RCW 38.40.050.

Labor and employment of prisoners: Chapter 72.64 RCW.

Lien of employees for contributions to benefit plans: Chapter 60.76 RCW.

Marine employees—Public employment relations: Chapter 47.64 RCW.

Occupational and environmental research facility at University of Washington: RCW 28B.20.450 through 28B.20.458.

Public employees' collective bargaining, arbitration of disputes: RCW 41.56.100.

Public employment: Title 41 RCW.

Sheriff's office, civil service: Chapter 41.14 RCW.

Unemployment compensation: Title 50 RCW.

Unfair practices—Consumer protection—Act does not impair labor organizations: RCW 19.86.070.

Workers' compensation: Title 51 RCW.

Chapter 49.04 RCW APPRENTICESHIP

Sections

- 49.04.010 Regulatory apprenticeship council created—Composition—Terms—Compensation—Duties.
- 49.04.030 Supervisor of apprenticeship—Duties.
- 49.04.035 Supervisor of apprenticeship—Compliance verification.
- 49.04.040 Apprenticeship committees—Composition—Duties.
- 49.04.050 Apprenticeship program standards.
- 49.04.060 Apprenticeship agreements.
- 49.04.065 Decisions of apprenticeship council—Appeal to director of labor and industries—Judicial appeal.
- 49.04.070 Limitation.
- 49.04.080 On-the-job training agreements and projects—Supervisor to promote.
- 49.04.090 On-the-job training agreements and projects—Agreements with federal agencies.
- 49.04.100 Apprenticeship programs—Civil rights act advancement.
- 49.04.110 Woman and racial minority representation in apprenticeship programs—Noncompliance.
- 49.04.120 Woman and racial minority representation—Community colleges, vocational, or high schools to enlist woman and racial minority representation in apprenticeship programs.
- 49.04.130 Woman and racial minority representation—Employer and employee organizations, apprenticeship council and committees, etc., to enlist woman and racial minority representation in apprenticeship programs.
- 49.04.141 Transportation opportunities—Report.
- 49.04.150 Associate degree pathway.
- 49.04.160 Student opportunities—Findings.
- 49.04.170 Student opportunities—Centers of excellence, colleges to provide information.
- 49.04.180 Student opportunities—Educational outreach program—Appropriate activities.
- 49.04.190 Student opportunities—Building and construction-related apprenticeships—Grants—Report.
- 49.04.200 Apprenticeship programs for energy audits and energy efficiency services—Prioritization of workforce training programs—Outreach efforts.
- 49.04.210 Aerospace workforce council created—Duties—Composition.
- 49.04.220 Aerospace apprenticeship utilization rate—Requirements—Reporting.
- 49.04.910 Chapter not affected by certain laws against discrimination in employment because of age.

Apprenticeship agreements, inmates of state school for girls (Maple Lane school): RCW 72.20.090.

Child labor: RCW 26.28.060, 26.28.070.

49.04.010 Regulatory apprenticeship council created—Composition—Terms—Compensation—Duties.

(1) The department of labor and industries is the agency with responsibility and accountability for apprenticeship within the state for federal purposes. The director of labor and industries shall appoint a regulatory apprenticeship council, composed of three representatives each from employer and employee organizations, respectively. The terms of office of the members of the apprenticeship council first appointed by the director of labor and industries shall be as follows: One

representative each of employers and employees shall be appointed for one year, two years, and three years, respectively. Thereafter, each member shall be appointed for a term of three years. The director of labor and industries shall also appoint a public member to the apprenticeship council for a three-year term. Each member shall hold office until a successor is appointed and has qualified and any vacancy shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired portion of the term. A designated representative from each of the following: The workforce training and education coordinating board, state board for community and technical colleges, employment security department, and United States department of labor, apprenticeship, training, employer, and labor services, shall be ex officio members of the apprenticeship council. Ex officio members shall have no vote. Each member of the council, not otherwise compensated by public moneys, shall be reimbursed for travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 and shall be compensated in accordance with RCW 43.03.240.

(2) The apprenticeship council is authorized to approve apprenticeship programs, and establish apprenticeship program standards as rules, including requirements for apprentice-related and supplemental instruction, coordination of instruction with job experiences, and instructor qualifications. The council shall consider recommendations from the state board for community and technical colleges on matters of apprentice-related and supplemental instruction, coordination of instruction with job experiences, and instructor qualifications. The rules for apprenticeship instructor qualifications shall either be by reference or reasonably similar to the applicable requirements established by or pursuant to chapter 28B.50 RCW. The director is authorized to adopt rules as may be necessary to carry out the intent and purposes of this chapter, after consultation with the council and receiving the council's recommendations, including a procedure to resolve an impasse should a tie vote of the council occur, and perform such other duties as are hereinafter imposed.

(3) Not less than once a year the apprenticeship council shall make a report to the director of labor and industries of its activities and findings which shall be available to the public. [2011 1st sp.s. c 21 § 22; 2011 c 308 § 1; 2001 c 204 § 1; 1984 c 287 § 97; 1982 1st ex.s. c 39 § 2; 1979 ex.s. c 37 § 1; 1977 c 75 § 72; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 34 § 143; 1967 c 6 § 1; 1961 c 114 § 1; 1941 c 231 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7614-3. Formerly RCW 49.04.010 and 49.04.020.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2011 c 308 § 1 and by 2011 1st sp.s. c 21 § 22, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 21: See note following RCW 72.23.025.

Legislative findings—Severability—Effective date—1984 c 287: See notes following RCW 43.03.220.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.04.030 Supervisor of apprenticeship—Duties.

The director of labor and industries shall appoint and deputize an assistant director to be known as the supervisor of apprenticeship. Under the supervision of the director of labor and industries and with the advice and guidance of the apprenticeship council, the supervisor shall: (1) Encourage

and promote apprenticeship programs conforming to the standards established under this chapter, and in harmony with the policies of the United States department of labor; (2) act as secretary of the apprenticeship council and of state apprenticeship committees; (3) when authorized by the apprenticeship council, register apprenticeship agreements that are in the best interests of the apprentice and conform with standards established under this chapter; (4) keep a record of apprenticeship agreements and upon successful completion issue certificates of completion of apprenticeship; (5) when authorized by the council, terminate or cancel any apprenticeship agreements in accordance with the provisions of the agreements; and (6) conduct reviews for compliance with this chapter, rules established under this chapter, and 29 C.F.R. Parts 29 and 30.

The supervisor may act to bring about the settlement of differences arising out of the apprenticeship agreement where such differences cannot be adjusted locally. The director of labor and industries is authorized to appoint such other personnel as may be necessary to aid the supervisor of apprenticeship in the execution of the supervisor's functions under this chapter. [2011 c 308 § 2; 2001 c 204 § 2; 1979 ex.s. c 37 § 2; 1961 c 114 § 2; 1941 c 231 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7614-4.]

Rehabilitation services for individuals with disabilities: Chapter 74.29 RCW.

49.04.035 Supervisor of apprenticeship—Compliance verification. (1) In addition to the duties established under RCW 49.04.030, the supervisor of apprenticeship must verify compliance by contractors, subcontractors, and awarding agencies of apprenticeship utilization requirements. The supervisor may coordinate with the department of enterprise services, the state department of transportation, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, and any other appropriate agency or organization to assist in tracking compliance.

(2) Compliance information must be made available to the apprenticeship council and must be used to determine compliance for purposes of RCW 39.04.350 and 39.12.055.

(3) The director of labor and industries must adopt rules to implement this section. [2018 c 244 § 2.]

Effective date—2018 c 244: See note following RCW 39.04.320.

49.04.040 Apprenticeship committees—Composition—Duties. Upon July 22, 2001, all newly approved apprenticeship programs must be represented by either a unilateral or joint apprenticeship committee. Apprenticeship committees must conform to this chapter, the rules adopted under this chapter, and 29 C.F.R. Parts 29 and 30 and must be approved by the apprenticeship council. Such apprenticeship committees shall be composed of an equal number of employer and employee representatives who may be chosen:

(1) From names submitted by the respective local or state employer and employee organizations served by the apprenticeship committee; or

(2) In a manner which selects representatives of management and nonmanagement served by the apprenticeship committee. The council may act as the apprentice representative when the council determines there is no feasible method to choose nonmanagement representatives.

Apprenticeship committees shall devise standards for apprenticeship programs and operate such programs in accordance with the standards established by this chapter and by rules adopted under this chapter. The council and supervisor may provide aid and technical assistance to apprenticeship program sponsors and applicants, or potential applicants. [2011 c 308 § 3; 2001 c 204 § 3; 1941 c 231 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7614-5.]

49.04.050 Apprenticeship program standards. To be eligible for registration, apprenticeship program standards must conform to the rules adopted under this chapter. [2011 c 308 § 4; 2001 c 204 § 4; 1979 ex.s. c 37 § 3; 1961 c 114 § 3; 1941 c 231 § 4; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7614-6.]

49.04.060 Apprenticeship agreements. For the purposes of this chapter an apprenticeship agreement is a written agreement between an apprentice and either the apprentice's program sponsor, or an apprenticeship committee acting as agent for a program sponsor, containing the terms and conditions of the employment and training of the apprentice. [2011 c 308 § 5; 2001 c 204 § 5; 1941 c 231 § 5; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7614-7.]

49.04.065 Decisions of apprenticeship council—Appeal to director of labor and industries—Judicial appeal. (1) Any decision of the apprenticeship council affecting registration and oversight of apprenticeship programs and agreements for federal purposes may be appealed to the director of labor and industries by filing a notice of appeal with the director within thirty days of the apprenticeship council's written decision. Any decision of the council affecting registration and oversight of apprenticeship programs and agreements for federal purposes not appealed within thirty days is final and binding, and not subject to further appeal.

(2) Upon receipt of a notice of appeal, the director or designee shall review the record created by the council and shall issue a written determination including his or her findings. A judicial appeal from the director's determination may be taken in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW.

(3) Orders that are not appealed within the time period specified in this section and chapter 34.05 RCW are final and binding, and not subject to further appeal. [2011 c 308 § 6.]

49.04.070 Limitation. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to a person, firm, corporation or craft only after such person, firm, corporation or craft has voluntarily elected to conform with its provisions. [1941 c 231 § 6; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7614-8.]

49.04.080 On-the-job training agreements and projects—Supervisor to promote. Under the supervision of the director of labor and industries and with the advice and guidance of the apprenticeship council, the supervisor of apprenticeship shall encourage and promote the making of such other types of on-the-job training agreements and projects, in addition to apprenticeship agreements, as the supervisor shall find meritorious. [2001 c 204 § 6; 1963 c 172 § 1.]

(2020 Ed.)

49.04.090 On-the-job training agreements and projects—Agreements with federal agencies. The director of labor and industries shall have authority to enter into and perform, through the supervisor of apprenticeship, agreements with appropriate federal departments or agencies for the development, administration and servicing of on-the-job training projects. Further, the director of labor and industries, through the supervisor of apprenticeship, shall have power to receive and administer funds provided by the federal government for such purposes. [1963 c 172 § 2.]

49.04.100 Apprenticeship programs—Civil rights act advancement. As provided by the rules adopted by the apprenticeship council, apprenticeship programs entered into under authority of this chapter with five or more apprentices shall conform with 29 C.F.R. Part 30 to the extent required by federal law while advancing the nondiscriminatory principles of the Washington state civil rights act, RCW 49.60.400. [2001 c 204 § 7; 1995 c 67 § 7; 1990 c 72 § 1; 1985 c 6 § 17; 1969 ex.s. c 183 § 2.]

Purpose—Construction—1990 c 72; 1969 ex.s. c 183: "It is the policy of the legislature and the purpose of this act to provide every citizen in this state a reasonable opportunity to enjoy employment and other associated rights, benefits, privileges, and to help women and racial minorities realize in a greater measure the goals upon which this nation and this state were founded. All the provisions of this act shall be liberally construed to achieve these ends, and administered and enforced with a view to carry out the above declaration of policy." [1990 c 72 § 5; 1969 ex.s. c 183 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.04.110 Woman and racial minority representation in apprenticeship programs—Noncompliance. When it shall appear to the department of labor and industries that any apprenticeship program referred to in RCW 49.04.100 has failed to comply with the woman or racial minority representation requirement hereinabove in such section referred to by January 1, 1970, which fact shall be determined by reports the department may request or in such other manner as it shall see fit, then the same shall be deemed prima facie evidence of noncompliance with RCW 49.04.100 through 49.04.130 and thereafter no state funds or facilities shall be expended upon such program: PROVIDED, That prior to such withdrawal of funds evidence shall be received and state funds or facilities shall not be denied if there is a showing of a genuine effort to comply with the provisions of RCW 49.04.100 through 49.04.130 as to entrance of women and racial minorities into the program. The director shall notify the appropriate federal authorities if there is noncompliance with the woman and racial minority representation qualification under any apprenticeship program as provided for in RCW 49.04.100 through 49.04.130. [1990 c 72 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 183 § 3.]

49.04.120 Woman and racial minority representation—Community colleges, vocational, or high schools to enlist woman and racial minority representation in apprenticeship programs. Every community college, vocational school, or high school carrying on a program of vocational education shall make every effort to enlist woman and racial minority representation in the apprenticeship programs within the state and are authorized to carry out such purpose in such ways as they shall see fit. [1990 c 72 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 183 § 4.]

49.04.130 Woman and racial minority representation—Employer and employee organizations, apprenticeship council and committees, etc., to enlist woman and racial minority representation in apprenticeship programs. Every employer and employee organization as well as the apprenticeship council and local and state apprenticeship committees and vocational schools shall make every effort to enlist woman and racial minority representation in the apprenticeship programs of the state and shall be aided therein by the department of labor and industries insofar as such department may be able to so do without undue interference with its other powers and duties. In addition, the legislature, in fulfillment of the public welfare, mandates those involved in apprenticeship training with the responsibility of making every effort to see that woman and racial minority representatives in such programs pursue the same to a successful conclusion. [1990 c 72 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 183 § 5.]

49.04.141 Transportation opportunities—Report. The apprenticeship council shall work with the department of transportation, local transportation jurisdictions, local and statewide joint apprenticeships, other apprenticeship programs, representatives of labor and business organizations with interest and expertise in the transportation workforce, and representatives of the state's universities and community and vocational colleges to establish technical apprenticeship opportunities specific to the needs of transportation. The council shall issue a report of findings and recommendations to the transportation committees of the legislature by December 1, 2003. The report must include, but not be limited to, findings and recommendations regarding the establishment of transportation technical training programs within the community and vocational college system and in the state universities. [2003 c 363 § 202.]

Findings—Intent—2003 c 363 §§ 201 through 206: "(1) The legislature finds that a skilled technical workforce is necessary for maintaining, preserving, and improving Washington's transportation system. The Blue Ribbon Commission on Transportation found that state and local transportation agencies are showing signs of a workforce that is insufficiently skilled to operate the transportation system at its highest level. Sections 201 through 206 of this act are intended to explore methods for fostering a stronger industry in transportation planning and engineering.

(2) It is the intent of the legislature that the state prevailing wage process operate efficiently, that the process allow contractors and workers to be paid promptly, and that new technologies and innovative outreach methods be used to enhance wage surveys in order to better reflect current wages in counties across the state.

(3) The legislature finds that in order to enhance the prevailing wage process it is appropriate for all intent and affidavit fees paid by contractors be dedicated to the sole purpose of administering the state prevailing wage program.

(4) To accomplish the intent of this section and in order to enhance the response of businesses and labor representatives to the prevailing wage survey process, the department of labor and industries shall undertake the following activities:

(a) Establish a goal of conducting surveys for each trade every three years;

(b) Actively promote increased response rates from all survey recipients in every county both urban and rural. The department shall provide public education and technical assistance to businesses, labor representatives, and public agencies in order to promote a better understanding of prevailing wage laws and increased participation in the prevailing wage survey process;

(c) Actively work with businesses, labor representatives, public agencies, and others to ensure the integrity of information used in the development of prevailing wage rates, and ensure uniform compliance with requirements of sections 201 through 206 of this act;

(d) Maintain a timely processing of intents and affidavits, with a target processing time no greater than seven working days from receipt of completed forms;

(e) Develop and implement electronic processing of intents and affidavits and promote the efficient and effective use of technology to improve the services provided by the prevailing wage program." [2003 c 363 § 201.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.04.150 Associate degree pathway. (1) An apprenticeship committee may recommend to its community or technical college partner or partners that an associate degree pathway be developed for the committee's program.

(2) In consultation with the state board for community and technical colleges, the apprenticeship committee and the college or colleges involved with the program shall consider the extent apprentices in the program are likely to pursue an associate degree and the extent a pathway could reduce redundancy of course requirements between the apprenticeship and a degree.

(3) If the apprenticeship committee and the college or colleges involved with the program determine that a pathway would be beneficial for apprentices and assist them in obtaining an associate degree, the apprenticeship committee may request that a pathway be established as provided in RCW 28B.50.890. [2003 c 128 § 2.]

Findings—2003 c 128: "The legislature finds that:

(1) Apprenticeships are very rigorous and highly structured programs with specific academic and work training requirements;

(2) There is a misperception that apprenticeships are only for noncollege bound students; and

(3) The state should expand opportunities for individuals to progress from an apprenticeship to college by creating pathways that build on the apprenticeship experience and permit apprentices to earn an associate degree." [2003 c 128 § 1.]

49.04.160 Student opportunities—Findings. (1) The legislature finds that it is in the public interest of the state to encourage and facilitate the formation of cooperative relationships between business and labor and educational institutions that provide for the development and expansion of programs of educational skills training consistent with employment needs.

(2) Further, the legislature finds that it is in the state's interest to make students aware of the educational training programs and career employment opportunities.

(3) Therefore, the following shall be implemented to expand opportunities for secondary school students to prepare for technical careers and related apprenticeships:

(a) Centers of excellence and other colleges with a high density of apprenticeship programs shall act as brokers of relevant information and resources as provided for in RCW 49.04.170;

(b) An educational outreach program coordinated by the Washington state apprenticeship and training council as provided for in RCW 49.04.180; and

(c) The development of direct-entry programs for graduating secondary students, approved and overseen by the Washington state apprenticeship and training council as provided for in RCW 49.04.190. [2006 c 161 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.04.170 Student opportunities—Centers of excellence, colleges to provide information. (1) Centers of excellence, as designated by the state board for community and technical colleges, and other colleges identified by the state board for community and technical colleges in consultation with the Washington state apprenticeship and training council as having a high density of apprenticeship programs, shall act as a broker of relevant information and resources on available grants, scholarship opportunities, job openings, and industries of growth.

(2) The Washington state apprenticeship and training council, in conjunction with the office of the superintendent of public instruction, shall aid all local school districts in meeting the goals of chapter 161, Laws of 2006. [2006 c 161 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.04.180 Student opportunities—Educational outreach program—Appropriate activities. (1) Within existing resources, the Washington state apprenticeship and training council, in conjunction with individual state-approved apprenticeship training programs and the office of the superintendent of public instruction, shall lead and coordinate an educational outreach program for middle and secondary school students, parents, and educators about apprenticeship and career opportunities and communicate workforce projections to the office of the superintendent of public instruction for distribution to all local school districts.

(2) Appropriate activities of the Washington state apprenticeship and training council under this section include assistance with curriculum development, the establishment of practical learning opportunities for students, and seeking the advice and participation of industry and labor interests. [2006 c 161 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.04.190 Student opportunities—Building and construction-related apprenticeships—Grants—Report. (1) Within existing resources, the Washington state apprenticeship and training council shall approve and oversee direct-entry programs for graduating secondary students into building and construction-related apprenticeships by:

(a) Assisting individual school districts in using and leveraging existing resources; and

(b) Developing guidelines, including guidelines that ensure that graduating secondary school students will receive appropriate education and training and will have the opportunity to transition to local apprenticeship programs. The guidelines must be developed with input from apprenticeship coordinators, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the state board for community and technical colleges, the workforce training and education coordinating board, and other interested stakeholders for direct-entry programs.

(2) The Washington state apprenticeship and training council shall award up to ten incentive grants for the 2006-07 school year, based on guidelines established under subsection (1)(b) of this section, to school districts statewide solely for personnel to negotiate and implement agreements with local apprenticeship programs based upon state apprenticeship use requirements, as described in RCW 39.04.320, to accept

(2020 Ed.)

graduating secondary school students with appropriate training into apprenticeship programs. The council shall make every effort to award the grants evenly across the state.

(3) For any year in which grants are awarded in accordance with this section, the Washington state apprenticeship and training council shall provide a report to the governor and the education and commerce and labor committees of the legislature. The report shall include:

(a) The guidelines established under subsection (1)(b) of this section;

(b) The names of the school districts receiving incentive grants under subsection (2) of this section;

(c) The results of negotiations between school districts receiving incentive grants and local apprenticeship programs;

(d) A list of apprenticeship programs that have agreed, pursuant to negotiated agreements, to accept qualified graduating secondary students; and

(e) The number of qualified graduating secondary students entering into apprenticeship programs each year through direct-entry programs. [2016 c 197 § 5; 2006 c 161 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.04.200 Apprenticeship programs for energy audits and energy efficiency services—Prioritization of workforce training programs—Outreach efforts. (1) The council must evaluate the potential of existing apprenticeship and training programs that would produce workers with the skills needed to conduct energy audits and provide energy efficiency services and deliver its findings to the *department of community, trade, and economic development, the **leadership team, and the appropriate committees of the legislature as soon as possible, but no later than January 18, 2010.

(2) The council may prioritize workforce training programs that lead to apprenticeship programs in green economy jobs. For purposes of this section, green economy jobs include those in the primary industries of a green economy, including clean energy, the forestry industry, high-efficiency building, green transportation, and environmental protection. Prioritization efforts may include but are not limited to: (a) Prioritization of the use of high employer-demand funding for workforce training programs in green economy jobs; (b) increased outreach efforts to public utilities, education, labor, government, and private industry to develop tailored, green job training programs; and (c) increased outreach efforts to target populations. Outreach efforts shall be conducted in partnership with local workforce development councils.

(3) The definitions in RCW 43.330.010 apply to this section. [2009 c 536 § 12.]

Reviser's note: *(1) The "department of community, trade, and economic development" was renamed the "department of commerce" by 2009 c 565.

***(2) The leadership team was created in 2009 c 536 § 3, which was vetoed.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.04.210 Aerospace workforce council created—Duties—Composition. (1) An aerospace workforce council is created in the department of labor and industries to establish a framework for apprenticeship utilization reporting and to establish efficient pathways to achieve targets required

[Title 49 RCW—page 5]

under RCW 49.04.220. Beginning in calendar year 2020, the council must:

(a) Meet at least twice per year until the apprenticeship utilization levels in RCW 49.04.220 are achieved;

(b) Monitor the progress of a significant commercial airplane manufacturer, as defined in RCW 49.04.220, and the aerospace industry as a whole in achieving the apprenticeship utilization levels established in RCW 49.04.220;

(c) Report to the legislature by December 1, 2023, on the apprenticeship utilization rate across the aerospace industry and include any recommendations implementing the intent of chapter 165, Laws of 2020, including policy changes needed to expand upon early success of apprenticeship utilization if reached before the date set forth in RCW 49.04.220.

(2) The council must consist of fourteen members, appointed by the governor:

(a) One member must be appointed from each of the two largest aerospace labor organizations in Washington;

(b) Two members must be from a Washington aerospace industry business, only one of which must be from a significant commercial airplane manufacturer;

(c) Two members must be from nonprofit entities engaged in workforce training for the aerospace industry;

(d) One representative from the governor's office;

(e) One representative from the workforce training and education coordinating board;

(f) The state trade representative or the representative's designee;

(g) The director of the department of labor and industries, or the director's designee;

(h) One member from each of the two largest caucuses of the house of representatives, as appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives; and

(i) One member from each of the two largest caucuses of the senate, as appointed by the president of the senate. [2020 c 165 § 5.]

Findings—Intent—Effective date—2020 c 165: See notes following RCW 82.04.2602.

49.04.220 Aerospace apprenticeship utilization rate—Requirements—Reporting. (1) A significant commercial airplane manufacturer receiving the rate of 0.357 percent under RCW 82.04.260(11)(e) is subject to an aerospace apprenticeship utilization rate of one and five-tenths percent of its qualified apprenticeable workforce in Washington by July 1, 2026, or five years after the effective date of the 0.357 percent rate authorized under RCW 82.04.260(11)(e), whichever is later, as determined by the department of labor and industries.

(2) The aerospace industry in Washington, excluding a significant commercial airplane manufacturer, is subject to an aerospace apprenticeship utilization rate of one and five-tenths percent of its qualified apprenticeable workforce in Washington by July 1, 2026, or five years after the effective date of the 0.357 percent rate authorized under RCW 82.04.260(11)(e), whichever is later, as determined by the department of labor and industries.

(3) Aerospace employers must report relevant occupation data related to the qualified apprenticeable workforce to the department of labor and industries.

(4) The department of labor and industries shall report the aerospace apprenticeship utilization rate to the department [of revenue] and the appropriate committees of the legislature annually beginning October 1, 2024.

(5) The department of labor and industries shall determine aerospace apprenticeship utilization rates under this section based on the framework developed under RCW 49.04.210 and using occupational data reported to the department of labor and industries and/or the employment security department. For data reported to the department of labor and industries, the department of labor and industries shall determine the form and manner in which occupational data is reported, consistent with the framework developed under RCW 49.04.210, and may adopt rules to ensure full participation within the industry necessary to implement the requirements of this section. The department of labor and industries, consulting with the department of revenue, may also require additional information on the annual tax performance report under RCW 82.32.534. The department of labor and industries may adopt rules to ensure full participation within the industry and necessary to implement the requirements of this section.

(6) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply.

(a) "Aerospace employer" means any person that qualifies for the rate under RCW 82.04.260(11)(e) with twenty-five or more employees in positions determined to be qualified occupations by the Washington state apprenticeship and training council according to chapter 49.04 RCW directly applicable to the production of commercial aircraft.

(b) "Qualified apprenticeable workforce" means all occupations approved by the Washington state apprenticeship and training council according to chapter 49.04 RCW directly applicable to the production of commercial aircraft.

(c) "Significant commercial airplane manufacturer" means a manufacturer of commercial airplanes with at least fifty thousand full-time employees in Washington as of January 1, 2021. [2020 c 165 § 4.]

Reviser's note: This section was directed to be codified in chapter 51.04 RCW, but placement in chapter 49.04 RCW appears to be more appropriate.

Findings—Intent—Effective date—2020 c 165: See notes following RCW 82.04.2602.

49.04.910 Chapter not affected by certain laws against discrimination in employment because of age. The amendments made by chapter 100, Laws of 1961 shall not be construed as modifying chapter 231, Laws of 1941 as amended, or as applying to any standards established thereunder or employment pursuant to any bona fide agreements entered into thereunder. [1961 c 100 § 6.]

Reviser's note: (1) Chapter 100, Laws of 1961 amended RCW 49.60.180, 49.60.190, 49.60.200 and reenacted RCW 49.60.310 to include age as an element of discrimination, and such chapter added a new section codified as RCW 49.44.090 relating to unfair practices in employment because of age.

(2) Chapter 231, Laws of 1941 is the apprenticeship law codified in chapter 49.04 RCW.

Chapter 49.08 RCW
ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES

Sections

- 49.08.010 Duty of director—Mediation—Board of arbitration selected—Board's findings final.
- 49.08.020 Procedure for arbitration.
- 49.08.030 Service of process.
- 49.08.040 Compensation and travel expenses of arbitrators.
- 49.08.050 Failure to arbitrate—Statement of facts—Publicity.
- 49.08.060 Tender on exhaustion of available funds.

Arbitration, uniform act: Chapter 7.04A RCW.

Collective bargaining with employees of city-owned utilities: RCW 35.22.350.

Marine employees—Public employment relations: Chapter 47.64 RCW.

Supervisor of industrial relations: RCW 43.22.260.

49.08.010 Duty of director—Mediation—Board of arbitration selected—Board's findings final. It shall be the duty of the chair of the public employment relations commission upon application of any employer or employee having differences, as soon as practicable, to visit the location of such differences and to make a careful inquiry into the cause thereof and to advise the respective parties, what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by both to adjust said dispute and should said parties then still fail to agree to a settlement through said chair, then said chair shall endeavor to have said parties consent in writing to submit their differences to a board of arbitrations to be chosen from citizens of the state as follows, to wit: Said employer shall appoint one and said employees acting through a majority, one, and these two shall select a third, these three to constitute the board of arbitration and the findings of said board of arbitration to be final. [2010 c 8 § 12001; 1975 1st ex.s. c 296 § 36; 1903 c 58 § 1; RRS § 7667.]

Public employment relations commission: Chapter 41.58 RCW.

49.08.020 Procedure for arbitration. The proceedings of said board of arbitration shall be held before the chair of the public employment relations commission who shall act as moderator or chair, without the privilege of voting, and who shall keep a record of the proceedings, issue subpoenas and administer oaths to the members of said board, and any witness said board may deem necessary to summon. [2010 c 8 § 12002; 1975 1st ex.s. c 296 § 37; 1903 c 58 § 2; RRS § 7668.]

49.08.030 Service of process. Any notice or process issued by the board herein created, shall be served by any sheriff, coroner or constable to whom the same may be directed, or in whose hands the same may be placed for service. [1903 c 58 § 3; RRS § 7669.]

49.08.040 Compensation and travel expenses of arbitrators. Such arbitrators shall receive five dollars per day for each day actually engaged in such arbitration and travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 as now existing or hereafter amended to be paid upon certificates of the director of labor and industries out of the fund appropriated for the purpose or at the disposal of the department of labor and industries applicable to such expenditure. [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 34 § 144; 1903 c 58 § 4; RRS § 7670.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.08.050 Failure to arbitrate—Statement of facts—Publicity. Upon the failure of the director of labor and industries, in any case, to secure the creation of a board of arbitration, it shall become his or her duty to request a sworn statement from each party to the dispute of the facts upon which their dispute and their reasons for not submitting the same to arbitration are based. Any sworn statement made to the director of labor and industries under this provision shall be for public use and shall be given publicly in such newspapers as desire to use it. [2010 c 8 § 12003; 1903 c 58 § 5; RRS § 7671.]

49.08.060 Tender on exhaustion of available funds. There is hereby appropriated out of the state treasury from funds not otherwise appropriated the sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this chapter. In case the funds herein provided are exhausted and either party to a proposed arbitration shall tender the necessary expenses for conducting said arbitration, then it shall be the duty of the director of labor and industries to request the opposite party to arbitrate such differences in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. [1903 c 58 § 6; RRS § 7672.]

Chapter 49.12 RCW
INDUSTRIAL WELFARE

Sections

- 49.12.005 Definitions.
- 49.12.010 Declaration.
- 49.12.020 Conditions of employment—Wages.
- 49.12.033 Administration and enforcement of chapter by director of labor and industries.
- 49.12.041 Investigation of wages, hours and working conditions—Statements, inspections authorized.
- 49.12.050 Employer's record of employees.
- 49.12.091 Investigation information—Findings—Rules prescribing minimum wages, working conditions.
- 49.12.101 Hearing.
- 49.12.105 Variance order—Application—Issuance—Contents—Termination.
- 49.12.110 Exceptions to minimum scale—Special certificate or permit.
- 49.12.121 Wages and working conditions of minors—Special rules—Work permits.
- 49.12.123 Work permit for minor required.
- 49.12.124 Actors or performers—Work permits and variances for minors.
- 49.12.130 Witness protected—Penalty.
- 49.12.140 Complaint of noncompliance.
- 49.12.150 Civil action to recover underpayment.
- 49.12.170 Penalty.
- 49.12.180 Annual report.
- 49.12.185 Exemptions from chapter.
- 49.12.187 Collective bargaining rights not affected.
- 49.12.200 Women may pursue any calling open to men.
- 49.12.240 Employee inspection of personnel file.
- 49.12.250 Employee inspection of personnel file—Erroneous or disputed information.
- 49.12.260 Employee inspection of personnel file—Limitations.
- 49.12.265 Sick leave, time off—Care of family members—Definitions.
- 49.12.270 Sick leave, time off—Care of family members.
- 49.12.275 Sick leave, time off—Care of family members—Poster required.
- 49.12.280 Sick leave, time off—Care of family members—Administration and enforcement.
- 49.12.285 Sick leave, time off—Care of family members—Monetary penalties.
- 49.12.287 Sick leave, time off—Care of family members—Discharge of employee not permitted.
- 49.12.290 Sick leave, time off—Care of family members—Collective bargaining agreement not reduced.
- 49.12.295 Sick leave, time off—Care of family members—Notification of employers.

- 49.12.300 House-to-house sales by minor—Registration of employer.
- 49.12.310 House-to-house sales by minor—Advertising by employer—Penalty.
- 49.12.320 Definitions.
- 49.12.330 Rules.
- 49.12.350 Parental leave—Legislative findings.
- 49.12.360 Parental leave—Discrimination prohibited.
- 49.12.370 Parental leave—Collective bargaining agreement or employee benefit plan—Application.
- 49.12.380 Child labor laws—Information program.
- 49.12.390 Child labor laws—Violations—Civil penalties—Restraining orders.
- 49.12.400 Child labor laws—Appeal.
- 49.12.410 Child labor laws—Violations—Criminal penalties.
- 49.12.420 Child labor laws—Exclusive remedies.
- 49.12.450 Compensation for required employee work apparel—Exceptions—Changes.
- 49.12.460 Volunteer firefighters, reserve officers, civil air patrol members—Employer duties—Violations—Definitions.
- 49.12.471 Farm internship pilot project.
- 49.12.480 Meal and rest breaks for health care facility employees.
- 49.12.902 Effective date—1991 c 303 §§ 3-7.
- 49.12.903 Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521.

Reviser's note: Throughout this chapter, the words "the committee" have been substituted for "the industrial welfare commission" or "the commission."

The industrial welfare commission was abolished and its powers and duties transferred to a new agency by the administrative code of 1921. In particular, 1921 c 7 § 135 abolished the commission while 1921 c 7 § 82 created an unnamed committee "which shall have the power and it shall be its duty:

(1) To exercise all the powers and perform all the duties now vested in, and required to be performed by, the industrial welfare commission."

1921 c 7 § 82 was codified by the 1941 Code Committee as RCW 43.22.280, wherein the Code Committee revised the wording of the session law to designate the unnamed committee as the "industrial welfare committee." The committee was apparently commonly known by that name, but such designation has no foundation in the statutes. RCW 43.22.280 was repealed by 1982 c 163 § 23. Powers, duties, and functions of the industrial welfare committee were transferred to the director of labor and industries. See RCW 43.22.282.

Child labor: RCW 26.28.060, 26.28.070.

Food and beverage establishment workers' permits: Chapter 69.06 RCW.

Hours of labor: Chapter 49.28 RCW.

Paid sick leave required: RCW 49.46.200, 49.46.210.

49.12.005 Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter:

(1) "Department" means the department of labor and industries.

(2) "Director" means the director of the department of labor and industries, or the director's designated representative.

(3)(a) Before May 20, 2003, "employer" means any person, firm, corporation, partnership, business trust, legal representative, or other business entity which engages in any business, industry, profession, or activity in this state and employs one or more employees but does not include the state, any state institution, any state agency, political subdivision of the state, or any municipal corporation or quasi-municipal corporation. However, for the purposes of RCW 49.12.265 through 49.12.295, 49.12.350 through 49.12.370, 49.12.450, and 49.12.460 only, "employer" also includes the state, any state institution, any state agency, political subdivisions of the state, and any municipal corporation or quasi-municipal corporation.

(b) On and after May 20, 2003, "employer" means any person, firm, corporation, partnership, business trust, legal representative, or other business entity which engages in any business, industry, profession, or activity in this state and employs one or more employees, and includes the state, any

state institution, state agency, political subdivisions of the state, and any municipal corporation or quasi-municipal corporation. However, this chapter and the rules adopted thereunder apply to these public employers only to the extent that this chapter and the rules adopted thereunder do not conflict with: (i) Any state statute or rule; and (ii) respect to political subdivisions of the state and any municipal or quasi-municipal corporation, any local resolution, ordinance, or rule adopted under the authority of the local legislative authority before April 1, 2003.

(4) "Employee" means an employee who is employed in the business of the employee's employer whether by way of manual labor or otherwise. "Employee" does not include an individual who is at least sixteen years old but under twenty-one years old, in his or her capacity as a player for a junior ice hockey team that is a member of a regional, national, or international league and that contracts with an arena owned, operated, or managed by a public facilities district created under chapter 36.100 RCW.

(5) "Conditions of labor" means and includes the conditions of rest and meal periods for employees including provisions for personal privacy, practices, methods and means by or through which labor or services are performed by employees and includes bona fide physical qualifications in employment, but shall not include conditions of labor otherwise governed by statutes and rules and regulations relating to industrial safety and health administered by the department.

(6) For the purpose of chapter 16, Laws of 1973 2nd ex. sess. a minor is defined to be a person of either sex under the age of eighteen years. [2015 c 299 § 2; 2003 c 401 § 2; 1998 c 334 § 1; 1994 c 164 § 13; 1988 c 236 § 8; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 16 § 1.]

Recognition—Intent—2015 c 299: "The legislature recognizes that junior ice hockey teams that are members of regional, national, or internationally recognized leagues provide significant benefits to their players by teaching them valuable athletic skills and interpersonal life skills. These junior teams also provide significant financial support to their communities as tenants of arenas owned, operated, or managed by public facilities districts. The legislature seeks to assist in the financial stability of public facilities districts and to ensure the viability of junior ice hockey in the state by clarifying that these young athletes are not employees of their teams." [2015 c 299 § 1.]

Findings—Purpose—Intent—Effective date—2003 c 401: See notes following RCW 49.12.187.

Legislative findings—Effective date—Implementation—Severability—1988 c 236: See notes following RCW 49.12.270.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.12.010 Declaration. The welfare of the state of Washington demands that all employees be protected from conditions of labor which have a pernicious effect on their health. The state of Washington, therefore, exercising herein its police and sovereign power declares that inadequate wages and unsanitary conditions of labor exert such pernicious effect. [1973 2nd ex.s. c 16 § 2; 1913 c 174 § 1; RRS § 7623.]

49.12.020 Conditions of employment—Wages. It shall be unlawful to employ any person in any industry or occupation within the state of Washington under conditions of labor detrimental to their health; and it shall be unlawful to employ workers in any industry within the state of Washing-

ton at wages which are not adequate for their maintenance. [1973 2nd ex.s. c 16 § 3; 1913 c 174 § 2; RRS § 7624.]

49.12.033 Administration and enforcement of chapter by director of labor and industries. See RCW 43.22.270(5).

49.12.041 Investigation of wages, hours and working conditions—Statements, inspections authorized. It shall be the responsibility of the director to investigate the wages, hours and conditions of employment of all employees, including minors, except as may otherwise be provided in chapter 16, Laws of 1973 2nd ex. sess. The director, or the director's authorized representative, shall have full authority to require statements from all employers, relative to wages, hours and working conditions and to inspect the books, records and physical facilities of all employers subject to chapter 16, Laws of 1973 2nd ex. sess. Such examinations shall take place within normal working hours, within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner. [1994 c 164 § 14; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 16 § 5.]

49.12.050 Employer's record of employees. Every employer shall keep a record of the names of all employees employed by him or her, and shall on request permit the director to inspect such record. [2010 c 8 § 12004; 1994 c 164 § 15; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 16 § 14; 1913 c 174 § 7; RRS § 7626.]

49.12.091 Investigation information—Findings—Rules prescribing minimum wages, working conditions. After an investigation has been conducted by the department of wages, hours and conditions of labor subject to chapter 16, Laws of 1973 2nd ex. sess., the director shall be furnished with all information relative to such investigation of wages, hours and working conditions, including current statistics on wage rates in all occupations subject to the provisions of chapter 16, Laws of 1973 2nd ex. sess. Within a reasonable time thereafter, if the director finds that in any occupation, trade or industry, subject to chapter 16, Laws of 1973 2nd ex. sess., the wages paid to employees are inadequate to supply the necessary cost of living, but not to exceed the state minimum wage as prescribed in RCW 49.46.020, as now or hereafter amended, or that the conditions of labor are detrimental to the health of employees, the director shall have authority to prescribe rules and regulations for the purpose of adopting minimum wages for occupations not otherwise governed by minimum wage requirements fixed by state or federal statute, or a rule or regulation adopted under such statute, and, at the same time have the authority to prescribe rules and regulations fixing standards, conditions and hours of labor for the protection of the safety, health and welfare of employees for all or specified occupations subject to chapter 16, Laws of 1973 2nd ex. sess. Thereafter, the director shall conduct a public hearing in accordance with the procedures of the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW, for the purpose of the adoption of rules and regulations fixing minimum wages and standards, conditions and hours of labor subject to the provisions of chapter 16, Laws of 1973 2nd ex. sess. After such rules become effective, copies thereof shall be supplied to employers who may be affected by such rules

(2020 Ed.)

and such employers shall post such rules, where possible, in such place or places, reasonably accessible to all employees of such employer. After the effective date of such rules, it shall be unlawful for any employer in any occupation subject to chapter 16, Laws of 1973 2nd ex. sess. to employ any person for less than the rate of wages specified in such rules or under conditions and hours of labor prohibited for any occupation specified in such rules: PROVIDED, That this section shall not apply to sheltered workshops. [1994 c 164 § 16; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 16 § 6.]

49.12.101 Hearing. Whenever wages, standards, conditions and hours of labor have been established by rule and regulation of the director, the director may upon application of either employers or employees conduct a public hearing for the purpose of the adoption, amendment or repeal of rules and regulations adopted under the authority of chapter 16, Laws of 1973 2nd ex. sess. [1994 c 164 § 17; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 16 § 7.]

49.12.105 Variance order—Application—Issuance—Contents—Termination. An employer may apply to the director for an order for a variance from any rule or regulation establishing a standard for wages, hours, or conditions of labor adopted by the director under this chapter. The director shall issue an order granting a variance if the director determines or decides that the applicant for the variance has shown good cause for the lack of compliance. Any order so issued shall prescribe the conditions the employer must maintain, and the practices, means, methods, operations, standards and processes which the employer must adopt and utilize to the extent they differ from the standard in question. At any time the director may terminate and revoke such order, provided the employer was notified by the director of the termination at least thirty days prior to said termination. [1994 c 164 § 18; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 16 § 8.]

49.12.110 Exceptions to minimum scale—Special certificate or permit. For any occupation in which a minimum wage has been established, the director may issue to an employer, a special certificate or permit for an employee with a disability to such a degree that he or she is unable to obtain employment in the competitive labor market, or to a trainee or learner not otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the apprenticeship council, a special certificate or permit authorizing the employment of such employee for a wage less than the legal minimum wage; and the director shall fix the minimum wage for said person, such special certificate or permit to be issued only in such cases as the director may decide the same is applied for in good faith and that such certificate or permit shall be in force for such length of time as the director shall decide and determine is proper. [2020 c 274 § 40; 1994 c 164 § 19; 1977 ex.s. c 80 § 35; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 16 § 13; 1913 c 174 § 13; RRS § 7632.]

Purpose—Intent—Severability—1977 ex.s. c 80: See notes following RCW 4.16.190.

49.12.121 Wages and working conditions of minors—Special rules—Work permits. (1) The department may at any time inquire into wages, hours, and conditions of labor of minors employed in any trade, business, or occupation in

the state of Washington and may adopt special rules for the protection of the safety, health, and welfare of minor employees. However, the rules may not limit the hours per day or per week, or other specified work period, that may be worked by minors who are emancipated by court order.

(2) The department shall issue work permits to employers for the employment of minors, after being assured the proposed employment of a minor meets the standards for the health, safety, and welfare of minors as set forth in the rules adopted by the department. No minor person shall be employed in any occupation, trade, or industry subject to chapter 16, Laws of 1973 2nd ex. sess., unless a work permit has been properly issued, with the consent of the parent, guardian, or other person having legal custody of the minor and with the approval of the school which such minor may then be attending. However, the consent of a parent, guardian, or other person, or the approval of the school which the minor may then be attending, is unnecessary if the minor is emancipated by court order.

(3) The minimum wage for minors shall be as prescribed in RCW 49.46.020. [1993 c 294 § 9; 1989 c 1 § 3 (Initiative Measure No. 518, approved November 8, 1988); 1973 2nd ex.s. c 16 § 15.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.12.123 Work permit for minor required. In implementing state policy to assure the attendance of children in the public schools it shall be required of any person, firm or corporation employing any minor under the age of eighteen years to obtain a work permit as set forth in RCW 49.12.121 and keep such permit on file during the employment of such minor, and upon termination of such employment of such minor to return such permit to the department of labor and industries. [1991 c 303 § 8; 1983 c 3 § 156; 1973 c 51 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.12.124 Actors or performers—Work permits and variances for minors. For all minors employed as actors or performers in film, video, audio, or theatrical productions, the department shall issue a permit under RCW 49.12.121 and a variance under RCW 49.12.105 upon finding that the terms of the employment sufficiently protect the minor's health, safety, and welfare. The findings shall be based on information provided to the department including, but not limited to, the minor's working conditions and planned work schedule, adult supervision of the minor, and any planned educational programs. [1994 c 62 § 2.]

49.12.130 Witness protected—Penalty. Any employer who discharges, or in any other manner discriminates against any employee because such employee has testified or is about to testify, or because such employer believes that said employee may testify in any investigation or proceedings relative to the enforcement of RCW 49.12.010 through 49.12.180, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of from twenty-five dollars to one hundred dollars for each such misdemeanor. [1913 c 174 § 16; RRS § 7635.]

49.12.140 Complaint of noncompliance. Any worker or the parent or guardian of any minor to whom RCW

49.12.010 through 49.12.180 applies may complain to the director that the wages paid to the workers are less than the minimum rate and the director shall investigate the same and proceed under RCW 49.12.010 through 49.12.180 in behalf of the worker. [1994 c 164 § 20; 1913 c 174 § 17 1/2; RRS § 7637.]

49.12.150 Civil action to recover underpayment. If any employee shall receive less than the legal minimum wage, except as hereinbefore provided in RCW 49.12.110, said employee shall be entitled to recover in a civil action the full amount of the legal minimum wage as herein provided for, together with costs and attorney's fees to be fixed by the court, notwithstanding any agreement to work for such lesser wage. In such action, however, the employer shall be credited with any wages which have been paid upon account. [1913 c 174 § 18; RRS § 7638.]

49.12.170 Penalty. Except as otherwise provided in RCW 49.12.390 or 49.12.410, any employer employing any person for whom a minimum wage or standards, conditions, and hours of labor have been specified, at less than said minimum wage, or under standards, or conditions of labor or at hours of labor prohibited by the rules and regulations of the director; or violating any other of the provisions of chapter 16, Laws of 1973 2nd ex. sess., shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one thousand dollars. [1994 c 164 § 21; 1991 c 303 § 6; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 16 § 16; 1913 c 174 § 17; RRS § 7636.]

Witnesses protected—Penalty: RCW 49.12.130.

49.12.180 Annual report. The director shall report annually to the governor on its investigations and proceedings. [1994 c 164 § 22; 1977 c 75 § 73; 1913 c 174 § 20; RRS § 7640.]

49.12.185 Exemptions from chapter. Chapter 16, Laws of 1973 2nd ex. sess. shall not apply to newspaper vendors or carriers and domestic or casual labor in or about private residences and agricultural labor as defined in RCW 50.04.150, as now or hereafter amended. [1973 2nd ex.s. c 16 § 17.]

49.12.187 Collective bargaining rights not affected. This chapter shall not be construed to interfere with, impede, or in any way diminish the right of employees to bargain collectively with their employers through representatives of their own choosing concerning wages or standards or conditions of employment. However, rules adopted under this chapter regarding appropriate rest and meal periods as applied to employees in the construction trades may be superseded by a collective bargaining agreement negotiated under the national labor relations act, 29 U.S.C. Sec. 151 et seq., if the terms of the collective bargaining agreement covering such employees specifically require rest and meal periods and prescribe requirements concerning those rest and meal periods.

Employees of public employers may enter into collective bargaining contracts, labor/management agreements, or other mutually agreed to employment agreements that specifically

vary from or supersede, in part or in total, rules adopted under this chapter regarding appropriate rest and meal periods. [2003 c 401 § 3; 2003 c 146 § 1; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 16 § 18.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2003 c 146 § 1 and by 2003 c 401 § 3, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Purpose—Intent—2003 c 401: "The legislature finds that the enactment of chapter 236, Laws of 1988 amended the definition of employer under the industrial welfare act, chapter 49.12 RCW, to ensure that the family care provisions of that act applied to the state and political subdivisions. The legislature further finds that this amendment of the definition of employer may be interpreted as creating an ambiguity as to whether the other provisions of chapter 49.12 RCW have applied to the state and its political subdivisions. The purpose of this act is to make retroactive, remedial, curative, and technical amendments to clarify the intent of chapter 49.12 RCW and chapter 236, Laws of 1988 and resolve any ambiguity. It is the intent of the legislature to establish that, prior to May 20, 2003, chapter 49.12 RCW and the rules adopted thereunder did not apply to the state or its agencies and political subdivisions except as expressly provided for in RCW 49.12.265 through 49.12.295, 49.12.350 through 49.12.370, 49.12.450, and 49.12.460." [2003 c 401 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.12.200 Women may pursue any calling open to men. That hereafter in this state every avenue of employment shall be open to women; and any business, vocation, profession and calling followed and pursued by men may be followed and pursued by women, and no person shall be disqualified from engaging in or pursuing any business, vocation, profession, calling or employment or excluded from any premises or place of work or employment on account of sex. [1963 c 229 § 1; 1890 p 519 § 1; RRS § 7620.]

Qualifications of electors: State Constitution Art. 6 § 1 (Amendment 63).

Sex equality—Rights and responsibility: State Constitution Art. 31 §§ 1, 2 (Amendment 61).

49.12.240 Employee inspection of personnel file. Every employer shall, at least annually, upon the request of an employee, permit that employee to inspect any or all of his or her own personnel file(s). [1985 c 336 § 1.]

Destruction or retention of information relating to state employee misconduct: RCW 41.06.450 through 41.06.460.

49.12.250 Employee inspection of personnel file—Erroneous or disputed information. (1) Each employer shall make such file(s) available locally within a reasonable period of time after the employee requests the file(s).

(2) An employee annually may petition that the employer review all information in the employee's personnel file(s) that are regularly maintained by the employer as a part of his business records or are subject to reference for information given to persons outside of the company. The employer shall determine if there is any irrelevant or erroneous information in the file(s), and shall remove all such information from the file(s). If an employee does not agree with the employer's determination, the employee may at his or her request have placed in the employee's personnel file a statement containing the employee's rebuttal or correction. Nothing in this subsection prevents the employer from removing information more frequently.

(3) A former employee shall retain the right of rebuttal or correction for a period not to exceed two years. [1985 c 336 § 2.]

(2020 Ed.)

49.12.260 Employee inspection of personnel file—Limitations. RCW 49.12.240 and 49.12.250 do not apply to the records of an employee relating to the investigation of a possible criminal offense. RCW 49.12.240 and 49.12.250 do not apply to information or records compiled in preparation for an impending lawsuit which would not be available to another party under the rules of pretrial discovery for causes pending in the superior courts. [1985 c 336 § 3.]

49.12.265 Sick leave, time off—Care of family members—Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout RCW 49.12.270 through 49.12.295 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Child" means a biological, adopted, or foster child, a stepchild, a legal ward, or a child of a person standing in loco parentis who is: (a) Under eighteen years of age; or (b) eighteen years of age or older and incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical disability.

(2) "Grandparent" means a parent of a parent of an employee.

(3) "Parent" means a biological or adoptive parent of an employee or an individual who stood in loco parentis to an employee when the employee was a child.

(4) "Parent-in-law" means a parent of the spouse of an employee.

(5) "Sick leave or other paid time off" means time allowed under the terms of an appropriate state law, collective bargaining agreement, or employer policy, as applicable, to an employee for illness, vacation, and personal holiday. If paid time is not allowed to an employee for illness, "sick leave or other paid time off" also means time allowed under the terms of an appropriate state law, collective bargaining agreement, or employer policy, as applicable, to an employee for disability under a plan, fund, program, or practice that is: (a) Not covered by the employee retirement income security act of 1974, 29 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 et seq.; and (b) not established or maintained through the purchase of insurance.

(6) "Spouse" means a husband or wife, as the case may be. [2005 c 499 § 1; 2002 c 243 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.12.270 Sick leave, time off—Care of family members. (1) If, under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement or employer policy applicable to an employee, the employee is entitled to sick leave or other paid time off, then an employer shall allow an employee to use any or all of the employee's choice of sick leave or other paid time off to care for: (a) A child of the employee with a health condition that requires treatment or supervision; or (b) a spouse, parent, parent-in-law, or grandparent of the employee who has a serious health condition or an emergency condition. An employee may not take advance leave until it has been earned. The employee taking leave under the circumstances described in this section must comply with the terms of the collective bargaining agreement or employer policy applicable to the leave, except for any terms relating to the choice of leave.

(2) Use of leave other than sick leave or other paid time off to care for a child, spouse, parent, parent-in-law, or grandparent under the circumstances described in this section shall be governed by the terms of the appropriate collective bar-

gaining agreement or employer policy, as applicable. [2002 c 243 § 1; 1988 c 236 § 3.]

Legislative findings—1988 c 236: "The legislature recognizes the changing nature of the workforce brought about by increasing numbers of working mothers, single parent households, and dual career families. The legislature finds that the needs of families must be balanced with the demands of the workplace to promote family stability and economic security. The legislature further finds that it is in the public interest for employers to accommodate employees by providing reasonable leaves from work for family reasons. In order to promote family stability, economic security, and the public interest, the legislature hereby establishes a minimum standard for family care. Nothing contained in this act shall prohibit any employer from establishing family care standards more generous than the minimum standards set forth in this act." [1988 c 236 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.12.275 Sick leave, time off—Care of family members—Poster required. The department shall develop and furnish to each employer a poster which describes an employer's obligations and an employee's rights under RCW 49.12.270 through 49.12.295. The poster must include notice about any state law, rule, or regulation governing maternity disability leave and indicate that federal or local ordinances, laws, rules, or regulations may also apply. The poster must also include a telephone number and an address of the department to enable employees to obtain more information regarding RCW 49.12.270 through 49.12.295. Each employer must display this poster in a conspicuous place. Every employer shall also post its leave policies, if any, in a conspicuous place. Nothing in this section shall be construed to create a right to continued employment. [1988 c 236 § 2.]

Legislative findings—Effective date—Implementation—Severability—1988 c 236: See notes following RCW 49.12.270.

49.12.280 Sick leave, time off—Care of family members—Administration and enforcement. The department shall administer and investigate violations of RCW 49.12.270 and 49.12.275. [1988 c 236 § 4.]

Legislative findings—Effective date—Implementation—Severability—1988 c 236: See notes following RCW 49.12.270.

49.12.285 Sick leave, time off—Care of family members—Monetary penalties. The department may issue a notice of infraction if the department reasonably believes that an employer has failed to comply with RCW 49.12.270 or 49.12.275. The form of the notice of infraction shall be adopted by rule pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW. An employer who is found to have committed an infraction under RCW 49.12.270 or 49.12.275 may be assessed a monetary penalty not to exceed two hundred dollars for each violation. An employer who repeatedly violates RCW 49.12.270 or 49.12.275 may be assessed a monetary penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars for each violation. For purposes of this section, the failure to comply with RCW 49.12.275 as to an employee or the failure to comply with RCW 49.12.270 as to a period of leave sought by an employee shall each constitute separate violations. An employer has twenty days to appeal the notice of infraction. Any appeal of a violation determined to be an infraction shall be heard and determined by an administrative law judge. Monetary penalties collected under this section shall be deposited into the general fund. [1988 c 236 § 5.]

Legislative findings—Effective date—Implementation—Severability—1988 c 236: See notes following RCW 49.12.270.

49.12.287 Sick leave, time off—Care of family members—Discharge of employee not permitted. An employer shall not discharge, threaten to discharge, demote, suspend, discipline, or otherwise discriminate against an employee because the employee: (1) Has exercised, or attempted to exercise, any right provided under RCW 49.12.270 through 49.12.295; or (2) has filed a complaint, testified, or assisted in any proceeding under RCW 49.12.270 through 49.12.295. [2002 c 243 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.12.290 Sick leave, time off—Care of family members—Collective bargaining agreement not reduced. Nothing in RCW 49.12.270 through 49.12.295 shall be construed to reduce any provision in a collective bargaining agreement. [1988 c 236 § 6.]

Legislative findings—Effective date—Implementation—Severability—1988 c 236: See notes following RCW 49.12.270.

49.12.295 Sick leave, time off—Care of family members—Notification of employers. The department shall notify all employers of the provisions of RCW 49.12.270 through 49.12.290. [1988 c 236 § 7.]

Legislative findings—Effective date—Implementation—Severability—1988 c 236: See notes following RCW 49.12.270.

49.12.300 House-to-house sales by minor—Registration of employer. (1) No person under sixteen years of age may be employed in house-to-house sales unless the department grants a variance permitting specific employment under criteria adopted by department rule.

(2) No person sixteen or seventeen years of age may be employed in house-to-house sales unless the employer:

(a) Obtains and maintains a validated registration certificate issued by the department. Application for registration shall be made on a form prescribed by the director, which shall include but not be limited to:

(i) The employer's name, permanent address, and telephone number;

(ii) The employer's social security number and industrial insurance number or, in lieu of these numbers, the employer's unified business identifier account number; and

(iii) A description of the work to be performed by persons aged sixteen or seventeen and the working conditions under which the work will be performed;

(b) Provides each employee sixteen or seventeen years of age, before beginning work, an identification card in a form prescribed by the director. The card shall include, but not be limited to, a picture of the employee, the employee's name, the name and address of the employer, a statement that the employer is registered with the department of labor and industries, and the registration number. The person employed in house-to-house sales shall show the identification card to each customer or potential customer of the person;

(c) Ensures supervision by a person aged twenty-one years or over during all working hours, with each supervisor responsible for no more than five persons; and

(d) If transporting an employee sixteen or seventeen years of age to another state, obtains the express written consent of the employee's parent or legal guardian.

(3) An employer may not employ a person sixteen or seventeen years of age in house-to-house sales after the hour of nine p.m.

(4) The department shall adopt by rule procedures for the renewal, denial, or revocation of registrations required by this section. [1989 c 216 § 1.]

49.12.310 House-to-house sales by minor—Advertising by employer—Penalty. (1) Any person advertising to employ a person in house-to-house sales with an advertisement specifically prescribing a minimum age requirement that is under the age of twenty-one shall:

(a) Register with the department as provided in RCW 49.12.300(2)(a); and

(b) Include the following information in any advertisement:

(i) The registration number required by subsection (1)(a) of this section;

(ii) The specific nature of the employment and the product or services to be sold; and

(iii) The average monthly compensation paid in the previous six months to new employees, taking into account any deductions made pursuant to the employment contract.

(2) Advertising to recruit or employ a person in house-to-house sales shall not be false, misleading, or deceptive.

(3) A violation of this section is an unfair act or practice in violation of the consumer protection act, chapter 19.86 RCW. The remedies and sanctions provided under chapter 19.86 RCW shall not preclude application of other available remedies and sanctions.

(4) No publisher, radio broadcast licensee, advertising agency, or agency or medium for the dissemination of an advertisement may be subject to penalties by reason of dissemination of any false, misleading, or deceptive advertisement, or for an advertisement that fails to meet the requirements of subsection (1) of this section, unless he or she has refused on the request of the director to furnish the name and address of the person purchasing the advertising. [1989 c 216 § 2.]

49.12.320 Definitions. For the purposes of RCW 49.12.300 and 49.12.310:

(1) "Employ" includes to engage, suffer, or permit to work, but does not include voluntary or donated services performed for no compensation, or without expectation or contemplation of compensation as the adequate consideration for the services performed, for an educational, charitable, religious, state or local government body or agency, or nonprofit organization, or services performed by a newspaper vendor or a person in the employ of his or her parent or stepparent.

(2) "House-to-house sales" includes a sale or other transaction in consumer goods, the demonstration of products or equipment, the obtaining of orders for consumer goods, or the obtaining of contracts for services, in which the employee personally solicits the sale or transaction at a place other than the place of business of the employer. [1989 c 216 § 3.]

(2020 Ed.)

49.12.330 Rules. The department shall adopt rules to implement RCW 49.12.300 through 49.12.320. [1989 c 216 § 4.]

49.12.350 Parental leave—Legislative findings. The legislature finds that employers often distinguish between biological parents, and adoptive parents and stepparents in their employee leave policies. Many employers who grant leave to their employees to care for a newborn child either have no policy or establish a more restrictive policy regarding whether an adoptive parent or stepparent can take similar leave. The legislature further finds that many employers establish different leave policies for men and women regarding the care of a newborn or newly placed child. The legislature recognizes that the bonding that occurs between a parent and child is important to the nurturing of that child, regardless of whether the parent is the child's biological parent and regardless of the gender of the parent. For these reasons, the legislature declares that it is the public policy of this state to require that employers who grant leave to their employees to care for a newborn child make the same leave available upon the same terms for adoptive parents and stepparents, men and women. [1989 1st ex.s. c 11 § 22.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.12.360 Parental leave—Discrimination prohibited. (1) An employer must grant an adoptive parent or a stepparent, at the time of birth or initial placement for adoption of a child under the age of six, the same leave under the same terms as the employer grants to biological parents. As a term of leave, an employer may restrict leave to those living with the child at the time of birth or initial placement.

(2) An employer must grant the same leave upon the same terms for men as it does for women.

(3) The department shall administer and investigate violations of this section. Notices of infraction, penalties, and appeals shall be administered in the same manner as violations under RCW 49.12.285.

(4) For purposes of this section, "leave" means any leave from employment granted to care for a newborn or a newly adopted child at the time of placement for adoption.

(5) Nothing in this section requires an employer to:

(a) Grant leave equivalent to maternity disability leave;

or

(b) Establish a leave policy to care for a newborn or newly placed child if no such leave policy is in place for any of its employees. [2003 c 401 § 4; 1989 1st ex.s. c 11 § 23.]

Findings—Purpose—Intent—Effective date—2003 c 401: See notes following RCW 49.12.187.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.12.370 Parental leave—Collective bargaining agreement or employee benefit plan—Application. In the case of employees covered by an unexpired collective bargaining agreement that expires on or after September 1, 1989, or by an employee benefit program or plan with a stated year ending on or after September 1, 1989, the effective date of RCW 49.12.360 shall be the later of: (1) The first day following expiration of the collective bargaining agreement; or (2) the first day of the next plan year. [1989 1st ex.s. c 11 § 24.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.12.380 Child labor laws—Information program.

Upon adoption of the rules under *section 1 of this act, the department of labor and industries shall implement a comprehensive program to inform employers of the rules adopted. The program shall include mailings, public service announcements, seminars, and any other means deemed appropriate to inform all Washington employers of their rights and responsibilities regarding the employment of minors. [1991 c 303 § 2.]

*Reviser's note: Section 1 of this act, which amended RCW 49.12.121, was vetoed by the governor.

49.12.390 Child labor laws—Violations—Civil penalties—Restraining orders.

(1)(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section, if the director, or the director's designee, finds that an employer has violated any of the requirements of RCW 49.12.121 or 49.12.123, or a rule or order adopted or variance granted under RCW 49.12.121 or 49.12.123, a citation stating the violations shall be issued to the employer. The citation shall be in writing, describing the nature of the violation including reference to the standards, rules, or orders alleged to have been violated. An initial citation for failure to comply with RCW 49.12.123 or rules requiring a minor work permit and maintenance of records shall state a specific and reasonable time for abatement of the violation to allow the employer to correct the violation without penalty. The director or the director's designee may establish a specific time for abatement of other nonserious violations in lieu of a penalty for first time violations. The citation and a proposed penalty assessment shall be given to the highest management official available at the workplace or be mailed to the employer at the workplace. In addition, the department shall mail a copy of the citation and proposed penalty assessment to the central personnel office of the employer. Citations issued under this section shall be posted at or near the place where the violation occurred.

(b) Except when an employer corrects a violation as provided in (a) of this subsection, he or she shall be assessed a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars depending on the size of the business and the gravity of the violation. The employer shall pay the amount assessed within thirty days of receipt of the assessment or notify the director of his or her intent to appeal the citation or the assessment penalty as provided in RCW 49.12.400.

(2) If the director, or the director's designee, finds that an employer has committed a serious or repeated violation of the requirements of RCW 49.12.121 or 49.12.123, or any rule or order adopted or variance granted under RCW 49.12.121 or 49.12.123, the employer is subject to a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars for each day the violation continues. For the purposes of this subsection, a serious violation shall be deemed to exist if death or serious physical harm has resulted or is imminent from a condition that exists, or from one or more practices, means, methods, operations, or processes that have been adopted or are in use by the employer, unless the employer did not, and could not with the exercise of reasonable diligence, know of the presence of the violation.

(3) In addition to any other authority provided in this section, if, upon inspection or investigation, the director, or director's designee, believes that an employer has violated

RCW 49.12.121 or 49.12.123, or a rule or order adopted or variance granted under RCW 49.12.121 or 49.12.123, and that the violation creates a danger from which there is a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result to a minor employee, the director, or director's designee, may issue an order immediately restraining the condition, practice, method, process, or means creating the danger in the workplace. An order issued under this subsection may require the employer to take steps necessary to avoid, correct, or remove the danger and to prohibit the employment or presence of a minor in locations or under conditions where the danger exists.

(4) An employer who violates any of the posting requirements of RCW 49.12.121 or rules adopted implementing RCW 49.12.121 shall be assessed a civil penalty of not more than one hundred dollars for each violation.

(5) A person who gives advance notice, without the authority of the director, of an inspection to be conducted under this chapter shall be assessed a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars.

(6) Penalties assessed under this section shall be paid to the director and deposited into the general fund. [1991 c 303 § 3.]

49.12.400 Child labor laws—Appeal. A person, firm, or corporation aggrieved by an action taken or decision made by the department under RCW 49.12.390 may appeal the action or decision to the director by filing notice of the appeal with the director within thirty days of the department's action or decision. A notice of appeal filed under this section shall stay the effectiveness of a citation or notice of the assessment of a penalty pending review of the appeal by the director, but such appeal shall not stay the effectiveness of an order of immediate restraint issued under RCW 49.12.390. Upon receipt of an appeal, a hearing shall be held in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW. The director shall issue all final orders after the hearing. The final orders are subject to appeal in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW. Orders not appealed within the time period specified in chapter 34.05 RCW are final and binding. [1991 c 303 § 4.]

49.12.410 Child labor laws—Violations—Criminal penalties.

(1) An employer who knowingly or recklessly violates the requirements of RCW 49.12.121 or 49.12.123, or a rule or order adopted under RCW 49.12.121 or 49.12.123, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(2) An employer whose practices in violation of the requirements of RCW 49.12.121 or 49.12.123, or a rule or order adopted under RCW 49.12.121 or 49.12.123, result in the death or permanent disability of a minor employee is guilty of a class C felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW. [2003 c 53 § 273; 1991 c 303 § 5.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

49.12.420 Child labor laws—Exclusive remedies.

The penalties established in RCW 49.12.390 and 49.12.410 for violations of RCW 49.12.121 and 49.12.123 are exclusive remedies. [1991 c 303 § 7.]

49.12.450 Compensation for required employee work apparel—Exceptions—Changes. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 49.46 RCW or other provisions of this chapter, the obligation of an employer to furnish or compensate an employee for apparel required during work hours shall be determined only under this section.

(2) Employers are not required to furnish or compensate employees for apparel that an employer requires an employee to wear during working hours unless the required apparel is a uniform.

(3) As used in this section, "uniform" means:

(a) Apparel of a distinctive style and quality that, when worn outside of the workplace, clearly identifies the person as an employee of a specific employer;

(b) Apparel that is specially marked with an employer's logo;

(c) Unique apparel representing an historical time period or an ethnic tradition; or

(d) Formal apparel.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, if an employer requires an employee to wear apparel of a common color that conforms to a general dress code or style, the employer is not required to furnish or compensate an employee for that apparel. For the purposes of this subsection, "common color" is limited to the following colors or light or dark variations of such colors: White, tan, or blue, for tops; and tan, black, blue, or gray, for bottoms. An employer is permitted to require an employee to obtain two sets of wearing apparel to accommodate for the seasonal changes in weather which necessitate a change in wearing apparel.

(5) If an employer changes the color or colors of apparel required to be worn by any of his or her employees during a two-year period of time, the employer shall furnish or compensate the employees for the apparel. The employer shall be required to furnish or compensate only those employees who are affected by the change. The two-year time period begins on the date the change in wearing apparel goes into effect and ends two years from this date. The beginning and end of the two-year time period applies to all employees regardless of when the employee is hired.

(6) For the purposes of this section, personal protective equipment required for employee protection under chapter 49.17 RCW is not deemed to be employee wearing apparel. [2016 c 202 § 55; 1998 c 334 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.12.460 Volunteer firefighters, reserve officers, civil air patrol members—Employer duties—Violations—Definitions. (1) An employer may not discharge from employment or discipline:

(a) A volunteer firefighter or reserve officer because of leave taken related to an alarm of fire or an emergency call; or

(b) A civil air patrol member because of leave taken related to an emergency service operation.

(2)(a) A volunteer firefighter or reserve officer or civil air patrol member who believes he or she was discharged or disciplined in violation of this section may file a complaint alleging the violation with the director. The volunteer firefighter or reserve officer or civil air patrol member may allege a violation only by filing such a complaint within ninety days of the alleged violation.

(2020 Ed.)

(b) Upon receipt of the complaint, the director must cause an investigation to be made as the director deems appropriate and must determine whether this section has been violated. Notice of the director's determination must be sent to the complainant and the employer within ninety days of receipt of the complaint.

(c) If the director determines that this section was violated and the employer fails to reinstate the employee or withdraw the disciplinary action taken against the employee, whichever is applicable, within thirty days of receipt of notice of the director's determination, the volunteer firefighter or reserve officer or civil air patrol member may bring an action against the employer alleging a violation of this section and seeking reinstatement or withdrawal of the disciplinary action.

(d) In any action brought under this section, the superior court shall have jurisdiction, for cause shown, to restrain violations under this section and to order reinstatement of the employee or withdrawal of the disciplinary action.

(3) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Alarm of fire or emergency call" means responding to, working at, or returning from a fire alarm or an emergency call, but not participating in training or other nonemergency activities.

(b) "Civil air patrol member" means a person who is a member of the Washington wing of the civil air patrol.

(c) "Emergency service operation" means the following operations of the civil air patrol:

(i) Search and rescue missions designated by the air force rescue coordination center;

(ii) Disaster relief, when requested by the federal emergency management agency or the department of homeland security;

(iii) Humanitarian services, when requested by the federal emergency management agency or the department of homeland security;

(iv) United States air force support designated by the first air force; and

(v) Counterdrug missions.

(d) "Employer" means an employer who had twenty or more full-time equivalent employees in the previous year.

(e) "Reinstatement" means reinstatement with back pay, without loss of seniority or benefits, and with removal of any related adverse material from the employee's personnel file, if a file is maintained by the employer.

(f) "Withdrawal of disciplinary action" means withdrawal of disciplinary action with back pay, without loss of seniority or benefits, and with removal of any related adverse material from the employee's personnel file, if a file is maintained by the employer.

(g) "Volunteer firefighter" means a firefighter who:

(i) Is not paid;

(ii) Is not already at his or her place of employment when called to serve as a volunteer, unless the employer agrees to provide such an accommodation; and

(iii) Has been ordered to remain at his or her position by the commanding authority at the scene of the fire.

(h) "Reserve officer" has the meaning provided in RCW 41.24.010.

(4) The legislature declares that the public policies articulated in this section depend on the procedures established in

this section and no civil or criminal action may be maintained relying on the public policies articulated in this section without complying with the procedures set forth in this section, and to that end all civil actions and civil causes of action for such injuries and all jurisdiction of the courts of this state over such causes are hereby abolished, except as provided in this section. [2010 c 170 § 1; 2004 c 44 § 1; 2003 c 401 § 5; 2001 c 173 § 1.]

Findings—Purpose—Intent—Effective date—2003 c 401: See notes following RCW 49.12.187.

49.12.471 Farm internship pilot project. (*Expires December 31, 2025.*) (1) The director shall establish a farm internship pilot project for the employment of farm interns on small farms under special certificates at wages, if any, as authorized by the department and subject to such limitations as to time, number, proportion, and length of service as provided in this section and as prescribed by the department. The pilot project consists of the following counties: San Juan, Skagit, King, Whatcom, Kitsap, Pierce, Jefferson, Spokane, Yakima, Chelan, Grant, Island, Snohomish, Kittitas, Lincoln, Thurston, Walla Walla, Clark, Cowlitz, and Lewis.

(2) A small farm may employ no more than three interns at one time under this section.

(3) A small farm must apply for a special certificate on a form made available by the director. The application must set forth: The name of the farm and a description of the farm seeking the certificate; the type of work to be performed by a farm intern; a description of the internship program; the period of time for which the certificate is sought and the duration of an internship; the number of farm interns for which a special certificate is sought; the wages, if any, that will be paid to the farm intern; any room and board, stipends, and other remuneration the farm will provide to a farm intern; and the total number of workers employed by the farm.

(4) Upon receipt of an application, the department shall review the application and issue a special certificate to the requesting farm within fifteen days if the department finds that:

(a) The farm qualifies as a small farm;

(b) There have been no serious violations of chapter 49.46 RCW or Title 51 RCW that provide reasonable grounds to believe that the terms of an internship agreement may not be complied with;

(c) The issuance of a certificate will not create unfair competitive labor cost advantages nor have the effect of impairing or depressing wage or working standards established for experienced workers for work of a like or comparable character in the industry or occupation at which the intern is to be employed;

(d) A farm intern will not displace an experienced worker; and

(e) The farm demonstrates that the interns will perform work for the farm under an internship program that: (i) Provides a curriculum of learning modules and supervised participation in farm work activities designed to teach farm interns about farming practices and farm enterprises; (ii) is based on the bona fide curriculum of an educational or vocational institution; and (iii) is reasonably designed to provide the intern with vocational knowledge and skills about farming practices and enterprises. In assessing an internship pro-

gram, the department may consult with relevant college and university departments and extension programs and state and local government agencies involved in the regulation or development of agriculture.

(5) A special certificate issued under this section must specify the terms and conditions under which it is issued, including: The name of the farm; the duration of the special certificate allowing the employment of farm interns and the duration of an internship; the total number of interns authorized under the special certificate; the authorized wage rate, if any; and any room and board, stipends, and other remuneration the farm will provide to the farm intern. A farm intern may be paid at wages specified in the certificate only during the effective period of the certificate and for the duration of the internship.

(6) If the department denies an application for a special certificate, notice of denial must be mailed to the farm. The farm listed on the application may, within fifteen days after notice of such action has been mailed, file with the director a petition for review of the denial, setting forth grounds for seeking such a review. If reasonable grounds exist, the director or the director's authorized representative may grant such a review and, to the extent deemed appropriate, afford all interested persons an opportunity to be heard on such review.

(7) Before employing a farm intern, a farm must submit a statement on a form made available by the director stating that the farm understands: The requirements of the industrial welfare act, this chapter, that apply to farm interns; that the farm must pay workers' compensation premiums in the assigned intern risk class and must pay workers' compensation premiums for nonintern work hours in the applicable risk class; and that if the farm does not comply with subsection (8) of this section, the director may revoke the special certificate.

(8) The director may revoke a special certificate issued under this section if a farm fails to: Comply with the requirements of the industrial welfare act, this chapter, that apply to farm interns; pay workers' compensation premiums in the assigned intern risk class; or pay workers' compensation premiums in the applicable risk class for nonintern work hours.

(9) Before the start of a farm internship, the farm and the intern must sign a written agreement and send a copy of the agreement to the department. The written agreement must, at a minimum:

(a) Describe the internship program offered by the farm, including the skills and objectives the program is designed to teach and the manner in which those skills and objectives will be taught;

(b) Explicitly state that the intern is not entitled to unemployment benefits or minimum wages for work and activities conducted pursuant to the internship program for the duration of the internship;

(c) Describe the responsibilities, expectations, and obligations of the intern and the farm, including the anticipated number of hours of farm activities to be performed by and the anticipated number of hours of curriculum instruction provided to the intern per week;

(d) Describe the activities of the farm and the type of work to be performed by the farm intern; and

(e) Describes [Describe] any wages, room and board, stipends, and other remuneration the farm will provide to the farm intern.

(10) The department must limit the administrative costs of implementing the internship pilot program by relying on farm organizations and other stakeholders to perform outreach and inform the farm community of the program and by limiting employee travel to the investigation of allegations of noncompliance with program requirements.

(11) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(a) "Farm intern" means an individual who provides services to a small farm under a written agreement and primarily as a means of learning about farming practices and farm enterprises.

(b) "Farm internship program" means an internship program described under subsection (4)(e) of this section.

(c) "Small farm" means a farm:

(i) Organized as a sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation;

(ii) That reports on the applicant's schedule F of form 1040 or other applicable form filed with the United States internal revenue service annual sales less than two hundred fifty thousand dollars; and

(iii) Where all the owners or partners of the farm provide regular labor to and participate in the management of the farm, and own or lease the productive assets of the farm.

(12) The department shall monitor and evaluate the farm internships authorized by this section and report to the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 31, 2024. The report must include, but not be limited to: The number of small farms that applied for and received special certificates; the number of interns employed as farm interns; the nature of the educational activities provided to the farm interns; the wages and other remuneration paid to farm interns; the number of and type of workers' compensation claims for farm interns; the employment of farm interns following farm internships; and other matters relevant to assessing farm internships authorized in this section.

(13) This section expires December 31, 2025. [2020 c 212 § 1.]

Effective date—2020 c 212: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [March 27, 2020]." [2020 c 212 § 5.]

49.12.480 Meal and rest breaks for health care facility employees. (1) An employer shall provide employees with meal and rest periods as required by law, subject to the following:

(a) Rest periods must be scheduled at any point during each work period during which the employee is required to receive a rest period;

(b) Employers must provide employees with uninterrupted meal and rest breaks. This subsection (1)(b) does not apply in the case of:

(i) An unforeseeable emergent circumstance, as defined in RCW 49.28.130; or

(ii) A clinical circumstance, as determined by the employee, employer, or employer's designee, that may lead to a significant adverse effect on the patient's condition:

(2020 Ed.)

(A) Without the knowledge, specific skill, or ability of the employee on break; or

(B) Due to an unforeseen or unavoidable event relating to patient care delivery requiring immediate action that could not be planned for by an employer;

(c) For any rest break that is interrupted before ten complete minutes by an employer or employer's designee under the provisions of (b)(ii) of this subsection, the employee must be given an additional ten minute uninterrupted rest break at the earliest reasonable time during the work period during which the employee is required to receive a rest period. If the elements of this subsection are met, a rest break shall be considered taken for the purposes of the minimum wage act as defined by chapter 49.46 RCW.

(2) The employer shall provide a mechanism to record when an employee misses a meal or rest period and maintain these records.

(3) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Employee" means a person who:

(i) Is employed by a health care facility;

(ii) Is involved in direct patient care activities or clinical services;

(iii) Receives an hourly wage or is covered by a collective bargaining agreement; and

(iv) Is a licensed practical nurse or registered nurse licensed under chapter 18.79 RCW, a surgical technologist registered under chapter 18.215 RCW, a diagnostic radiologic technologist or cardiovascular invasive specialist certified under chapter 18.84 RCW, a respiratory care practitioner licensed under chapter 18.89 RCW, or a nursing assistant-certified as defined in RCW 18.88A.020.

(b) "Employer" means hospitals licensed under chapter 70.41 RCW, except that the following hospitals are excluded until July 1, 2021:

(i) Hospitals certified as critical access hospitals under 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1395i-4;

(ii) Hospitals with fewer than twenty-five acute care beds in operation; and

(iii) Hospitals certified by the centers for medicare and medicaid services as sole community hospitals as of January 1, 2013, that: Have had less than one hundred fifty acute care licensed beds in fiscal year 2011; have a level III adult trauma service designation from the department of health as of January 1, 2014; and are owned and operated by the state or a political subdivision. [2019 c 296 § 1.]

Effective date—2019 c 296: "This act takes effect January 1, 2020." [2019 c 296 § 4.]

49.12.902 Effective date—1991 c 303 §§ 3-7. Sections 3 through 7 of this act shall take effect April 1, 1992. [1991 c 303 § 12.]

49.12.903 Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521. For the purposes of this chapter, the terms spouse, marriage, marital, husband, wife, widow, widower, next of kin, and family shall be interpreted as applying equally to state registered domestic partnerships or individuals in state registered domestic partnerships as well as to marital relationships and married persons, and references to dissolution of marriage shall apply

[Title 49 RCW—page 17]

equally to state registered domestic partnerships that have been terminated, dissolved, or invalidated, to the extent that such interpretation does not conflict with federal law. Where necessary to implement chapter 521, Laws of 2009, gender-specific terms such as husband and wife used in any statute, rule, or other law shall be construed to be gender neutral, and applicable to individuals in state registered domestic partnerships. [2009 c 521 § 130.]

Chapter 49.17 RCW

WASHINGTON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT

Sections

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 49.17.010 | Purpose. |
| 49.17.020 | Definitions. |
| 49.17.022 | Legislative findings and intent—Definition of agriculture. |
| 49.17.030 | Application of chapter—Fees and charges. |
| 49.17.040 | Rules and regulations—Authority—Procedure. |
| 49.17.041 | Agricultural safety standards—Limitation on adopting or establishing between January 1, 1995, through January 15, 1996—Requirements. |
| 49.17.050 | Rules and regulations—Guidelines—Standards. |
| 49.17.055 | WISHA advisory committee—Appointment of members—Duties—Terms, compensation, and expenses. |
| 49.17.060 | Employer—General safety standard—Compliance. |
| 49.17.070 | Right of entry—Inspections and investigations—Subpoenas—Contempt. |
| 49.17.075 | Search warrants. |
| 49.17.080 | Variance from safety and health standards—Application—Contents—Procedure. |
| 49.17.090 | Variance from safety and health standards—Notice—Hearing—Order—Modification or revocation. |
| 49.17.100 | Inspection—Employer and employee representatives. |
| 49.17.110 | Compliance by employee—Violations—Notice—Review. |
| 49.17.120 | Violations—Citations. |
| 49.17.130 | Violations—Dangerous conditions—Citations and orders of immediate restraint—Restraints—Restraining orders. |
| 49.17.140 | Appeal to board—Notification of assessment of penalty—Final order—Procedure—Redetermination—Hearing—Rules. |
| 49.17.150 | Appeal to superior court—Review or enforcement of orders. |
| 49.17.160 | Discrimination against employee filing complaint, instituting proceedings, or testifying prohibited—Procedure—Remedy. |
| 49.17.170 | Injunctions—Temporary restraining orders. |
| 49.17.180 | Violations—Civil penalties. |
| 49.17.190 | Violations—Criminal penalties. |
| 49.17.200 | Confidentiality—Trade secrets. |
| 49.17.210 | Research, experiments, and demonstrations for safety purposes—Confidentiality of information—Variances. |
| 49.17.220 | Records—Reports—Notice to employee exposed to harmful materials. |
| 49.17.230 | Compliance with federal act—Agreements and acceptance of grants authorized. |
| 49.17.240 | Safety and health standards. |
| 49.17.243 | Safety and health investment projects—Grants or contracts—Rules. |
| 49.17.250 | Voluntary compliance program—Consultation and advisory services. |
| 49.17.260 | Statistics—Investigations—Reports. |
| 49.17.270 | Administration of chapter. |
| 49.17.280 | Agricultural workers and handlers of agricultural pesticides—Coordination of regulation and enforcement with department of agriculture. |
| 49.17.285 | Medical monitoring—Records on covered pesticides—Reports. |
| 49.17.288 | Cholinesterase monitoring—Reports. |
| 49.17.300 | Temporary worker housing—Electricity—Storage, handling, preparation of food—Rules. |
| 49.17.310 | Temporary worker housing—Licensing, operation, and inspection—Rules—Definition. |
| 49.17.320 | Temporary worker housing operation standards—Departments' agreement—Enforcement—Definition. |
| 49.17.350 | Flaggers. |
| 49.17.360 | Ergonomics Initiative—Intent. |
| 49.17.370 | Ergonomics Initiative—Definition—Rule repeal. |
| 49.17.400 | Construction crane safety—Definitions. |
| 49.17.410 | Construction crane safety—Application. |

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 49.17.420 | Construction crane certification program—Rules—Certificate of operation. |
| 49.17.430 | Qualified construction crane operators—Rules—Apprentice operators or trainees—Reciprocity. |
| 49.17.440 | Construction crane safety—Rules—Implementation. |
| 49.17.460 | Definitions. |
| 49.17.465 | Handling hazardous drugs—Health care facilities—Rules. |
| 49.17.470 | Entertainers and adult entertainment establishments—Entertainer training—Panic buttons—Recording of accusations—Enforcement—Entertainer advisory committee. |
| 49.17.480 | Asbestos plan requirements in RCW 70A.450.070(1)(b)—Penalties. |
| 49.17.900 | Short title. |

49.17.010 Purpose. The legislature finds that personal injuries and illnesses arising out of conditions of employment impose a substantial burden upon employers and employees in terms of lost production, wage loss, medical expenses, and payment of benefits under the industrial insurance act. Therefore, in the public interest for the welfare of the people of the state of Washington and in order to assure, insofar as may reasonably be possible, safe and healthful working conditions for every man and woman working in the state of Washington, the legislature in the exercise of its police power, and in keeping with the mandates of Article II, section 35 of the state Constitution, declares its purpose by the provisions of this chapter to create, maintain, continue, and enhance the industrial safety and health program of the state, which program shall equal or exceed the standards prescribed by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-596, 84 Stat. 1590). [1973 c 80 § 1.]

Industrial insurance: Title 51 RCW.

49.17.020 Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter: (1) The term "agriculture" means farming and includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) The cultivation and tillage of the soil;
- (b) Dairying;
- (c) The production, cultivation, growing, and harvesting of any agricultural or horticultural commodity;
- (d) The raising of livestock, bees, fur-bearing animals, or poultry; and

(e) Any practices performed by a farmer or on a farm, incident to or in connection with such farming operations, including but not limited to preparation for market and delivery to:

- (i) Storage;
- (ii) Market; or
- (iii) Carriers for transportation to market.

The term "agriculture" does not mean a farmer's processing for sale or handling for sale a commodity or product grown or produced by a person other than the farmer or the farmer's employees.

(2) The term "director" means the director of the department of labor and industries, or his or her designated representative.

(3) The term "department" means the department of labor and industries.

(4) The term "employer" means any person, firm, corporation, partnership, business trust, legal representative, or other business entity which engages in any business, industry, profession, or activity in this state and employs one or more employees or who contracts with one or more persons, the essence of which is the personal labor of such person or

persons and includes the state, counties, cities, and all municipal corporations, public corporations, political subdivisions of the state, and charitable organizations: PROVIDED, That any person, partnership, or business entity not having employees, and who is covered by the industrial insurance act shall be considered both an employer and an employee.

(5) The term "employee" means an employee of an employer who is employed in the business of his or her employer whether by way of manual labor or otherwise and every person in this state who is engaged in the employment of or who is working under an independent contract the essence of which is his or her personal labor for an employer under this chapter whether by way of manual labor or otherwise.

(6) The term "person" means one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, business trusts, legal representatives, or any organized group of persons.

(7) The term "safety and health standard" means a standard which requires the adoption or use of one or more practices, means, methods, operations, or processes reasonably necessary or appropriate to provide safe or healthful employment and places of employment.

(8) The term "workplace" means any plant, yard, premises, room, or other place where an employee or employees are employed for the performance of labor or service over which the employer has the right of access or control, and includes, but is not limited to, all workplaces covered by industrial insurance under Title 51 RCW, as now or hereafter amended.

(9) The term "working day" means a calendar day, except Saturdays, Sundays, and all legal holidays as set forth in RCW 1.16.050, as now or hereafter amended, and for the purposes of the computation of time within which an act is to be done under the provisions of this chapter, shall be computed by excluding the first working day and including the last working day. [2010 c 8 § 12005; 1997 c 362 § 2; 1973 c 80 § 2.]

Department of labor and industries: Chapter 43.22 RCW.

49.17.022 Legislative findings and intent—Definition of agriculture. The legislature finds that the state's farms are diverse in their nature and the owners, managers, and their employees continually find new ways to plant, raise, harvest, process, store, market, and distribute their products. The legislature further finds that the department of labor and industries needs guidance in determining when activities related to agricultural products are to be regulated as agricultural activities and when they should be regulated as other activities. It is the intent of the legislature that activities performed by a farmer as incident to or in conjunction with his or her farming activities be regulated as agricultural activities. For this purpose, an agricultural activity is to be interpreted broadly, based on the definition of "agriculture" in RCW 49.17.020. [1997 c 362 § 1.]

49.17.030 Application of chapter—Fees and charges. This chapter shall apply with respect to employment performed in any workplace within the state. The department of labor and industries shall provide by rule for a schedule of fees and charges to be paid by each employer subject to this chapter who is not subject to or obtaining coverage under the

industrial insurance laws and who is not a self-insurer. The fees and charges collected shall be for the purpose of defraying such employer's pro rata share of the expenses of enforcing and administering this chapter. [1973 c 80 § 3.]

49.17.040 Rules and regulations—Authority—Procedure. The director shall make, adopt, modify, and repeal rules and regulations governing safety and health standards for conditions of employment as authorized by this chapter after a public hearing in conformance with the administrative procedure act and the provisions of this chapter. At least thirty days prior to such public hearing, the director shall cause public notice of such hearing to be made in newspapers of general circulation in this state, of the date, time, and place of such public hearing, along with a general description of the subject matter of the proposed rules and information as to where copies of any rules and regulations proposed for adoption may be obtained and with a solicitation for recommendations in writing or suggestions for inclusion or changes in such rules to be submitted not later than five days prior to such public hearing. Any preexisting rules adopted by the department of labor and industries relating to health and safety standards in workplaces subject to the jurisdiction of the department shall remain effective insofar as such rules are not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter. [1973 c 80 § 4.]

49.17.041 Agricultural safety standards—Limitation on adopting or establishing between January 1, 1995, through January 15, 1996—Requirements. (1)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, no rules adopted under this chapter amending or establishing agricultural safety standards shall take effect during the period beginning January 1, 1995, and ending January 15, 1996. This subsection applies, but is not limited to applying, to a rule adopted before January 1, 1995, but with an effective date which is during the period beginning January 1, 1995, and ending January 15, 1996, and to provisions of rules adopted prior to January 1, 1995, which provisions are to become effective during the period beginning January 1, 1995, and ending January 15, 1996.

(b) Subsection (1)(a) of this section does not apply to: Provisions of rules that were in effect before January 1, 1995; emergency rules adopted under RCW 34.05.350; or revisions to chapter 296-306 WAC regarding rollover protective structures that were adopted in 1994 and effective March 1, 1995, and that are additionally revised to refer to the variance process available under this chapter.

(2) The rules for agricultural safety adopted under this chapter must:

(a) Establish, for agricultural employers, an agriculture safety standard that includes agriculture-specific rules and specific references to the general industry safety standard adopted under chapter 49.17 RCW; and

(b) Exempt agricultural employers from the general industry safety standard adopted under chapter 49.17 RCW for all rules not specifically referenced in the agriculture safety standard.

(3) The department shall publish in one volume all of the occupational safety rules that apply to agricultural employers and shall make this volume available to all agricultural

employers before January 15, 1996. This volume must be available in both English and Spanish.

(4) The department shall provide training, education, and enhanced consultation services concerning its agricultural safety rules to agricultural employers before the rules' effective dates. The training, education, and consultation must continue throughout the winter of 1995-1996. Training and education programs must be provided throughout the state and must be coordinated with agricultural associations in order to meet their members' needs.

(5) The department shall provide, for informational purposes, a list of commercially available rollover protective structures for tractors used in agricultural operations manufactured before October 25, 1976. The list must include the name and address of the manufacturer and the approximate price of the structure. Included with the list shall be a statement indicating that an employer may apply for a variance from the rules requiring rollover protective structures under this chapter and that variances may be granted in appropriate circumstances on a case-by-case basis. The statement shall also provide examples of circumstances under which a variance may be granted. The list and statement shall be generally available to the agricultural community before the department may take any action to enforce rules requiring rollover protective structures for tractors used in agricultural operations manufactured before October 25, 1976. [1995 c 371 § 2.]

Finding—1995 c 371: "The legislature finds that:

(1) The state's highly productive and efficient agricultural sector is composed predominately of family-owned and managed farms and an industrious and efficient workforce;

(2) A reasonable level of safety regulations is needed to protect workers;

(3) The smaller but highly efficient farming operations would benefit from safety rules that are easily referenced and agriculture-specific to the extent possible; and

(4) There should be lead time between the adoption of agriculture safety rules and their effective date in order to allow the department of labor and industries to provide training, education, and enhanced consultation services to family-owned and managed farms." [1995 c 371 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.17.050 Rules and regulations—Guidelines—Standards. In the adoption of rules and regulations under the authority of this chapter, the director shall:

(1) Provide for the preparation, adoption, amendment, or repeal of rules and regulations of safety and health standards governing the conditions of employment of general and special application in all workplaces;

(2) Provide for the adoption of occupational health and safety standards which are at least as effective as those adopted or recognized by the United States secretary of labor under the authority of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-596; 84 Stat. 1590);

(3) Provide a method of encouraging employers and employees in their efforts to reduce the number of safety and health hazards at their workplaces and to stimulate employers and employees to institute new and to perfect existing programs for providing safe and healthful working conditions;

(4) Provide for the promulgation of health and safety standards and the control of conditions in all workplaces concerning gases, vapors, dust, or other airborne particles, toxic materials, or harmful physical agents which shall set a standard which most adequately assures, to the extent feasible, on

the basis of the best available evidence, that no employee will suffer material impairment of health or functional capacity even if such employee has regular exposure to the hazard dealt with by such standard for the period of his or her working life; any such standards shall require where appropriate the use of protective devices or equipment and for monitoring or measuring any such gases, vapors, dust, or other airborne particles, toxic materials, or harmful physical agents;

(5) Provide for appropriate reporting procedures by employers with respect to such information relating to conditions of employment which will assist in achieving the objectives of this chapter;

(6) Provide for the frequency, method, and manner of the making of inspections of workplaces without advance notice;

(7) Provide for the publication and dissemination to employers, employees, and labor organizations and the posting where appropriate by employers of informational, education, or training materials calculated to aid and assist in achieving the objectives of this chapter;

(8) Provide for the establishment of new and the perfection and expansion of existing programs for occupational safety and health education for employers and employees, and, in addition institute methods and procedures for the establishment of a program for voluntary compliance solely through the use of advice and consultation with employers and employees with recommendations including recommendations of methods to abate violations relating to the requirements of this chapter and all applicable safety and health standards and rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the authority of this chapter;

(9) Provide for the adoption of safety and health standards requiring the use of safeguards in trenches and excavations and around openings of hoistways, hatchways, elevators, stairways, and similar openings;

(10) Provide for the promulgation of health and safety standards requiring the use of safeguards for all vats, pans, trimmers, cut off, gang edger, and other saws, planers, presses, formers, cogs, gearing, belting, shafting, coupling, set screws, live rollers, conveyors, mangles in laundries, and machinery of similar description, which can be effectively guarded with due regard to the ordinary use of such machinery and appliances and the danger to employees therefrom, and with which the employees of any such workplace may come in contact while in the performance of their duties and prescribe methods, practices, or processes to be followed by employers which will enhance the health and safety of employees in the performance of their duties when in proximity to machinery or appliances mentioned in this subsection;

(11) Certify that no later than twenty business days prior to the effective date of any significant legislative rule, as defined by RCW 34.05.328, a meeting of impacted parties is convened to: (a) Identify ambiguities and problem areas in the rule; (b) coordinate education and public relations efforts by all parties; (c) provide comments regarding internal department training and enforcement plans; and (d) provide comments regarding appropriate evaluation mechanisms to determine the effectiveness of the new rule. The meeting shall include a balanced representation of both business and labor from impacted industries, department personnel responsible for the above subject areas, and other agencies or

key stakeholder groups as determined by the department. An existing advisory committee may be utilized if appropriate. [2010 c 8 § 12006; 1998 c 224 § 1; 1973 c 80 § 5.]

49.17.055 WISHA advisory committee—Appointment of members—Duties—Terms, compensation, and expenses. The director shall appoint a WISHA advisory committee composed of ten members: Four members representing subject workers, each of whom shall be appointed from a list of at least three names submitted by a recognized statewide organization of employees, representing a majority of employees; four members representing subject employers, each of whom shall be appointed from a list of at least three names submitted by a recognized statewide organization of employers, representing a majority of employers; and two ex officio members, without a vote, one of whom shall be the chairperson of the board of industrial insurance appeals, and the other representing the department. The member representing the department shall be chairperson. The committee shall provide comment on department rule making, policies, and other initiatives. The committee shall also conduct a continuing study of any aspect of safety and health the committee determines to require their consideration. The committee shall report its findings to the department or the board of industrial insurance appeals for action as deemed appropriate. The members of the committee shall be appointed for a term of three years commencing on July 1, 1997, and the terms of the members representing the workers and employers shall be staggered so that the director shall designate one member from each group initially appointed whose term shall expire on June 30, 1998, and one member from each group whose term shall expire on June 30, 1999. The members shall serve without compensation, but are entitled to travel expenses as provided in RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060. The committee may hire such experts, if any, as it requires to discharge its duties and may utilize such personnel and facilities of the department and board of industrial insurance appeals as it needs, without charge. All expenses of the committee must be paid by the department. [1997 c 107 § 1.]

49.17.060 Employer—General safety standard—Compliance. Each employer:

(1) Shall furnish to each of his or her employees a place of employment free from recognized hazards that are causing or likely to cause serious injury or death to his or her employees: PROVIDED, That no citation or order assessing a penalty shall be issued to any employer solely under the authority of this subsection except where no applicable rule or regulation has been adopted by the department covering the unsafe or unhealthful condition of employment at the workplace; and

(2) Shall comply with the rules, regulations, and orders promulgated under this chapter. [2010 c 8 § 12007; 1973 c 80 § 6.]

49.17.070 Right of entry—Inspections and investigations—Subpoenas—Contempt. (1) Subject to subsections (2) through (5) of this section, the director, or his or her authorized representative, in carrying out his or her duties under this chapter, upon the presentation of appropriate cre-

dentials to the owner, manager, operator, or on-site person in charge of the worksite, is authorized:

(a) To enter without delay and at all reasonable times the factory, plant, establishment, construction site, or other area, workplace, or environment where work is performed by an employee of an employer; and

(b) To inspect, survey, and investigate during regular working hours and at other reasonable times, and within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner, any such workplace and all pertinent conditions, structures, machines, apparatus, devices, equipment, and materials therein, and to question privately any such employer, owner, operator, agent, or employee.

(2) In making inspections and making investigations under this chapter the director may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence under oath. Witnesses shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the superior courts. In the case of contumacy, failure, or refusal of any person to obey such an order, any superior court within the jurisdiction of which such person is found, or resides, or transacts business, upon the application of the director, shall have jurisdiction to issue to such person an order requiring such person to appear to produce evidence if, as, and when so ordered, and to give testimony relating to the matter under investigation or in question, and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by said court as a contempt thereof.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section or RCW 49.17.075, the director or his or her authorized representative shall obtain consent from the owner, manager, operator, or his or her on-site person in charge of the worksite when entering any worksite located on private property to carry out his or her duties under this chapter. Solely for the purpose of requesting the consent required by this section, the director or his or her authorized representative shall, in a safe manner, enter a worksite at an entry point designated by the employer or, in the event no entry point has been designated, at a reasonably recognizable entry point.

(4) This section does not prohibit the director or his or her authorized representative from taking action consistent with a recognized exception to the warrant requirements of the federal and state Constitutions.

(5) This section does not require advance notice of an inspection. [2006 c 31 § 2; 1973 c 80 § 7.]

Intent—2006 c 31: "The legislature intends that inspections performed under the Washington industrial safety and health act ensure safe and healthful working conditions for every person working in the state of Washington. Inspections must follow the mandates of Article II, section 35 of the state Constitution, and equal or exceed the requirements prescribed by the occupational safety and health act of 1970 (Public Law 91-596, 84 Stat. 1590). The legislature also intends that the inspections comply with the fourth and fourteenth amendments to the United States Constitution and Article I, section 7 of the state Constitution." [2006 c 31 § 1.]

49.17.075 Search warrants. The director may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for a search warrant authorizing access to any factory, plant, establishment, construction site, or other area, workplace, or environment where work is performed by an employee of an employer. The court may upon such application issue a search warrant for the purpose requested. [2006 c 31 § 3.]

Intent—2006 c 31: See note following RCW 49.17.070.

49.17.080 Variance from safety and health standards—Application—Contents—Procedure. (1) Any employer may apply to the director for a temporary order granting a variance from any safety and health standard promulgated by rule or regulation under the authority of this chapter. Such temporary order shall be granted only if the employer files an application which meets the requirements of subsection (2) of this section and establishes that the employer is unable to comply with a safety or health standard because of the unavailability of professional or technical personnel or of materials and equipment needed to come into compliance with the safety and health standard or because necessary construction or alteration of facilities cannot be completed by the effective date of such safety and health standard, that he or she is taking all available steps to safeguard his or her employees against the hazards covered by the safety and health standard, and he or she has an effective program for coming into compliance with such safety and health standard as quickly as practicable. Any temporary order issued under the authority of this subsection shall prescribe the practices, means, methods, operations, and processes which the employer must adopt and use while the order is in effect and state in detail his or her program for coming into compliance with the safety and health standard. Such a temporary order may be granted only after notice to employees and an opportunity for a hearing upon request of the employer or any affected employee. The name of any affected employee requesting a hearing under the provisions of this subsection shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed without the consent of such employee. The director may issue one interim order to be effective until a determination is made or a decision rendered if a hearing is demanded. No temporary order may be in effect for longer than the period needed by the employer to achieve compliance with the standard, or one year, whichever is shorter, except that such an order may be renewed not more than twice, so long as the requirements of this subsection are met and if an application for renewal is filed at least ninety days prior to the expiration date of the order. No renewal of a temporary order may remain in effect for longer than one hundred eighty days.

(2) An application for a temporary order under this section shall contain:

(a) A specification of the safety and health standard or portion thereof from which the employer seeks a variance;

(b) A representation by the employer, supported by representations from qualified persons having firsthand knowledge of the facts represented, that he or she is unable to comply with the safety and health standard or portion thereof and a detailed statement of the reasons therefor;

(c) A statement of the steps the employer has taken and will take, with specific dates, to protect employees against the hazard covered by the standard;

(d) A statement as to when the employer expects to be able to comply with the standard or portion thereof and what steps he or she has taken and will take, with dates specified, to come into compliance with the standard; and

(e) A certification that the employer, by the date of mailing or delivery of the application to the director, has informed his or her employees of the application by providing a copy thereof to his or her employees or their authorized representative by posting a copy of such application in a place or

places reasonably accessible to all employees or by other appropriate means of notification and by mailing a copy to the authorized representative of such employees; the application shall set forth the manner in which the employees have been so informed. The application shall also advise employees and their employee representatives of their right to apply to the director to conduct a hearing upon the application for a variance. [2010 c 8 § 12008; 1973 c 80 § 8.]

49.17.090 Variance from safety and health standards—Notice—Hearing—Order—Modification or revocation. Any employer may apply to the director for an order for a variance from any rule or regulation establishing a safety and health standard promulgated under this chapter. Affected employees shall be given notice of each such application and in the manner prescribed by RCW 49.17.080 shall be informed of their right to request a hearing on any such application. The director shall issue such order granting a variance, after opportunity for an inspection, if he or she determines or decides after a hearing has been held, if request for hearing has been made, that the applicant for the variance has demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence that the conditions, practices, means, methods, operations, or processes used or proposed to be used by such applicant employer will provide employment and places of employment to his or her employees which are as safe and healthful as those which would prevail if he or she complied with the safety and health standard or standards from which the variance is sought. The order so issued shall prescribe the conditions the employer must maintain, and the practices, means, methods, operations, and processes which he or she must adopt and utilize to the extent they differ from the standard in question. At any time after six months has elapsed from the date of the issuance of the order granting a variance upon application of an employer, employee, or the director on his or her own motion, after notice has been given in the manner prescribed for the issuance of such order may modify or revoke the order granting the variance from any standard promulgated under the authority of this chapter. [2010 c 8 § 12009; 1973 c 80 § 9.]

49.17.100 Inspection—Employer and employee representatives. A representative of the employer and an employee representative authorized by the employees of such employer shall be given an opportunity to accompany the director, or his or her authorized representative, during the physical inspection of any workplace for the purpose of aiding such inspection. Where there is no authorized employee representative, the director or his or her authorized representative shall consult with a reasonable number of employees concerning matters of health and safety in the workplace. The director may adopt procedural rules and regulations to implement the provisions of this section: PROVIDED, That neither this section, nor any other provision of this chapter, shall be construed to interfere with, impede, or in any way diminish the right of employees to bargain collectively with their employers through representatives of their own choosing concerning wages or standards or conditions of employment which equal or exceed those established under the authority of this chapter. [2010 c 8 § 12010; 1986 c 192 § 1; 1973 c 80 § 10.]

49.17.110 Compliance by employee—Violations—Notice—Review. Each employee shall comply with the provisions of this chapter and all rules, regulations, and orders issued pursuant to the authority of this chapter which are applicable to his or her own actions and conduct in the course of his or her employment. Any employee or representative of employees who in good faith believes that a violation of a safety or health standard, promulgated by rule under the authority of this chapter exists that threatens physical harm to employees, or that an imminent danger to such employees exists, may request an inspection of the workplace by giving notice to the director or his or her authorized representative of such violation or danger. Any such notice shall be reduced to writing, shall set forth with reasonable particularity the grounds for the notice, and shall be signed by the employee or representative of employees. A copy of the notice shall be provided the employer or his or her agent no later than at the time of inspection, except that, upon the request of the person giving such notice, his or her name and the names of individual employees referred to therein shall not appear in such copy or on any record published, released, or made available pursuant to any provision of this chapter. If upon receipt of such notification the director determines that there are reasonable grounds to believe that such violation or danger exists, he or she shall make a special inspection as soon as practicable, to determine if such violation or danger exists. If the director determines there are no reasonable grounds to believe that a violation or danger exists, he or she shall notify the employer and the employee or representative of the employees in writing of such determination.

Prior to or during any inspection of a workplace, any employee or representative of employees employed in such workplace may notify the director or any representative of the director responsible for conducting the inspection, in writing, of any violation of this chapter which he or she has reason to believe exists in such workplace. The director shall, by rule, establish procedures for informal review of any refusal by a representative of the director to issue a citation with respect to any such alleged violation, and shall furnish the employee or representative of employees requesting such review a written statement of the reasons for the director's final disposition of the case. [2010 c 8 § 12011; 1973 c 80 § 11.]

49.17.120 Violations—Citations. (1) If upon inspection or investigation the director or his or her authorized representative believes that an employer has violated a requirement of RCW 49.17.060, or any safety or health standard promulgated by rule adopted by the director, or the conditions of any order granting a variance pursuant to this chapter, the director shall with reasonable promptness issue a citation to the employer. Each citation shall be in writing and shall describe with particularity the nature of the violation, including a reference to the provisions of the statute, standard, rule, regulation, or order alleged to have been violated. In addition, the citation shall fix a reasonable time for the abatement of the violation.

(2) The director may prescribe procedures for the issuance of a notice in lieu of a citation with respect to de minimis violations which have no direct or immediate relationship to safety or health.

(3) Each citation, or a copy or copies thereof, issued under the authority of this section and RCW 49.17.130 shall be prominently posted, at or near each place a violation referred to in the citation occurred or as may otherwise be prescribed in regulations issued by the director. The director shall provide by rule for procedures to be followed by an employee representative upon written application to receive copies of citations and notices issued to any employer having employees who are represented by such employee representative. Such rule may prescribe the form of such application, the time for renewal of applications, and the eligibility of the applicant to receive copies of citations and notices.

(4) No citation may be issued under this section or RCW 49.17.130 after the expiration of six months following a compliance inspection, investigation, or survey revealing any such violation.

(5)(a) No citation may be issued under this section if there is unpreventable employee misconduct that led to the violation, but the employer must show the existence of:

- (i) A thorough safety program, including work rules, training, and equipment designed to prevent the violation;
- (ii) Adequate communication of these rules to employees;
- (iii) Steps to discover and correct violations of its safety rules; and
- (iv) Effective enforcement of its safety program as written in practice and not just in theory.

(b) This subsection (5) does not eliminate or modify any other defenses that may exist to a citation. [1999 c 93 § 1; 1973 c 80 § 12.]

49.17.130 Violations—Dangerous conditions—Citations and orders of immediate restraint—Restraints—Restraining orders. (1) If upon inspection or investigation, the director, or his or her authorized representative, believes that an employer has violated a requirement of RCW 49.17.060, or any safety or health standard promulgated by rules of the department, or any conditions of an order granting a variance, which violation is such that a danger exists from which there is a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result to any employee, the director or his or her authorized representative shall issue a citation and may issue an order immediately restraining any such condition, practice, method, process, or means in the workplace. Any order issued under this section may require such steps to be taken as may be necessary to avoid, correct, or remove such danger and prohibit the employment or presence of any individual in locations or under conditions where such danger exists, except individuals whose presence is necessary to avoid, correct, or remove such danger or to maintain the capacity of a continuous process operation in order that the resumption of normal operations may be had without a complete cessation of operations, or where a cessation of operations is necessary, to permit such to be accomplished in a safe and orderly manner. In addition, if any machine or equipment, or any part thereof, is in violation of a requirement of RCW 49.17.060 or any safety or health standard promulgated by rules of the department, and the operation of such machine or equipment gives rise to a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result to any employee, and an order of immediate restraint of the use of

such machine or equipment has been issued under this subsection, the use of such machine or equipment is prohibited, and a notice to that effect shall be attached thereto by the director or his or her authorized representative.

(2) Whenever the director, or his or her authorized representative, concludes that a condition of employment described in subsection (1) of this section exists in any workplace, he or she shall promptly inform the affected employees and employers of the danger.

(3) At any time that a citation or a citation and order restraining any condition of employment or practice described in subsection (1) of this section is issued by the director, or his or her authorized representative, he or she may in addition request the attorney general to make an application to the superior court of the county wherein such condition of employment or practice exists for a temporary restraining order or such other relief as appears to be appropriate under the circumstances. [2010 c 8 § 12012; 1973 c 80 § 13.]

49.17.140 Appeal to board—Notification of assessment of penalty—Final order—Procedure—Redetermination—Hearing—Rules. (1) If after an inspection or investigation the director or the director's authorized representative issues a citation under the authority of RCW 49.17.120 or 49.17.130, the department, within a reasonable time after the termination of such inspection or investigation, shall notify the employer using a method by which the mailing can be tracked or the delivery can be confirmed of the penalty to be assessed under the authority of RCW 49.17.180 and shall state that the employer has fifteen working days within which to notify the director that the employer wishes to appeal the citation or assessment of penalty. If, within fifteen working days from the communication of the notice issued by the director the employer fails to notify the director that the employer intends to appeal the citation or assessment penalty, and no notice is filed by any employee or representative of employees under subsection (3) of this section within such time, the citation and the assessment shall be deemed a final order of the department and not subject to review by any court or agency.

(2) If the director has reason to believe that an employer has failed to correct a violation for which the employer was previously cited and which has become a final order, the director shall notify the employer using a method by which the mailing can be tracked or the delivery can be confirmed of such failure to correct the violation and of the penalty to be assessed under RCW 49.17.180 by reason of such failure, and shall state that the employer has fifteen working days from the communication of such notification and assessment of penalty to notify the director that the employer wishes to appeal the director's notification of the assessment of penalty. If, within fifteen working days from the receipt of notification issued by the director the employer fails to notify the director that the employer intends to appeal the notification of assessment of penalty, the notification and assessment of penalty shall be deemed a final order of the department and not subject to review by any court or agency.

(3) If any employer notifies the director that the employer intends to appeal the citation issued under either RCW 49.17.120 or 49.17.130 or notification of the assess-

ment of a penalty issued under subsections (1) or (2) of this section, or if, within fifteen working days from the issuance of a citation under either RCW 49.17.120 or 49.17.130 any employee or representative of employees files a notice with the director alleging that the period of time fixed in the citation for the abatement of the violation is unreasonable, the director may reassume jurisdiction over the entire matter, or any portion thereof upon which notice of intention to appeal has been filed with the director pursuant to this subsection. If the director reassumes jurisdiction of all or any portion of the matter upon which notice of appeal has been filed with the director, any redetermination shall be completed and corrective notices of assessment of penalty, citations, or revised periods of abatement completed within a period of thirty working days. The thirty-working-day redetermination period may be extended up to forty-five additional working days upon agreement of all parties to the appeal. The redetermination shall then become final subject to direct appeal to the board of industrial insurance appeals within fifteen working days of such redetermination with service of notice of appeal upon the director. In the event that the director does not reassume jurisdiction as provided in this subsection, the director shall promptly notify the state board of industrial insurance appeals of all notifications of intention to appeal any such citations, any such notices of assessment of penalty and any employee or representative of employees notice of intention to appeal the period of time fixed for abatement of a violation and in addition certify a full copy of the record in such appeal matters to the board. The director shall adopt rules of procedure for the reassumption of jurisdiction under this subsection affording employers, employees, and employee representatives notice of the reassumption of jurisdiction by the director, and an opportunity to object or support the reassumption of jurisdiction, either in writing or orally at an informal conference to be held prior to the expiration of the redetermination period. Except as otherwise provided under subsection (4) of this section, a notice of appeal filed under this section shall stay the effectiveness of any citation or notice of the assessment of a penalty pending review by the board of industrial insurance appeals, but such appeal shall not stay the effectiveness of any order of immediate restraint issued by the director under the authority of RCW 49.17.130. The board of industrial insurance appeals shall afford an opportunity for a hearing in the case of each such appellant and the department shall be represented in such hearing by the attorney general and the board shall in addition provide affected employees or authorized representatives of affected employees an opportunity to participate as parties to hearings under this subsection. The board shall thereafter make disposition of the issues in accordance with procedures relative to contested cases appealed to the state board of industrial insurance appeals.

Upon application by an employer showing that a good faith effort to comply with the abatement requirements of a citation has been made and that the abatement has not been completed because of factors beyond the employer's control, the director after affording an opportunity for a hearing shall issue an order affirming or modifying the abatement requirements in such citation.

(4) An appeal of any violation classified and cited as serious, willful, repeated serious violation, or failure to abate

a serious violation does not stay abatement dates and requirements except as follows:

(a) An employer may request a stay of abatement for any serious, willful, repeated serious violation, or failure to abate a serious violation in a notice of appeal under subsection (3) of this section;

(b) When the director reassumes jurisdiction of an appeal under subsection (3) of this section, it will include the stay of abatement request. The issued redetermination decision will include a decision on the stay of abatement request. The department shall stay the abatement for any serious, willful, repeated serious violation, or failure to abate a serious violation where the department cannot determine that the preliminary evidence shows a substantial probability of death or serious physical harm to workers. The decision on stay of abatement will be final unless the employer renews the request for a stay of abatement in any direct appeal of the redetermination to the board of industrial insurance appeals under subsection (3) of this section;

(c) The board of industrial insurance appeals shall adopt rules necessary for conducting an expedited review on any stay of abatement requests identified in the employer's notice of appeal, and shall issue a final decision within forty-five working days of the board's notice of filing of appeal. This rule making shall be initiated in 2011;

(d) Affected employees or their representatives must be afforded an opportunity to participate as parties in an expedited review for stay of abatement;

(e) The board shall grant a stay of an abatement for a serious, willful, repeated serious violation, or failure to abate a serious violation where there is good cause for a stay unless based on the preliminary evidence it is more likely than not that a stay would result in death or serious physical harm to a worker;

(f) As long as a motion to stay abatement is pending all abatement requirements will be stayed.

(5) When the board of industrial insurance appeals denies a stay of abatement and abatement is required while the appeal is adjudicated, the abatement process must be the same process as the process required for abatement upon a final order.

(6) The department shall develop rules necessary to implement subsections (4) and (5) of this section. In an application for a stay of abatement, the department will not grant a stay when it can determine that the preliminary evidence shows a substantial probability of death or serious physical harm to workers. The board will not grant a stay where based on the preliminary evidence it is more likely than not that a stay would result in death or serious physical harm to a worker. This rule making shall be initiated in 2011. [2017 c 13 § 1. Prior: 2011 c 301 § 13; 2011 c 91 § 1; 1994 c 61 § 1; 1986 c 20 § 1; 1973 c 80 § 14.]

Effective date—2017 c 13: "This act takes effect January 1, 2018." [2017 c 13 § 2.]

49.17.150 Appeal to superior court—Review or enforcement of orders. (1) Any person aggrieved by an order of the board of industrial insurance appeals issued under RCW 49.17.140(3) may obtain a review of such order in the superior court for the county in which the violation is alleged to have occurred, by filing in such court within thirty

(2020 Ed.)

days following the communication of the board's order or denial of any petition or petitions for review, a written notice of appeal praying that the order be modified or set aside. Such appeal shall be perfected by filing with the clerk of the court and by serving a copy thereof by mail, or personally, on the director and on the board. The board shall thereupon transmit a copy of the notice of appeal to all parties who participated in proceedings before the board, and shall file in the court the complete record of the proceedings. Upon such filing the court shall have jurisdiction of the proceeding and of the question determined therein, and shall have power to grant such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper, and to make and enter upon the pleadings and the record of proceedings a decree affirming, modifying, or setting aside in all or in part, the decision of the board of industrial insurance appeals and enforcing the same to the extent that such order is affirmed or modified. The commencement of appellate proceedings under this subsection shall not, unless ordered by the court, operate as a stay of the order of the board of industrial insurance appeals. No objection that has not been urged before the board shall be considered by the court, unless the failure or neglect to urge such objection shall be excused because of extraordinary circumstances. The findings of the board or hearing examiner where the board has denied a petition or petitions for review with respect to questions of fact, if supported by substantial evidence on the record considered as a whole, shall be conclusive. If any party shall apply to the court for leave to adduce additional evidence and shall show to the satisfaction of the court that such additional evidence is material and that there were reasonable grounds for the failure to adduce such evidence in the hearing before the board, the court may order such additional evidence to be taken before the board and to be made a part of the record. The board may modify its findings as to the facts, or make new findings, by reason of additional evidence so taken and filed, and it shall file such modified or new findings, which findings with respect to questions of fact are supported by substantial evidence on the record considered as a whole, shall be conclusive, and its recommendations, if any, for the modification or setting aside of its original order. Upon the filing of the record with it, the jurisdiction of the court shall be exclusive and the judgment and decree shall be final, except as the same shall be subject to review by the supreme court. Appeals filed under this subsection shall be heard expeditiously.

(2) The director may also obtain review or enforcement of any final order of the board by filing a petition for such relief in the superior court for the county in which the alleged violation occurred. The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall govern such proceeding to the extent applicable. If a notice of appeal, as provided in subsection (1) of this section, is not filed within thirty days after service of the board's order, the board's findings of fact, decision, and order or the examiner's findings of fact, decision, and order when a petition or petitions for review have been denied shall be conclusive in connection with any petition for enforcement which is filed by the director after the expiration of such thirty day period. In any such case, as well as in the case of an unappealed citation or a notification of the assessment of a penalty by the director, which has become a final order under subsection (1) or (2) of RCW 49.17.140 upon application of the

director, the clerk of the court, unless otherwise ordered by the court, shall forthwith enter a decree enforcing the citation and notice of assessment of penalty and shall transmit a copy of such decree to the director and the employer named in the director's petition. In any contempt proceeding brought to enforce a decree of the superior court entered pursuant to this subsection or subsection (1) of this section the superior court may assess the penalties provided in RCW 49.17.180, in addition to invoking any other available remedies. [1982 c 109 § 1; 1973 c 80 § 15.]

49.17.160 Discrimination against employee filing complaint, instituting proceedings, or testifying prohibited—Procedure—Remedy. (1) No person shall discharge or in any manner discriminate against any employee because such employee has filed any complaint or instituted or caused to be instituted any proceeding under or related to this chapter, or has testified or is about to testify in any such proceeding or because of the exercise by such employee on behalf of himself or herself or others of any right afforded by this chapter.

(2) Any employee who believes that he or she has been discharged or otherwise discriminated against by any person in violation of this section may, within thirty days after such violation occurs, file a complaint with the director alleging such discrimination. Upon receipt of such complaint, the director shall cause such investigation to be made as he or she deems appropriate. If upon such investigation, the director determines that the provisions of this section have been violated, he or [or] she shall bring an action in the superior court of the county wherein the violation is alleged to have occurred against the person or persons who is alleged to have violated the provisions of this section. If the director determines that the provisions of this section have not been violated, the employee may institute the action on his or her own behalf within thirty days of such determination. In any such action the superior court shall have jurisdiction, for cause shown, to restrain violations of subsection (1) of this section and order all appropriate relief including rehiring or reinstatement of the employee to his or her former position with back pay.

(3) Within ninety days of the receipt of the complaint filed under this section, the director shall notify the complainant of his or her determination under subsection (2) of this section. [2010 c 8 § 12013; 1973 c 80 § 16.]

49.17.170 Injunctions—Temporary restraining orders. (1) In addition to and after having invoked the powers of restraint vested in the director as provided in RCW 49.17.130 the superior courts of the state of Washington shall have jurisdiction upon petition of the director, through the attorney general, to enjoin any condition or practice in any workplace from which there is a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result to any employee immediately or before the imminence of such danger can be eliminated through the enforcement procedures otherwise provided by this chapter. Any order issued under this section may require such steps to be taken as may be necessary to avoid, correct, or remove such danger and prohibit the employment or presence of any individual in locations or under conditions where such danger exists, except individu-

als whose presence is necessary to avoid, correct, or remove such danger or to maintain the capacity of a continuous process operation to resume normal operation without a complete cessation of operations, or where a cessation of operations is necessary, to permit such to be accomplished in a safe and orderly manner.

(2) Upon the filing of any such petition the superior courts of the state of Washington shall have jurisdiction to grant such injunctive relief or temporary restraining order pending the outcome of enforcement proceedings pursuant to this chapter, except that no temporary restraining order issued without notice shall be effective for a period longer than five working days.

(3) Whenever and as soon as any authorized representative of the director concludes that a condition or practice described in subsection (1) exists in any workplace, he or she shall inform the affected employees and employers of the danger and may recommend to the director that relief be sought under this section.

(4) If the director arbitrarily or capriciously fails to invoke his or her restraining authority under RCW 49.17.130 or fails to seek relief under this section, any employee who may be injured by reason of such failure, or the representative of such employees, may bring an action against the director in the superior court for the county in which the danger is alleged to exist for a writ of mandamus to compel the director to seek such an order and for such further relief as may be appropriate or seek the director to exercise his or her restraining authority under RCW 49.17.130. [2010 c 8 § 12014; 1973 c 80 § 17.]

49.17.180 Violations—Civil penalties. (1) Except as provided in RCW 43.05.090, any employer who willfully or repeatedly violates the requirements of RCW 49.17.060, of any safety or health standard adopted under the authority of this chapter, of any existing rule or regulation governing the conditions of employment adopted by the department, or of any order issued granting a variance under RCW 49.17.080 or 49.17.090 may be assessed a civil penalty not to exceed seventy thousand dollars for each violation. However, if the state is required to have a higher maximum penalty to qualify a state plan under the occupational safety and health administration, then the maximum civil penalty is the higher maximum penalty required under the occupational safety and health administration. A minimum penalty of five thousand dollars shall be assessed for a willful violation; unless set to a specific higher amount by the federal occupational safety and health administration and this state is required to equal the higher penalty amount to qualify a state plan.

(2) Any employer who has received a citation for a serious violation of the requirements of RCW 49.17.060, of any safety or health standard adopted under the authority of this chapter, of any existing rule or regulation governing the conditions of employment adopted by the department, or of any order issued granting a variance under RCW 49.17.080 or 49.17.090 as determined in accordance with subsection (6) of this section, shall be assessed a civil penalty not to exceed seven thousand dollars for each such violation. However, if the state is required to have a higher maximum penalty to qualify a state plan under the occupational safety and health administration, then the maximum civil penalty is the higher

maximum penalty required under the occupational safety and health administration.

(3) Any employer who has received a citation for a violation of the requirements of RCW 49.17.060, of any safety or health standard adopted under this chapter, of any existing rule or regulation governing the conditions of employment adopted by the department, or of any order issued granting a variance under RCW 49.17.080 or 49.17.090, where such violation is specifically determined not to be of a serious nature as provided in subsection (6) of this section, may be assessed a civil penalty not to exceed seven thousand dollars for each such violation, unless such violation is determined to be de minimis or, if the state is required to have a higher maximum penalty to qualify a state plan under the occupational safety and health administration, then the maximum civil penalty is the higher maximum penalty required under the occupational safety and health administration.

(4) Any employer who fails to correct a violation for which a citation has been issued under RCW 49.17.120 or 49.17.130 within the period permitted for its correction, which period shall not begin to run until the date of the final order of the board of industrial insurance appeals in the case of any review proceedings under this chapter initiated by the employer in good faith and not solely for delay or avoidance of penalties, may be assessed a civil penalty of not more than seven thousand dollars for each day during which such failure or violation continues. However, if the state is required to have a higher maximum penalty to qualify a state plan under the occupational safety and health administration, then the maximum civil penalty is the higher maximum penalty required under the occupational safety and health administration.

(5) Any employer who violates any of the posting requirements of this chapter, or any of the posting requirements of rules adopted by the department pursuant to this chapter related to employee or employee representative's rights to notice, including but not limited to those employee rights to notice set forth in RCW 49.17.080, 49.17.090, 49.17.120, 49.17.130, 49.17.220(1), and 49.17.240(2), shall be assessed a penalty not to exceed seven thousand dollars for each such violation. However, if the state is required to have a higher maximum penalty to qualify a state plan under the occupational safety and health administration, then the maximum civil penalty is the higher maximum penalty required under the occupational safety and health administration. Any employer who violates any of the posting requirements for the posting of informational, educational, or training materials under the authority of RCW 49.17.050(7), may be assessed a penalty not to exceed seven thousand dollars for each such violation. However, if the state is required to have a higher maximum penalty to qualify a state plan under the occupational safety and health administration, then the maximum civil penalty is the higher maximum penalty required under the occupational safety and health administration.

(6) For the purposes of this section, a serious violation shall be deemed to exist in a workplace if there is a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result from a condition which exists, or from one or more practices, means, methods, operations, or processes which have been adopted or are in use in such workplace, unless the

employer did not, and could not with the exercise of reasonable diligence, know of the presence of the violation.

(7) The director, or his or her authorized representatives, shall have authority to assess all civil penalties provided in this section, giving due consideration to the appropriateness of the penalty with respect to the number of affected employees of the employer being charged, the gravity of the violation, the size of the employer's business, the good faith of the employer, and the history of previous violations.

(8) Civil penalties imposed under this chapter shall be paid to the director for deposit in the supplemental pension fund established by RCW 51.44.033. Civil penalties may be recovered in a civil action in the name of the department brought in the superior court of the county where the violation is alleged to have occurred, or the department may utilize the procedures for collection of civil penalties as set forth in RCW 51.48.120 through 51.48.150. [2018 c 128 § 1; 2010 c 8 § 12015; 1995 c 403 § 629; 1991 c 108 § 1; 1986 c 20 § 2; 1973 c 80 § 18.]

Effective date—2018 c 128: "This act takes effect January 1, 2019." [2018 c 128 § 2.]

Findings—Short title—Intent—1995 c 403: See note following RCW 34.05.328.

49.17.190 Violations—Criminal penalties. (1) Any person who gives advance notice of any inspection to be conducted under the authority of this chapter, without the consent of the director or his or her authorized representative, shall, upon conviction be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both.

(2) Whoever knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this chapter shall, upon conviction be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months or by both.

(3) Any employer who wilfully and knowingly violates the requirements of RCW 49.17.060, any safety or health standard promulgated under this chapter, any existing rule or regulation governing the safety or health conditions of employment and adopted by the director, or any order issued granting a variance under RCW 49.17.080 or 49.17.090 and that violation caused death to any employee shall, upon conviction be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months or by both; except, that if the conviction is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, punishment shall be a fine of not more than two hundred thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than three hundred sixty-four days, or by both.

(4) Any employer who has been issued an order immediately restraining a condition, practice, method, process, or means in the workplace, pursuant to RCW 49.17.130 or 49.17.170, and who nevertheless continues such condition, practice, method, process, or means, or who continues to use a machine or equipment or part thereof to which a notice prohibiting such use has been attached, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a

fine of not more than ten thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both.

(5) Any employer who shall knowingly remove, displace, damage, or destroy, or cause to be removed, displaced, damaged, or destroyed any safety device or safeguard required to be present and maintained by any safety or health standard, rule, or order promulgated pursuant to this chapter, or pursuant to the authority vested in the director under RCW 43.22.050 shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or by both.

(6) Whenever the director has reasonable cause to believe that any provision of this section defining a crime has been violated by an employer, the director shall cause a record of such alleged violation to be prepared, a copy of which shall be referred to the prosecuting attorney of the county wherein such alleged violation occurred, and the prosecuting attorney of such county shall in writing advise the director of the disposition he or she shall make of the alleged violation. [2011 c 96 § 40; 2010 c 8 § 12016; 1986 c 20 § 3; 1973 c 80 § 19.]

Findings—Intent—2011 c 96: See note following RCW 9A.20.021.

49.17.200 Confidentiality—Trade secrets. All information reported to or otherwise obtained by the director, or his or her authorized representative, in connection with any inspection or proceeding under the authority of this chapter, which contains or which might reveal a trade secret shall be considered confidential, except that such information may be disclosed to other officers or employees concerned with carrying out this chapter, or when relevant in any proceeding under this chapter. In any such proceeding the director, the board of industrial insurance appeals, or the court shall issue such orders as may be appropriate to protect the confidentiality of trade secrets. [2010 c 8 § 12017; 1973 c 80 § 20.]

Uniform trade secrets act: Chapter 19.108 RCW.

49.17.210 Research, experiments, and demonstrations for safety purposes—Confidentiality of information—Variances. The director is authorized to conduct, either directly or by grant or contract, research, experiments, and demonstrations as may be of aid and assistance in the furtherance of the objects and purposes of this chapter. Employer identity, employee identity, and personal identifiers of voluntary participants in research, experiments, and demonstrations shall be deemed confidential and shall not be open to public inspection. Information obtained from such voluntary activities shall not be deemed to be medical information for the purpose of RCW 51.36.060 and shall be deemed confidential and shall not be open to public inspection. The director, in his or her discretion, is authorized to grant a variance from any rule or regulation or portion thereof, whenever he or she determines that such variance is necessary to permit an employer to participate in an experiment approved by the director, and the experiment is designed to demonstrate or validate new and improved techniques to safeguard the health or safety of employees. Any such variance shall require that all due regard be given to the health and safety of all employees participating in any experiment. [1991 c 89 § 1; 1973 c 80 § 21.]

49.17.220 Records—Reports—Notice to employee exposed to harmful materials. (1) Each employer shall make, keep, and preserve, and make available to the director such records regarding his or her activities relating to this chapter as the director may prescribe by regulation as necessary or appropriate for the enforcement of this chapter or for developing information regarding the causes and prevention of occupational accidents and illnesses. In order to carry out the provisions of this section such regulations may include provisions requiring employers to conduct periodic inspections. The director shall also issue regulations requiring that employers, through posting of notices or other appropriate means, keep their employees informed of their protections and obligations under this chapter, including the provisions of applicable safety and health standards.

(2) The director shall prescribe regulations requiring employers to maintain accurate records, and to make periodic reports of work-related deaths, and of injuries and illnesses other than minor injuries requiring only first aid treatment and which do not involve medical treatment, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job.

(3) The director shall issue regulations requiring employers to maintain accurate records of employee exposures to potentially toxic materials or harmful physical agents which are required to be monitored or measured. Such regulations shall provide employees or their representatives with an opportunity to observe such monitoring or measuring, and to have access to the records thereof. Such regulations shall also make appropriate provisions for each employee or former employee to have access to such records as will indicate his or her own exposure to toxic materials or harmful physical agents. Each employer shall promptly notify any employee who has been or is being exposed to toxic materials or harmful physical agents in concentrations or at levels which exceed those prescribed by any applicable safety and health standard promulgated under this chapter and shall inform any employee who is being thus exposed of the corrective action being taken. [2010 c 8 § 12018; 1973 c 80 § 22.]

49.17.230 Compliance with federal act—Agreements and acceptance of grants authorized. The director is authorized to adopt by rule any provision reasonably necessary to enable this state to qualify a state plan under section 18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-596, 84 Stat. 1590) to enable this state to assume the responsibility for the development and enforcement of occupational safety and health standards in all workplaces within this state subject to the legislative jurisdiction of the state of Washington. The director is authorized to enter into agreement with the United States and to accept on behalf of the state of Washington grants of funds to implement the development and enforcement of this chapter and the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. [1973 c 80 § 23.]

49.17.240 Safety and health standards. (1) The director in the promulgation of rules under the authority of this chapter shall establish safety and health standards for conditions of employment of general and/or specific applicability for all industries, businesses, occupations, crafts, trades, and

employments subject to the provisions of this chapter, or those that are a national or accepted federal standard. In adopting safety and health standards for conditions of employment, the director shall solicit and give due regard to all recommendations by any employer, employee, or labor representative of employees.

(2) Any safety and health standard adopted by rule of the director shall, where appropriate, prescribe the use of labels or other forms of warning to insure that employees are apprised of all hazards to which they may be exposed, relevant symptoms, and appropriate emergency treatment, and proper conditions and precautions of safe use or exposure. Where appropriate, such rules shall so prescribe suitable protective equipment and control or technological procedures to be used in connection with such hazards and shall provide for monitoring or measuring employee exposure at such locations and intervals, and in such manner as may be reasonably necessary for the protection of employees. In addition, where appropriate, any such rule shall prescribe the type and frequency of medical examinations or other tests which shall be made available, by the employer or at his or her cost, to employees exposed to such hazards in order to most effectively determine whether the health of such employees is adversely affected by such exposure. In the event that such medical examinations are in the nature of research, as determined by the director, such examinations may be furnished at the expense of the department. The results of such examinations or tests shall be furnished only to the director, other appropriate agencies of government, and at the request of the employee to his or her physician.

(3) Whenever the director adopts by rule any safety and health standard he or she may at the same time provide by rule the effective date of such standard which shall not be less than thirty days, excepting emergency rules, but may be made effective at such time in excess of thirty days from the date of adoption as specified in any rule adopting a safety and health standard. Any rule not made effective thirty days after adoption, having a delayed effectiveness in excess of thirty days, may only be made upon a finding made by the director that such delayed effectiveness of the rule is reasonably necessary to afford the affected employers a reasonable opportunity to make changes in methods, means, or practices to meet the requirements of the adopted rule. Temporary orders granting a variance may be utilized by the director in lieu of the delayed effectiveness in the adoption of any rule. [2010 c 8 § 12019; 1973 c 80 § 24.]

49.17.243 Safety and health investment projects—Grants or contracts—Rules. (1) The director is authorized to provide funding from the medical aid fund established under RCW 51.44.020, by grant or contract, for safety and health investment projects for workplaces insured for workers' compensation through the department's state fund. This shall include projects to: Prevent workplace injuries, illnesses, and fatalities; create early return-to-work programs; and reduce long-term disability through the cooperation of employers and employees or their representatives.

(2) Awards may be granted to organizations such as, but not limited to, trade associations, business associations, employers, employees, labor unions, employee organizations, joint labor and management groups, and educational

(2020 Ed.)

institutions in collaboration with state fund employer and employee representatives.

(3) Awards may not be used for lobbying or political activities; supporting, opposing, or developing legislative or regulatory initiatives; any activity not designed to reduce workplace injuries, illnesses, or fatalities; or reimbursing employers for the normal costs of complying with safety and health rules.

(4) Funds for awards shall be distributed as follows: At least twenty-five percent for projects designed to develop and implement innovative and effective return-to-work programs for injured workers; at least twenty-five percent for projects that specifically address the needs of small businesses; and at least fifty percent for projects that foster workplace injury and illness prevention by addressing priorities identified by the department in cooperation with the Washington industrial safety and health act advisory committee and the workers' compensation advisory committee.

(5) The department shall adopt rules as necessary to implement this section. [2011 1st sp.s. c 37 § 501.]

Finding—Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 37: See notes following RCW 51.32.090.

49.17.250 Voluntary compliance program—Consultation and advisory services. (1) In carrying out the responsibilities for the development of a voluntary compliance program under the authority of RCW 49.17.050(8) and the rendering of advisory and consultative services to employers, the director may grant an employer's application for advice and consultation, and for the purpose of affording such consultation and advice visit the employer's workplace. Such consultation and advice shall be limited to the matters specified in the request affecting the interpretation and applicability of safety and health standards to the conditions, structures, machines, equipment, apparatus, devices, materials, methods, means, and practices in the employer's workplace. The director in granting any requests for consultative or advisory service may provide for an alternative means of affording consultation and advice other than on-site consultation.

(2) The director, or an authorized representative, will make recommendations regarding the elimination of any hazards disclosed within the scope of the on-site consultation. No visit to an employer's workplace shall be regarded as an inspection or investigation under the authority of this chapter, and no notices or citations shall be issued, nor, shall any civil penalties be assessed upon such visit, nor shall any authorized representative of the director designated to render advice and consult with employers under the voluntary compliance program have any enforcement authority: PROVIDED, That in the event an on-site visit discloses a serious violation of a health and safety standard as defined in RCW 49.17.180(6), and the hazard of such violation is either not abated by the cooperative action of the employer, or, is not subject to being satisfactorily abated by the cooperative action of the employer, the director shall either invoke the administrative restraining authority provided in RCW 49.17.130 or seek the issuance of injunctive process under the authority of RCW 49.17.170 or invoke both such remedies.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as providing immunity to any employer who has made application for

consultative services during the pendency of the granting of such application from inspections or investigations conducted under RCW 49.17.070 or any inspection conducted as a result of a complaint, nor immunity from inspections under RCW 49.17.070 or inspections resulting from a complaint subsequent to the conclusion of the consultative period. This section shall not be construed as requiring an inspection under RCW 49.17.070 of any workplace which has been visited for consultative purposes. However, in the event of a subsequent inspection, the director, or an authorized representative, may in his or her discretion take into consideration any information obtained during the consultation visit of that workplace in determining the nature of an alleged violation and the amount of penalties to be assessed, if any. Such rules and regulations to be promulgated pursuant to this section shall provide that in all instances of serious violations as defined in RCW 49.17.180(6) which are disclosed in any consultative period, shall be corrected within a specified period of time at the expiration of which an inspection will be conducted under the authority of RCW 49.17.070. All employers requesting consultative services shall be advised of the provisions of this section and the rules adopted by the director relating to the voluntary compliance program. Information obtained by the department as a result of employer-requested consultation and training services shall be deemed confidential and shall not be open to public inspection. Within thirty days of receipt, the employer shall make voluntary services reports available to employees or their collective bargaining representatives for review. Employers may satisfy the availability requirement by requesting a copy of the reports from the department. The director may provide by rule for the frequency, manner, and method of the rendering of consultative services to employers, and for the scheduling and priorities in granting applications consistent with the availability of personnel, and in such a manner as not to jeopardize the enforcement requirements of this chapter. [1991 c 89 § 2; 1973 c 80 § 25.]

49.17.260 Statistics—Investigations—Reports. In furtherance of the objects and purposes of this chapter, the director shall develop and maintain an effective program of collection, compilation, and analysis of industrial safety and health statistics. The director, or his or her authorized representative, shall investigate and analyze industrial catastrophes, serious injuries, and fatalities occurring in any workplace subject to this chapter, in an effort to ascertain whether such injury or fatality occurred as the result of a violation of this chapter, or any safety and health standard, rule, or order promulgated pursuant to this chapter, or if not, whether a safety and health standard or rule should be promulgated for application to such circumstances. The director shall adopt rules relating to the conducting and reporting of such investigations. Such investigative report shall be deemed confidential and only available upon order of the superior court after notice to the director and an opportunity for hearing: PROVIDED, That such investigative reports shall be made available without the necessity of obtaining a court order, to employees of governmental agencies in the performance of their official duties, to the injured worker or his or her legal representative or his or her labor organization representative, or to the legal representative or labor organization represen-

tative of a deceased worker who was the subject of an investigation, or to the employer of the injured or deceased worker or any other employer or person whose actions or business operation is the subject of the report of investigation, or any attorney representing a party in any pending legal action in which an investigative report constitutes relevant and material evidence in such legal action. [2010 c 8 § 12020; 1973 c 80 § 26.]

49.17.270 Administration of chapter. The department shall be the sole and paramount administrative agency responsible for the administration of the provisions of this chapter, and any other agency of the state or any municipal corporation or political subdivision of the state having administrative authority over the inspection, survey, investigation, or any regulatory or enforcement authority of safety and health standards related to the health and safety of employees in any workplace subject to this chapter, shall be required, notwithstanding any statute to the contrary, to exercise such authority as provided in this chapter and subject to interagency agreement or agreements with the department made under the authority of the interlocal cooperation act (chapter 39.34 RCW) relative to the procedures to be followed in the enforcement of this chapter: PROVIDED, That in relation to employers using or possessing sources of ionizing radiation the department of labor and industries and the department of social and health services shall agree upon mutual policies, rules, and regulations compatible with policies, rules, and regulations adopted pursuant to *chapter 70.98 RCW insofar as such policies, rules, and regulations are not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter. [1973 c 80 § 27.]

*Reviser's note: Chapter 70.98 RCW was recodified as chapter 70A.388 RCW pursuant to 2020 c 20 § 2025.

49.17.280 Agricultural workers and handlers of agricultural pesticides—Coordination of regulation and enforcement with department of agriculture. (1) As used in this section, "federal worker protection standard" or "federal standard" means the worker protection standard for agricultural workers and handlers of agricultural pesticides adopted by the United States environmental protection agency in 40 C.F.R., part 170 as it exists on June 6, 1996.

(2)(a) No rule adopted under this chapter may impose requirements that make compliance with the federal worker protection standard impossible.

(b) The department shall adopt by rule safety and health standards that are at least as effective as the federal standard. Standards adopted by the department under this section shall be adopted in coordination with the department of agriculture.

(3) If a violation of the federal worker protection standard, or of state rules regulating activities governed by the federal standard, is investigated by the department and by the department of agriculture, the agencies shall conduct a joint investigation if feasible, and shall share relevant information. However, an investigation conducted by the department under Title 51 RCW solely with regard to industrial insurance shall not be considered to be an investigation by the department for this purpose. The agencies shall not issue duplicate citations to an individual or business for the same

violation of the federal standard or state rules regulating activities governed by the federal standard. By December 1, 1996, the department and the department of agriculture shall jointly establish a formal agreement that: Identifies the roles of each of the two agencies in conducting investigations of activities governed by the federal standard; and provides for protection of workers and enforcement of standards that is at least as effective as provided to all workers under this chapter. The department's role under the agreement shall not extend beyond protection of safety and health in the workplace as provided under this chapter. [1996 c 260 § 2.]

Finding—Intent—1996 c 260: "The legislature finds that the state's highly productive and efficient agriculture sector is composed predominately of family owned and managed farms and an industrious and efficient workforce. It is the intent of the legislature that the department of agriculture and the department of labor and industries coordinate adoption, implementation, and enforcement of a common set of worker protection standards related to pesticides in order to avoid inconsistency and conflict in the application of those rules. It is also the intent of the legislature that the department of agriculture and the department of labor and industries coordinate investigations with the department of health as well. Further, coordination of enforcement procedures under chapter 260, Laws of 1996 shall not reduce the effectiveness of the enforcement provisions of the Washington industrial safety and health act of 1973 or the Washington pesticide application act. Finally, when the department of agriculture or the department of labor and industries anticipates regulatory changes to standards regarding pesticide application and handling, they shall involve the affected parties in the rule-making process and solicit relevant information. The department of agriculture and the department of labor and industries shall identify differences in their respective jurisdictions and penalty structures and publish those differences." [1996 c 260 § 1.]

Department of agriculture authority: RCW 17.21.440.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.17.285 Medical monitoring—Records on covered pesticides—Reports. Employers whose employees receive medical monitoring under chapter 296-307 WAC, Part J-1, shall submit records to the department of labor and industries each month indicating the name of each worker tested, the number of hours that each worker handled covered pesticides during the thirty days prior to testing, and the number of hours that each worker handled covered pesticides during the current calendar year. The department of labor and industries shall work with the department of health to correlate this data with each employee's test results. No later than January 1, 2005, the department of labor and industries shall require employers to report this data to the physician or other licensed health care professional and department of health public health laboratory or other approved laboratory when each employee's cholinesterase test is taken. The department shall also require employers to provide each employee who receives medical monitoring with: (1) A copy of the data that the employer reports for that employee upon that employee's request; and (2) access to the records on which the employer's report is based. [2004 c 272 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.17.288 Cholinesterase monitoring—Reports. By January 1, 2005, January 1, 2006, and January 1, 2007, the department of labor and industries shall report the results of its data collection, correlation, and analysis related to cholinesterase monitoring to the house of representatives committees on agriculture and natural resources and commerce and labor, or their successor committees, and the senate commit-

tees on agriculture and commerce and trade, or their successor committees. These reports shall also identify any technical issues regarding the testing of cholinesterase levels or the administration of cholinesterase monitoring. [2004 c 272 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.17.300 Temporary worker housing—Electricity—Storage, handling, preparation of food—Rules. By December 1, 1998, the department of labor and industries shall adopt rules requiring electricity in all temporary worker housing and establishing minimum requirements to ensure the safe storage, handling, and preparation of food in these camps, regardless of whether individual or common cooking facilities are in use. [1998 c 37 § 3.]

49.17.310 Temporary worker housing—Licensing, operation, and inspection—Rules—Definition. The department and the department of health shall adopt joint rules for the licensing, operation, and inspection of temporary worker housing, and the enforcement thereof. For the purposes of this section "temporary worker housing" has the same meaning as given in RCW 70.114A.020. [1999 c 374 § 2.]

49.17.320 Temporary worker housing operation standards—Departments' agreement—Enforcement—Definition. By December 1, 1999, the department and the department of health shall jointly establish a formal agreement that identifies the roles of each of the two agencies with respect to the enforcement of temporary worker housing operation standards.

The agreement shall, to the extent feasible, provide for inspection and enforcement actions by a single agency, and shall include measures to avoid multiple citations for the same violation.

For the purposes of this section, "temporary worker housing" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 70.114A.020. [1999 c 374 § 4.]

49.17.350 Flaggers. (1) The director of the department of labor and industries shall adopt permanent rules that take effect no later than March 1, 2001, revising any safety standards governing flaggers.

(2) The transportation commission shall adopt permanent rules that take effect no later than March 1, 2001, revising any safety standards governing flaggers.

(3) The utilities and transportation commission shall adopt permanent rules that take effect no later than March 1, 2001, revising any safety standards and employment qualifications governing flaggers.

(4) The permanent rules adopted pursuant to this section shall be designed to improve options available to ensure the safety of flaggers, ensure that flaggers have adequate visual warning of objects approaching from behind them, and, with respect to the utilities and transportation commission rules, update employment qualifications for flaggers.

(5) In developing permanent rules adopted pursuant to this section, state agencies and commissions shall consult with other persons with an interest in improving safety standards and updating employment qualifications for flaggers.

State agencies and commissions shall coordinate and make consistent, to the extent possible, permanent rules. State agencies and commissions shall report, by April 22, 2001, to the senate labor and workforce development committee and the house of representatives commerce and labor committee on the permanent rules adopted pursuant to this section. [2000 c 239 § 2.]

Emergency rules: "(1) The director of the department of labor and industries shall adopt emergency rules that take effect no later than June 1, 2000, revising any safety standards governing flaggers.

(2) The transportation commission shall adopt emergency rules that take effect no later than June 1, 2000, revising any safety standards governing flaggers.

(3) The utilities and transportation commission shall adopt emergency rules that take effect no later than June 1, 2000, revising any safety standards governing flaggers.

(4) Notwithstanding RCW 34.05.350, the emergency rules adopted pursuant to this section shall remain in effect or be adopted in sequence until March 1, 2001, or the effective date of the permanent rules adopted pursuant to RCW 49.17.350, whichever is earlier.

(5) The emergency rules adopted pursuant to this section shall be designed to improve options available to ensure the safety of flaggers, and ensure that flaggers have adequate visual warning of objects approaching from behind them.

(6) In developing emergency rules adopted pursuant to this section, state agencies and commissions shall consult with other persons with an interest in improving safety standards for flaggers. State agencies and commissions shall report, by September 15, 2000, to the senate labor and workforce development committee and the house of representatives commerce and labor committee on the emergency rules adopted pursuant to this section." [2000 c 239 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.17.360 Ergonomics Initiative—Intent. Washington must aid businesses in creating new jobs. Governor Locke's competitiveness council has identified repealing the state ergonomics regulations as a top priority for improving the business climate and creating jobs in Washington state. A broad coalition of democrats and republicans have introduced bills repeatedly to bring legislative oversight to this issue. This measure will repeal an expensive, unproven rule. This measure will aid in creating jobs and employing the people of Washington. [2004 c 1 § 1 (Initiative Measure No. 841, approved November 4, 2003).]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.17.370 Ergonomics Initiative—Definition—Rule repeal. For the purposes of this section, "state ergonomics regulations" are defined as the rules addressing musculoskeletal disorders, adopted on May 26, 2000, by the director of the department of labor and industries, and codified as WAC 296-62-05101 through 296-62-05176. The state ergonomics regulations, filed on May 26, 2000, by the director and codified as WAC 296-62-05101 through 296-62-05176 are repealed. The director shall not have the authority to adopt any new or amended rules dealing with musculoskeletal disorders, or that deal with the same or similar activities as these rules being repealed, until and to the extent required by congress or the federal occupational safety and health administration. [2004 c 1 § 2 (Initiative Measure No. 841, approved November 4, 2003).]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.17.400 Construction crane safety—Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout RCW

[Title 49 RCW—page 32]

49.17.400 through 49.17.430 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Apprentice operator or trainee" means a crane operator who has not met requirements established by the department under RCW 49.17.430.

(2) "Attachments" includes, but is not limited to, crane-attached or suspended hooks, magnets, grapples, clamshell buckets, orange peel buckets, concrete buckets, drag lines, personnel platforms, augers, or drills and pile-driving equipment.

(3) "Certified crane inspector" means a crane inspector who has been certified by the department.

(4) "Construction" means all or any part of excavation, construction, erection, alteration, repair, demolition, and dismantling of buildings and other structures and all related operations; the excavation, construction, alteration, and repair of sewers, trenches, caissons, conduits, pipelines, roads, and all related operations; the moving of buildings and other structures, and the construction, alteration, repair, or removal of wharfs, docks, bridges, culverts, trestles, piers, abutments, or any other related construction, alteration, repair, or removal work. "Construction" does not include manufacturing facilities or powerhouses.

(5) "Crane" means power-operated equipment used in construction that can hoist, lower, and horizontally move a suspended load. "Crane" includes, but is not limited to: Articulating cranes, such as knuckle-boom cranes; crawler cranes; floating cranes; cranes on barges; locomotive cranes; mobile cranes, such as wheel-mounted, rough-terrain, all-terrain, commercial truck mounted, and boom truck cranes; multipurpose machines when configured to hoist and lower by means of a winch or hook and horizontally move a suspended load; industrial cranes, such as carry-deck cranes; dedicated pile drivers; service/mechanic trucks with a hoisting device; a crane on a monorail; tower cranes, such as fixed jib, hammer-head boom, luffing boom, and self-erecting; pedestal cranes; portal cranes; overhead and gantry cranes; straddle cranes; side-boom tractors; derricks; and variations of such equipment.

(6) "Crane operator" means an individual engaged in the operation of a crane.

(7) "Professional engineer" means a professional engineer as defined in RCW 18.43.020.

(8) "Qualified crane operator" means a crane operator who meets the requirements established by the department under RCW 49.17.430.

(9) "Safety or health standard" means a standard adopted under this chapter. [2007 c 27 § 2.]

Intent—2007 c 27: "The legislature intends to promote the safe condition and operation of cranes used in construction work by establishing certification requirements for construction cranes and qualifications for construction crane operators. The legislature intends that standards for safety of construction cranes and for certification of personnel operating cranes in construction work be established." [2007 c 27 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.17.410 Construction crane safety—Application. (1) RCW 49.17.400 through 49.17.430 apply to cranes used with or without attachments.

(2) RCW 49.17.400 through 49.17.430 do not apply to:

(2020 Ed.)

(a) A crane while it has been converted or adapted for a nonhoisting or nonlifting use including, but not limited to, power shovels, excavators, and concrete pumps;

(b) Power shovels, excavators, wheel loaders, backhoes, loader backhoes, and track loaders when used with or without chains, slings, or other rigging to lift suspended loads;

(c) Automotive wreckers and tow trucks when used to clear wrecks and haul vehicles;

(d) Service trucks with mobile lifting devices designed specifically for use in the power line and electric service industries, such as digger derricks (radial boom derricks), when used in the power line and electric service industries for auguring holes to set power and utility poles, or handling associated materials to be installed or removed from utility poles;

(e) Equipment originally designed as vehicle-mounted aerial devices (for lifting personnel) and self-propelled elevating work platforms;

(f) Hydraulic jacking systems, including telescopic/hydraulic gantries;

(g) Stacker cranes;

(h) Powered industrial trucks (forklifts);

(i) Mechanic's truck with a hoisting device when used in activities related to equipment maintenance and repair;

(j) Equipment that hoists by using a come-along or chainfall;

(k) Dedicated drilling rigs;

(l) Gin poles used for the erection of communication towers;

(m) Tree trimming and tree removal work;

(n) Anchor handling with a vessel or barge using an affixed A-frame;

(o) Roustabouts;

(p) Cranes used on-site in manufacturing facilities or powerhouses for occasional or routine maintenance and repair work; and

(q) Crane operators operating cranes on-site in manufacturing facilities or powerhouses for occasional or routine maintenance and repair work. [2007 c 27 § 3.]

Intent—Effective date—2007 c 27: See notes following RCW 49.17.400.

49.17.420 Construction crane certification program—Rules—Certificate of operation. (1) The department shall establish, by rule, a crane certification program for cranes used in construction. In establishing rules, the department shall consult nationally recognized crane standards.

(2) The crane certification program must include, at a minimum, the following:

(a) The department shall establish certification requirements for crane inspectors, including an experience requirement, an education requirement, a training requirement, and other necessary requirements determined by the director;

(b) The department shall establish a process for certified crane inspectors to issue temporary certificates of operation for a crane and the department to issue a final certificate of operation for a crane after a certified crane inspector determines that the crane meets safety or health standards, including meeting or exceeding national periodic inspection requirements recognized by the department;

(2020 Ed.)

(c) Crane owners must ensure that cranes are inspected and load proof tested by a certified crane inspector at least annually and after any significant modification or significant repairs of structural parts. If the use of weights for a unit proof load test is not possible or reasonable, other recording test equipment may be used. In adopting rules implementing this requirement, the department may consider similar standards and practices used by the federal government;

(d) Tower cranes and tower crane assembly parts must be inspected by a certified crane inspector both prior to assembly and following erection of a tower crane;

(e) Before installation of a nonstandard tower crane base, the engineering design of the nonstandard base shall be reviewed and acknowledged as acceptable by an independent professional engineer;

(f) A certified crane inspector must notify the department and the crane owner if, after inspection, the certified crane inspector finds that the crane does not meet safety or health standards. A certified crane inspector shall not attest that a crane meets safety or health standards until any deficiencies are corrected and the correction is verified by the certified crane inspector; and

(g) Inspection reports including all information and documentation obtained from a crane inspection shall be made available or provided to the department by a certified crane inspector upon request.

(3) Except as provided in RCW 49.17.410(2), any crane operated in the state must have a valid temporary or final certificate of operation issued by the certified crane inspector or department posted in the operator's cab or station.

(4) Certificates of operation issued by the department under the crane certification program established in this section are valid for one year from the effective date of the temporary operating certificate issued by the certified crane inspector.

(5) This section does not apply to maritime cranes regulated by the department. [2007 c 27 § 4.]

Intent—Effective date—2007 c 27: See notes following RCW 49.17.400.

49.17.430 Qualified construction crane operators—Rules—Apprentice operators or trainees—Reciprocity.

(1) Except for training purposes as provided in subsection (3) of this section, an employer or contractor shall not permit a crane operator to operate a crane unless the crane operator is a qualified crane operator.

(2) The department shall establish, by rule, requirements that must be met to be considered a qualified crane operator. In establishing rules, the department shall consult nationally recognized crane standards for crane operator certification. The rules must include, at a minimum, the following:

(a) The crane operator must have a valid crane operator certificate, for the type of crane to be operated, issued by a crane operator testing organization accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency which administers written and practical examinations, has procedures for recertification that enable the crane operator to recertify at least every five years, and is recognized by the department;

(b) The crane operator must have up to two thousand hours of documented crane operator experience, which meets

experience levels established by the department for crane types and capacities by rule; and

(c) The crane operator must pass a substance abuse test conducted by a recognized laboratory service.

(3) An apprentice operator or trainee may operate a crane when:

(a) The apprentice operator or trainee has been provided with training prior to operating the crane that enables the apprentice operator or trainee to operate the crane safely;

(b) The apprentice operator or trainee performs operating tasks that are within his or her ability, as determined by the supervising qualified crane operator; and

(c) The apprentice operator or trainee is under the direct and continuous supervision of a qualified crane operator who meets the following requirements:

(i) The qualified crane operator is an employee or agent of the employer of the apprentice operator or trainee;

(ii) The qualified crane operator is familiar with the proper use of the crane's controls;

(iii) While supervising the apprentice operator or trainee, the qualified crane operator performs no tasks that detract from the qualified crane operator's ability to supervise the apprentice operator or trainee;

(iv) For equipment other than tower cranes, the qualified crane operator and the apprentice operator or trainee must be in direct line of sight of each other and shall communicate verbally or by hand signals; and

(v) For tower cranes, the qualified crane operator and the apprentice operator or trainee must be in direct communication with each other.

(4) The department may recognize crane operator certification from another state or territory of the United States as equivalent to qualified crane operator requirements if the department determines that the other jurisdiction's credentialing standards are substantially similar to the qualified crane operator requirements. [2007 c 27 § 5.]

Intent—Effective date—2007 c 27: See notes following RCW 49.17.400.

49.17.440 Construction crane safety—Rules—Implementation. The department of labor and industries shall adopt rules necessary to implement RCW 49.17.400 through 49.17.430. [2007 c 27 § 6.]

Intent—Effective date—2007 c 27: See notes following RCW 49.17.400.

49.17.460 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout RCW 49.17.465, this section, and section 1, chapter 39, Laws of 2011 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Antineoplastic drug" means a chemotherapeutic agent that controls or kills cancer cells.

(2) "Hazardous drugs" means any drug identified by the national institute for occupational safety and health at the centers for disease control or any drug that meets at least one of the following six criteria: Carcinogenicity, teratogenicity or developmental toxicity, reproductive toxicity in humans, organ toxicity at low doses in humans or animals, genotoxicity, or new drugs that mimic existing hazardous drugs in structure or toxicity. [2011 c 39 § 2.]

Declaration—Intent—2011 c 39: "The legislature declares that health care personnel who work with or near hazardous drugs in health care settings may be exposed to these agents in the air, on work surfaces, clothing, and medical equipment or through patient contact. According to the national institute for occupational safety and health (NIOSH), early concerns about occupational exposure to antineoplastic drugs first appeared in the 1970s. Antineoplastic and other hazardous drugs may cause skin rashes, infertility, miscarriage, birth defects, and have been linked to a wide variety of cancers. The national institute for occupational safety and health published an alert on preventing occupational exposures to antineoplastic and other hazardous drugs in health care settings in 2004 with an update in 2010. In this alert, the institute "presents a standard precautions or universal precautions approach to handling hazardous drugs safely: that is, NIOSH recommends that all hazardous drugs be handled as outlined in this Alert." It is the intent of the legislature to require health care facilities to follow rules requiring compliance with all aspects of the institute's alert regardless of the setting in order to protect health care personnel from hazardous exposure to such drugs." [2011 c 39 § 1.]

49.17.465 Handling hazardous drugs—Health care facilities—Rules. The director of labor and industries shall adopt by rule requirements for the handling of antineoplastic and other hazardous drugs in health care facilities regardless of the setting. Rule making under this section shall consider input from hospitals, organizations representing health care personnel, other stakeholders and shall consider reasonable time for facilities to implement new requirements. The rules will be consistent with and not exceed provisions adopted by the national institute for occupational safety and health's 2004 alert on preventing occupational exposures to antineoplastic and other hazardous drugs in health care settings as updated in 2010. The department's adoption of the rules may incorporate updates and changes to the institute's guidelines as made by the centers for disease control and prevention. Enforcement of these requirements will be according to all provisions in this chapter. [2011 c 39 § 3.]

Declaration—Intent—2011 c 39: See note following RCW 49.17.460.

49.17.470 Entertainers and adult entertainment establishments—Entertainer training—Panic buttons—Recording of accusations—Enforcement—Entertainer advisory committee. (1)(a) The department shall develop or contract for the development of training for entertainers. The training must include, but not be limited to:

(i) Education about the rights and responsibilities of entertainers, including with respect to working as an employee or independent contractor;

(ii) Reporting of workplace injuries, including sexual and physical abuse and sexual harassment;

(iii) The risk of human trafficking;

(iv) Financial aspects of the entertainer profession; and

(v) Resources for assistance.

(b) As a condition of receiving or renewing an adult entertainer license issued by a local government on or after July 1, 2020, an entertainer must provide proof that the entertainer took the training described in (a) of this subsection. The department must make the training reasonably available to allow entertainers sufficient time to take the training in order to receive or renew their licenses on or after July 1, 2020.

(2) An adult entertainment establishment must provide a panic button in each room in the establishment in which an entertainer may be alone with a customer, and in bathrooms and dressing rooms. An entertainer may use the panic button

if the entertainer has been harmed, reasonably believes there is a risk of harm, or there is an other emergency in the entertainer's presence. The entertainer may cease work and leave the immediate area to await the arrival of assistance.

(3)(a) An adult entertainment establishment must record the accusations it receives that a customer has committed an act of violence, including assault, sexual assault, or sexual harassment, towards an entertainer. The establishment must make every effort to obtain the customer's name and if the establishment cannot determine the name, it must record as much identifying information about the customer as is reasonably possible. The establishment must retain a record of the customer's identifying information for at least five years after the most recent accusation.

(b) If an accusation is supported by a statement made under penalty of perjury or other evidence, the adult entertainment establishment must decline to allow the customer to return to the establishment for at least three years after the date of the incident. The establishment must share the information about the customer with other establishments with common ownership and those establishments with common ownership must also decline to allow the customer to enter those establishments for at least three years after the date of the incident. No entertainer may be required to provide such a statement.

(4) For the purposes of enforcement, except for subsection (1) of this section, this section shall be considered a safety or health standard under this chapter.

(5) This section does not affect an employer's responsibility to provide a place of employment free from recognized hazards or to otherwise comply with this chapter and other employment laws.

(6) The department shall convene an entertainer advisory committee to assist with the implementation of this section, including the elements of the training under subsection (1) of this section. At least half of the advisory committee members must be former entertainers who held or current entertainers who have held an adult entertainer license issued by a local government for at least five years. At least one member of the advisory committee must be an adult entertainment establishment which is licensed by a local government and operating in the state of Washington. The advisory committee shall also consider whether additional measures would increase the safety and security of entertainers, such as by examining ways to make the procedures described in subsection (3) of this section more effective and reviewing the fee structure for entertainers. If the advisory committee finds and recommends additional measures that would increase the safety and security of entertainers and that those additional measures would require legislative action, the department must report those recommendations to the appropriate committees of the legislature.

(7) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(a) "Adult entertainment" means any exhibition, performance, or dance of any type conducted in a premises where such exhibition, performance, or dance involves an entertainer who:

(i) Is unclothed or in such attire, costume, or clothing as to expose to view any portion of the breast below the top of

(2020 Ed.)

the areola or any portion of the pubic region, anus, buttocks, vulva, or genitals; or

(ii) Touches, caresses, or fondles the breasts, buttocks, anus, genitals, or pubic region of another person, or permits the touching, caressing, or fondling of the entertainer's own breasts, buttocks, anus, genitals, or pubic region by another person, with the intent to sexually arouse or excite another person.

(b) "Adult entertainment establishment" or "establishment" means any business to which the public, patrons, or members are invited or admitted where an entertainer provides adult entertainment to a member of the public, a patron, or a member.

(c) "Entertainer" means any person who provides adult entertainment within an adult entertainment establishment, whether or not a fee is charged or accepted for entertainment and whether or not the person is an employee under RCW 49.17.020.

(d) "Panic button" means an emergency contact device by which the entertainer may summon immediate on-scene assistance from another entertainer, a security guard, or a representative of the [adult] entertainment establishment. [2019 c 304 § 1.]

49.17.480 Asbestos plan requirements in RCW 70A.450.070(1)(b)—Penalties. (1) The asbestos plan requirements in RCW 70A.450.070(1)(b) are an industrial health or safety standard adopted under the authority of this chapter.

(2) A violation of the requirements of RCW 70A.450.070(1)(b) is subject to the penalties established under RCW 49.17.180 and 49.17.190 for violations of safety or health standards adopted under the authority of this chapter. [2020 c 100 § 4.]

49.17.900 Short title. This act shall be known and cited as the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act of 1973. [1973 c 80 § 29.]

Chapter 49.19 RCW

SAFETY—HEALTH CARE SETTINGS

Sections

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 49.19.005 | Findings—1999 c 377. |
| 49.19.010 | Definitions. |
| 49.19.020 | Workplace violence plan—Security and safety assessment. |
| 49.19.030 | Violence prevention training. |
| 49.19.040 | Violent acts—Records. |
| 49.19.050 | Noncompliance—Penalties. |
| 49.19.060 | Health care setting—Assistance. |
| 49.19.070 | Intent—Finding—Enforcement. |

49.19.005 Findings—1999 c 377. The legislature finds that:

(1) Violence is an escalating problem in many health care settings in this state and across the nation;

(2) Based on an analysis of workers' compensation claims, the department of labor and industries reports that health care employees face the highest rate of workplace violence in Washington state;

(3) The actual incidence of workplace violence in health care settings is likely to be greater than documented because

of failure to report or failure to maintain records of incidents that are reported;

(4) Patients, visitors, and health care employees should be assured a reasonably safe and secure environment in health care settings; and

(5) Many health care settings have undertaken efforts to assure that patients, visitors, and employees are safe from violence, but additional personnel training and appropriate safeguards may be needed to prevent workplace violence and minimize the risk and dangers affecting people in health care settings. [1999 c 377 § 1.]

49.19.010 Definitions. For purposes of this chapter:

(1) "Health care setting" means:

(a) Hospitals as defined in RCW 70.41.020;

(b) Home health, hospice, and home care agencies under chapter 70.127 RCW, subject to RCW 49.19.070;

(c) Evaluation and treatment facilities as defined in RCW 71.05.020;

(d) Behavioral health programs as defined in RCW 71.24.025; and

(e) Ambulatory surgical facilities as defined in RCW 70.230.010.

(2) "Department" means the department of labor and industries.

(3) "Employee" means an employee as defined in RCW 49.17.020.

(4) "Workplace violence," "violence," or "violent act" means any physical assault or verbal threat of physical assault against an employee of a health care setting on the property of the health care setting. "Workplace violence," "violence," or "violent act" includes any physical assault or verbal threat of physical assault involving the use of a weapon, including a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010, or a common object used as a weapon, regardless of whether the use of a weapon resulted in an injury. [2019 c 430 § 1. Prior: 2007 c 414 § 3; 2007 c 375 § 10; 2000 c 94 § 18; 1999 c 377 § 2.]

Effective date—2019 c 430: "This act takes effect January 1, 2020." [2019 c 430 § 5.]

Findings—Purpose—Construction—Severability—2007 c 375: See notes following RCW 10.31.110.

49.19.020 Workplace violence plan—Security and safety assessment. (1) Every three years, each health care setting shall develop and implement a plan to prevent and protect employees from violence at the setting. In a health care setting with a safety committee established pursuant to RCW 49.17.050 and related rules, or workplace violence committee that is comprised of employee-elected and employer-selected members where the number of employee-elected members equal or exceed the number of employer-selected members, that committee shall develop, implement, and monitor progress on the plan.

(2) The plan developed under subsection (1) of this section shall outline strategies aimed at addressing security considerations and factors that may contribute to or prevent the risk of violence, including but not limited to the following:

(a) The physical attributes of the health care setting, including security systems, alarms, emergency response, and security personnel available;

(b) Staffing, including staffing patterns, patient classifications, and procedures to mitigate employees time spent alone working in areas at high risk for workplace violence;

(c) Job design, equipment, and facilities;

(d) First aid and emergency procedures;

(e) The reporting of violent acts;

(f) Employee education and training requirements and implementation strategy;

(g) Security risks associated with specific units, areas of the facility with uncontrolled access, late night or early morning shifts, and employee security in areas surrounding the facility such as employee parking areas; and

(h) Processes and expected interventions to provide assistance to an employee directly affected by a violent act.

(2) Each health care setting shall annually review the frequency of incidents of workplace violence including identification of the causes for and consequences of, violent acts at the setting and any emerging issues that contribute to workplace violence. The health care setting shall adjust the plan developed under subsection (1) of this section as necessary based on this annual review.

(3) In developing the plan required by subsection (1) of this section, the health care setting shall consider any guidelines on violence in the workplace or in health care settings issued by the department of health, the department of social and health services, the department of labor and industries, the federal occupational safety and health administration, medicare, and health care setting accrediting organizations. [2019 c 430 § 2; 1999 c 377 § 3.]

Effective date—2019 c 430: See note following RCW 49.19.010.

49.19.030 Violence prevention training. (1) By July 1, 2020, and on a regular basis thereafter, as set forth in the plan developed under RCW 49.19.020, each health care setting shall provide violence prevention training to all applicable employees, volunteers, and contracted security personnel, as determined by the plan.

(2) The training shall occur within ninety days of the employee's initial hiring date unless he or she is a temporary employee.

(3) The method and frequency of training may vary according to the information and strategies identified in the plan developed under RCW 49.19.020. Trainings may include, but are not limited to, classes that provide an opportunity for interactive questions and answers, hands on training, video training, brochures, verbal training, or other verbal or written training that is determined to be appropriate under the plan. Trainings must address the following topics, as appropriate to the particular setting and to the duties and responsibilities of the particular employee being trained, based upon the hazards identified in the plan required under RCW 49.19.020:

(a) The health care setting's workplace violence prevention plan;

(b) General safety procedures;

(c) Violence predicting behaviors and factors;

(d) The violence escalation cycle;

(e) De-escalation techniques to minimize violent behavior;

(f) Strategies to prevent physical harm with hands-on practice or role play;

- (g) Response team processes;
- (h) Proper application and use of restraints, both physical and chemical restraints;
- (i) Documentation and reporting incidents;
- (j) The debrief process for affected employees following violent acts; and
- (k) Resources available to employees for coping with the effects of violence. [2019 c 430 § 3; 1999 c 377 § 4.]

Effective date—2019 c 430: See note following RCW 49.19.010.

49.19.040 Violent acts—Records. Each health care setting shall keep a record of any violent act against an employee, a patient, or a visitor occurring at the setting. Each record shall be kept for at least five years following the act reported, during which time it shall be available for inspection by the department upon request. At a minimum, the record shall include:

- (1) The health care setting's name and address;
- (2) The date, time, and specific location at the health care setting where the act occurred;
- (3) The name, job title, department or ward assignment, and staff identification or social security number of the victim if an employee;
- (4) A description of the person against whom the act was committed as:
 - (a) A patient;
 - (b) A visitor;
 - (c) An employee; or
 - (d) Other;
- (5) A description of the person committing the act as:
 - (a) A patient;
 - (b) A visitor;
 - (c) An employee; or
 - (d) Other;
- (6) A description of the type of violent act as a:
 - (a) Threat of assault with no physical contact;
 - (b) Physical assault with contact but no physical injury;
 - (c) Physical assault with mild soreness, surface abrasions, scratches, or small bruises;
 - (d) Physical assault with major soreness, cuts, or large bruises;
 - (e) Physical assault with severe lacerations, a bone fracture, or a head injury; or
 - (f) Physical assault with loss of limb or death;
 - (7) An identification of any body part injured;
 - (8) A description of any weapon used;
 - (9) The number of employees in the vicinity of the act when it occurred; and
 - (10) A description of actions taken by employees and the health care setting in response to the act. [2019 c 430 § 4; 1999 c 377 § 5.]

Effective date—2019 c 430: See note following RCW 49.19.010.

49.19.050 Noncompliance—Penalties. Failure of a health care setting to comply with this chapter shall subject the setting to citation under chapter 49.17 RCW. [1999 c 377 § 6.]

49.19.060 Health care setting—Assistance. A health care setting needing assistance to comply with this chapter may contact the federal department of labor or the state

department of labor and industries for assistance. The state departments of labor and industries, social and health services, and health shall collaborate with representatives of health care settings to develop technical assistance and training seminars on plan development and implementation, and shall coordinate their assistance to health care settings. [1999 c 377 § 7.]

49.19.070 Intent—Finding—Enforcement. It is the intent of the legislature that any violence protection and prevention plan developed under this chapter be appropriate to the setting in which it is to be implemented. To that end, the legislature recognizes that not all professional health care is provided in a facility or other formal setting, such as a hospital. Many services are provided by home health, hospice, and home care agencies. The legislature finds that it is inappropriate and impractical for these agencies to address workplace violence in the same manner as other, facility-based, health care settings. When enforcing this chapter as to home health, hospice, and home care agencies, the department shall allow agencies sufficient flexibility in recognition of the unique circumstances in which these agencies deliver services. [1999 c 377 § 8.]

Chapter 49.22 RCW SAFETY—CRIME PREVENTION

Sections

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 49.22.010 | Definitions. |
| 49.22.020 | Late night retail establishments—Duties. |
| 49.22.030 | Enforcement. |
| 49.22.900 | Effective date—Implementation—1989 c 357. |

49.22.010 Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following terms have the meanings indicated unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

- (1) "Department" means the department of labor and industries.
- (2) "Late night retail establishment" means any business or commercial establishment making sales to the public between the hours of eleven o'clock p.m. and six o'clock a.m., except restaurants, hotels, taverns, or any lodging facility.
- (3) "Employer" means the operator, lessee, or franchisee of a late night retail establishment. [1989 c 357 § 1.]

49.22.020 Late night retail establishments—Duties. In addition to providing crime prevention training as provided in *section 2 of this act, all employers operating late night retail establishments shall:

- (1) Post a conspicuous sign in the window or door which states that there is a safe on the premises and it is not accessible to the employees on the premises and that the cash register contains only the minimal amount of cash needed to conduct business: PROVIDED, That an employer shall not be subject to penalties under RCW 49.22.030 for having moneys in the cash register in excess of the minimal amount needed to conduct business;
- (2) So arrange all material posted in the window or door so as to provide a clear and unobstructed view of the cash register, provided the cash register is otherwise in a position visible from the street;

(3) Have a drop-safe, limited access safe, or comparable device on the premises; and

(4) Operate the outside lights for that portion of the parking area that is necessary to accommodate customers during all night hours the late night retail establishment is open, if the late night retail establishment has a parking area for its customers. [1989 c 357 § 3.]

*Reviser's note: "Section 2 of this act" was vetoed by the governor.

49.22.030 Enforcement. The requirements of this chapter shall be implemented and enforced, including rules, citations, violations, penalties, appeals, and other administrative procedures by the director of the department of labor and industries pursuant to the Washington industrial safety and health act of 1973, chapter 49.17 RCW. [1989 c 357 § 4.]

49.22.900 Effective date—Implementation—1989 c 357. This act shall take effect January 1, 1990. The director of the department of labor and industries may immediately take such steps as are necessary to ensure that this act is implemented on its effective date. [1989 c 357 § 7.]

Chapter 49.24 RCW HEALTH AND SAFETY—UNDERGROUND WORKERS

Sections

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 49.24.010 | Pressure defined. |
| 49.24.020 | Compressed air safety requirements. |
| 49.24.030 | Medical and nursing attendants. |
| 49.24.040 | Examination as to physical fitness. |
| 49.24.060 | Penalty. |
| 49.24.070 | Enforcement. |
| 49.24.080 | Requirements for underground labor. |
| 49.24.100 | Lighting appliances. |
| 49.24.110 | Exhaust valves. |
| 49.24.120 | Fire prevention. |
| 49.24.130 | Air chambers—Hanging walks. |
| 49.24.140 | Locks. |
| 49.24.150 | Explosives and detonators. |
| 49.24.160 | Air plant—Feed water. |
| 49.24.170 | Electric power requirements. |
| 49.24.180 | Inspection. |
| 49.24.190 | Cars, cages, buckets—Employees riding or walking. |
| 49.24.200 | Speed of vehicles. |
| 49.24.210 | Oil supply restricted. |
| 49.24.220 | Explosives, use of—Blasting. |
| 49.24.230 | Firing switch—Warning by blaster. |
| 49.24.240 | Inspection after blast. |
| 49.24.250 | Code of signals. |
| 49.24.260 | Requirements as to caissons. |
| 49.24.270 | Shields to be provided. |
| 49.24.280 | Caissons to be braced. |
| 49.24.290 | Cages—Hoisting apparatus. |
| 49.24.300 | Buckets in vertical shafts. |
| 49.24.310 | Telephone system for tunnels. |
| 49.24.320 | Location of lights. |
| 49.24.330 | Generators, transformers, etc., to be grounded. |
| 49.24.340 | Electrical voltage. |
| 49.24.350 | Lamps to be held in reserve. |
| 49.24.360 | Insulators required. |
| 49.24.370 | Director to make rules and regulations. |
| 49.24.380 | Penalty. |

Coal mining code: Title 78 RCW.

Protection of employees: State Constitution Art. 2 § 35.

Supervisor of safety: RCW 43.22.040.

49.24.010 Pressure defined. The term "pressure" means gauge air pressure in pounds per square inch. [1937 c 131 § 1; RRS § 7666-1.]

[Title 49 RCW—page 38]

49.24.020 Compressed air safety requirements.

Every employer of persons for work in compressed air shall:

(1) Connect at least two air pipes with the working chamber and keep such pipes in perfect working condition;

(2) Attach to the working chamber in accessible positions all instruments necessary to show its pressure and keep such instruments in charge of competent persons, with a period of duty for each such person not exceeding six hours in any twenty-four;

(3) Place in each shaft a safe ladder extending its entire length;

(4) Light properly and keep clear such passageway;

(5) Provide independent lighting systems for the working chamber and shaft leading to it, when electricity is used for lighting;

(6) Guard lights other than electric lights;

(7) Protect workers by a shield erected in the working chamber when such chamber is less than ten feet long and is suspended with more than nine feet space between its deck and the bottom of the excavation;

(8) Provide for and keep accessible to employees working in compressed air a dressing room heated, lighted and ventilated properly and supplied with benches, lockers, sanitary waterclosets, bathing facilities, and hot and cold water;

(9) Establish and maintain a medical lock properly heated, lighted, ventilated, and supplied with medicines and surgical implements, when the maximum air pressure exceeds seventeen pounds. [2010 c 8 § 12021; 1937 c 131 § 2; RRS § 7666-2.]

49.24.030 Medical and nursing attendants. Every employer of persons for work in compressed air shall:

(1) Keep at the place of work at all necessary times a duly qualified medical officer to care for cases of illness and to administer strictly and enforce RCW 49.24.020 and 49.24.040;

(2) Keep at a medical lock required by RCW 49.24.020(9) a certified nurse selected by the medical officer required by subdivision (1) of this section and qualified to give temporary relief in cases of illness. [1937 c 131 § 3; RRS § 7666-3.]

49.24.040 Examination as to physical fitness. If an employee is a new employee, an absentee for ten or more successive days, an employee who has worked in compressed air continuously for three months or a beginner in compressed air who has worked but a single shift as required by *RCW 49.24.050, the officer required by RCW 49.24.030(1) shall examine him or her and declare him or her physically fit to work in compressed air before permitting him or her to enter or reenter the working chamber. Excessive users of intoxicants shall not be permitted to work in compressed air. [2010 c 8 § 12022; 1937 c 131 § 4; RRS § 7666-4.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 49.24.050 was repealed by 1963 c 105 § 1.

49.24.060 Penalty. Violation of or noncompliance with any provision of *this article by any employer, manager, superintendent, foreman or other person having direction or control of such work shall be a gross misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars or by imprisonment for up to three hundred sixty-four days or

(2020 Ed.)

by both such fine and imprisonment. [2011 c 96 § 41; 1937 c 131 § 7; RRS § 7666-7.]

***Reviser's note:** "this article" appears in 1937 c 131, an eight section act that was not subdivided by "article" organization. The act is codified as RCW 49.24.010 through 49.24.070.

Findings—Intent—2011 c 96: See note following RCW 9A.20.021.

49.24.070 Enforcement. The director of labor and industries shall have the power and it shall be the director's duty to enforce the provisions of RCW 49.24.010 through 49.24.070. Any authorized inspector or agent of the department may issue and serve upon the employer or person in charge of such work, an order requiring compliance with a special provision or specific provisions of RCW 49.24.010 through 49.24.070 and directing the discontinuance of any employment of persons in compressed air in connection with such work until such specific provision or provisions have been complied with by such employer to the satisfaction of the department. [1994 c 164 § 23; 1973 1st ex.s. c 52 § 7; 1937 c 131 § 8; RRS § 7666-8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.24.080 Requirements for underground labor. Every person, firm or corporation constructing, building or operating a tunnel, quarry, caisson or subway, excepting in connection with mines, with or without compressed air, shall in the employment of any labor comply with the following safety provisions:

(1) A safety miner shall be selected by the crew on each shift who shall check the conditions necessary to make the working place safe; such as loose rock, faulty timbers, poor rails, lights, ladders, scaffolds, fan pipes and firing lines.

(2) Ventilating fans shall be installed from twenty-five to one hundred feet outside the portal.

(3) No employee shall be allowed to "bar down" without the assistance of another employee.

(4) No employee shall be permitted to return to the heading until at least thirty minutes after blasting.

(5) Whenever persons are employed in wet places, the employer shall furnish such persons with rubbers, boots, coats and hats. All boots if worn previously by an employee shall be sterilized before being furnished to another: PROVIDED, That RCW 49.24.080 through 49.24.380 shall not apply to the operation of a railroad except that new construction of tunnels, caissons or subways in connection therewith shall be subject to the provisions of RCW 49.24.080 through 49.24.380: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That in the event of repair work being done in a railroad tunnel, no person shall be compelled to perform labor until the air has been cleared of smoke, gas and fumes. [1973 1st ex.s. c 154 § 89; 1965 c 144 § 1; 1941 c 194 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-9.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.24.100 Lighting appliances. (1) All lighting in compressed air chambers shall be by electricity only. Whenever practicable there shall be two independent lighting systems with independent sources of supply.

(2) The exterior of all lamp sockets shall be entirely non-metallic.

(2020 Ed.)

(3) All portable incandescent lamps used shall be guarded by a wire cage large enough to enclose both lamp and socket.

(4) All incandescent lamps shall be so placed that they cannot come in contact with any combustible material.

(5) Only heavy insulated or armored wire shall be used for light or power. [1941 c 194 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-11.]

49.24.110 Exhaust valves. Exhaust valves shall be provided, having risers extending to the upper part of chamber, if necessary, and shall be operated at such times as may be required and especially after a blast, and persons shall not be required to resume work after a blast until the gas and smoke have cleared, for at least thirty minutes. [1973 1st ex.s. c 154 § 90; 1941 c 194 § 4; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-12.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.24.120 Fire prevention. All reasonable precaution shall be taken against fire, and provisions shall be made so that water lines shall be available for use at all times. Fire hose connections with hose connected shall be installed in all power plants and work houses. There shall be fire hose connections within reasonable distance of all caissons. Fire hose shall be connected at either side of a tunnel bulkhead, with at least fifty feet of hose with nozzle connection. Water lines shall extend into each tunnel with hose connections every two hundred feet and shall be kept ready for use at all times. [1941 c 194 § 5; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-13.]

49.24.130 Air chambers—Hanging walks. (1) Whenever the air pressure in a tunnel heading exceeds twenty-one pounds per square inch above atmospheric pressure, two air chambers shall always be in use, except for such time as may be necessary when headings are being started from shafts; and whenever practicable the pressure in the outer chamber shall not exceed one-half the pressure in the heading;

(2) In all tunnels sixteen feet in diameter or over, hanging walks shall be provided from working face to nearest lock. An overhead clearance of six feet shall be maintained and suitable ramps provided under all safety screens. [1941 c 194 § 6; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-14.]

49.24.140 Locks. (1) Each bulkhead in tunnels of twelve feet or more in diameter or equivalent area, shall have at least two locks in perfect working condition, one of which shall be used as an air lock. An additional lock for use in case of emergency shall be held in reserve.

(2) The air lock shall be large enough so that those using it are not compelled to be in a cramped position, and shall not be less than five feet in height. Emergency locks shall be large enough to hold an entire heading shift.

(3) All locks used for decompression shall be lighted by electricity and shall contain a pressure gauge, a time piece, a glass "bull's eye" in each door or in each end, and shall also have facilities for heating.

(4) Valves shall be so arranged that the locks can be operated both from within and from without. [2009 c 549 § 1013; 1941 c 194 § 7; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-15.]

49.24.150 Explosives and detonators. When locking explosives and detonators into the air chamber, they shall be kept at opposite ends of the lock. While explosives and detonators are being taken through, no persons other than the lock tender and the carriers shall be permitted in the lock. [2009 c 549 § 1014; 1941 c 194 § 8; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-16.]

49.24.160 Air plant—Feed water. (1) A good and sufficient air plant for the compression of air shall be provided to meet not only ordinary conditions, but emergencies, and to provide margin for repairs at all times. Provision must be made for storing in tanks at each boiler house enough feed water for twelve hours' supply unless connection can be made with two independent and separately sufficient sources of supply.

(2) The plant shall be capable of furnishing to each working chamber a sufficient air supply for all pressure to enable work to be done. [1941 c 194 § 9; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-17.]

49.24.170 Electric power requirements. When electric power is used for running compressors supplying air for compressed air tunnel work and such power is purchased from a local central station or power company—

(1) There shall be two or more sources of power from the power company's stations to the compressor plant. Such power feeders shall each have a capacity large enough to carry the entire compressor plant load and normal overload. The feeders shall preferably run from separate generating plants or substations and be carried to the compressor plant over separate routes and not through the same duct lines and manholes so that the breakdown of one feeder shall not cause an interruption on the other feeder.

(2) There shall be duplicate feeder bus-bars, and feeder connections to the bus-bars shall be such that either feeder can feed to each separate bus-bar set, individually, or simultaneously to both sets.

(3) There shall be at least two compressors so connected to the bus-bars that they can be operated from either set of buses. The compressors shall be fed from different bus-bar sets, in such a way that a breakdown of a feeder or bus-bar would interrupt the operation of only part of the compressor plant.

(4) Duplicate air feed pipes shall be provided from the compressor plant to a point beyond the lock. [1941 c 194 § 10; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-18.]

49.24.180 Inspection. While work is in progress, the employer shall employ a competent person who shall make a regular inspection at least once every working day of all engines, boilers, steam pipes, drills, air pipes, air gauges, air locks, dynamos, electric wiring, signaling apparatus, brakes, cages, buckets, hoists, cables, ropes, timbers, supports, and all other apparatus and appliances; and he or she shall immediately upon discovery of any defect, report same in writing to the employer, or his or her agent in charge. [2010 c 8 § 12023; 1941 c 194 § 11; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-19.]

49.24.190 Cars, cages, buckets—Employees riding or walking. No employee shall ride on any loaded car, cage, or bucket, nor walk up or down any incline or shaft while any

car, cage, or bucket is above him or her. [2010 c 8 § 12024; 1941 c 194 § 12; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-20.]

49.24.200 Speed of vehicles. No vehicle shall be operated underground at a speed greater than five miles an hour, while construction work is going on. [1941 c 194 § 13; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-21.]

49.24.210 Oil supply restricted. Oil for illumination or power shall not be taken into the underground workings of any tunnel or kept therein in greater quantities than one day's supply. [1941 c 194 § 14; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-22.]

49.24.220 Explosives, use of—Blasting. (1) No greater quantity of explosives than that which is required for immediate use shall be taken into the working chamber.

(2) Explosives shall be conveyed in a suitable covered wooden box.

(3) Detonators shall be conveyed in a separate covered wooden box.

(4) Explosives and detonators shall be taken separately into the caissons.

(5) After blasting is completed, all explosives and detonators shall be returned at once to the magazine.

(6) No naked light shall be used in the vicinity of open chests or magazines containing explosives, nor near where a charge is being primed.

(7) No tools or other articles shall be carried with the explosives or with the detonators.

(8) All power lines and electric light wires shall be disconnected at a point outside the blasting switch before the loading of holes. No current by grounding of power or bonded rails shall be allowed beyond blasting switch after explosives are taken in preparatory to blasting, and under no circumstances shall grounded current be used for exploding blasts.

(9) Before drilling is commenced on any shift, all remaining holes shall be examined with a wooden stick for unexploded charges or cartridges, and if any are found, same shall be refired before work proceeds.

(10) No person shall be allowed to deepen holes that have previously contained explosives.

(11) All wires in broken rock shall be carefully traced and search made for unexploded cartridges.

(12) Whenever blasting is being done in a tunnel, at points liable to break through to where other persons are at work, the person in charge shall, before any holes are loaded, give warning of danger to all persons that may be working where the blasts may break through, and he or she shall not allow any holes to be charged until warning is acknowledged and persons are removed.

(13) Blasters when testing circuit through charged holes shall use sufficient leading wires to be at a safe distance and shall use only approved types of galvanometers. No tests of circuits in charged holes shall be made until persons are removed to safe distance.

(14) No blasts shall be fired with fuse, except electrically ignited fuse, in vertical or steep shafts.

(15) In shaft sinking where the electric current is used for firing, a separate switch not controlling any electric lights must be used for blasting and proper safeguard similar to

those in tunnels must be followed in order to insure against premature firing. [2009 c 549 § 1015; 1941 c 194 § 15; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-23.]

Explosives: Chapter 70.74 RCW.

49.24.230 Firing switch—Warning by blaster. When firing by electricity from power or lighting wires, a proper switch shall be furnished with lever down when "off".

The switch shall be fixed in a locked box to which no person shall have access except the blaster. There shall be provided flexible leads or connecting wires not less than five feet in length with one end attached to the incoming lines and the other end provided with plugs that can be connected to an effective ground. After blasting, the switch lever shall be pulled out, the wires disconnected and the box locked before any person shall be allowed to return, and shall remain so locked until again ready to blast.

In the working chamber all electric light wires shall be provided with a disconnecting switch, which must be thrown to disconnect all current from the wires in the working chamber before electric light wires are removed or the charge exploded.

Before blasting, the blaster shall cause a sufficient warning to be sounded and shall compel all persons to retreat to a safe shelter, before he or she sets off the blast, and shall permit no one to return until conditions are safe. [2010 c 8 § 12025; 1941 c 194 § 16; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-24.]

49.24.240 Inspection after blast. (1) After a blast is fired, loosened pieces of rock shall be scaled from the sides of the excavation and after the blasting is completed, the entire working chamber shall be thoroughly scaled.

(2) The person in charge shall inspect the working chamber and have all loose rock or ground removed and the chamber made safe before proceeding with the work.

(3) Drilling must not be started until all remaining butts of old holes are examined for unexploded charges. [1941 c 194 § 17; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-25.]

49.24.250 Code of signals. Any code of signals used shall be printed and copies thereof, in such languages as may be necessary to be understood by all persons affected thereby, shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place near entrances to workplaces and in such other places as may be necessary to bring them to the attention of all persons affected thereby.

Effective and reliable signaling devices shall be maintained at all times to give instant communication between the bottom and top of the shaft. [1941 c 194 § 18; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-26.]

49.24.260 Requirements as to caissons. All shafting used in pneumatic caissons shall be provided with ladders, which are to be kept clear and in good condition at all times. The distance between the centers of the rungs of a ladder shall not exceed fourteen inches and shall not vary more than one inch in any one piece of shafting. The length of the ladder rungs shall not be less than nine inches. The rungs of the ladder shall in no case be less than three inches from the wall or other obstruction in the shafting or opening in which the ladder shall be used. Under no circumstances shall a ladder inclining backward from the vertical be installed. A suitable

ladder shall be provided from the top of all locks to the surface.

All man shafts shall be lighted at a distance of every ten feet with a guarded incandescent lamp.

All outside caisson air locks shall be provided with a platform not less than forty-two inches wide, and provided with a guard rail forty-two inches high.

All caissons in which fifteen or more men are employed shall have two locks, one of which shall be used as a man lock. Man locks and man shafts shall be in charge of a man whose duty it shall be to operate said lock and shaft. All caissons more than ten feet in diameter shall be provided with a separate man shaft, which shall be kept clear and in operating order at all times.

Locks shall be so located that the distance between the bottom door and water level shall be not less than three feet. [1941 c 194 § 19; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-27.]

49.24.270 Shields to be provided. Wherever, in the prosecution of caisson work in which compressed air is employed, the working chamber is less than twelve feet in length, and when such caissons are at any time suspended or hung while work is in progress, so that the bottom of the excavation is more than nine feet below the deck of the working chamber, a shield shall be erected therein for the protection of the workers. [1989 c 12 § 15; 1941 c 194 § 20; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-28.]

49.24.280 Caissons to be braced. All caissons shall be properly and adequately braced before loading with concrete or other weight. [1941 c 194 § 21; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-29.]

49.24.290 Cages—Hoisting apparatus. In all shafts where men are hoisted or lowered, an iron-bonneted cage shall be used for the conveyance of men, but this provision shall not apply to shafts in the process of sinking or during the dismantling of the shaft after work in the tunnel is substantially completed.

Cages shall be provided with bonnets consisting of two steel plates not less than three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, sloping toward each side and so arranged that they may be readily pushed upward to afford egress to persons therein, and such bonnet shall cover the top of the cage in such manner as to protect persons in the cage from falling objects.

Cages shall be entirely enclosed on two sides with solid partition or wire mesh not less than No. 8 U.S. Standard gauge, no opening in which shall exceed two inches.

Cages shall be provided with hanging chains or other similar devices for hand holds.

Every cage shall be provided with an approved safety catch of sufficient strength to hold the cage with its maximum load at any point in the shaft.

All parts of the hoisting apparatus, cables, brakes, guides and fastenings shall be of the most substantial design and shall be arranged for convenient inspection. The efficiency of all safety devices shall be established by satisfactory tests before the cages are put into service and at least once every three months thereafter and a record thereof kept.

The test of the safety catch shall consist of releasing the cage suddenly in such manner that the safety catches shall

have opportunity to grip the guides. [1941 c 194 § 22; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-30.]

49.24.300 Buckets in vertical shafts. In all vertical shafts in which hoisting is done by means of a bucket, suitable guides shall be provided when the depth exceeds ten times the diameter or width of the shaft, but in no case shall the maximum depth without guides exceed one hundred and fifty feet. In connection with the bucket, there shall be a crosshead traveling between these guides. The height of the crosshead shall be at least two-thirds of its width, but the height in no case shall be less than thirty inches. [1941 c 194 § 23; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-31.]

49.24.310 Telephone system for tunnels. Where tunnels are driven from shafts more than two hundred and fifty feet deep, a telephone system shall be established and maintained, communicating with the surface at each such shaft, and with a station or stations readily and quickly accessible to the men at the working level. [1941 c 194 § 24; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-32.]

49.24.320 Location of lights. (1) While work is in progress, tunnels, stairways, ladderways and all places on the surface where work is being conducted, shall be properly lighted. In shafts more than one hundred feet deep, the shaft below that point shall be lighted.

(2) All places where hoisting, pumping or other machinery is erected and in the proximity of which persons are working or moving about, shall be so lighted when the machine is in operation that the moving parts of such machine can be clearly distinguished. [1941 c 194 § 25; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-33.]

49.24.330 Generators, transformers, etc., to be grounded. The frames and bed plates of generators, transformers, compensators, rheostats and motors installed underground shall be effectively grounded. All metallic coverings, armoring of cables, other than trailing cables, and the neutral wire of three-wire systems shall also be so grounded. [1941 c 194 § 26; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-34.]

49.24.340 Electrical voltage. In electrical systems installed, no higher voltage than low voltage shall be used underground, except for transmission or other application to transformers, motors, generators or other apparatus in which the whole of the medium or high voltage apparatus is stationary. [1941 c 194 § 27; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-35.]

49.24.350 Lamps to be held in reserve. Lamps or other proper lights shall be kept ready for use in all underground stations where a failure of electric light is likely to cause danger. [1941 c 194 § 28; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-36.]

49.24.360 Insulators required. (1) All underground cables and wires, unless provided with grounded metallic covering, shall be supported by efficient insulators. The conductors connecting lamps to the power supply shall in all cases be insulated.

(2) Cables and wires unprovided with metallic coverings shall not be fixed to walls or timbers by means of uninsulated fastenings. [1941 c 194 § 29; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-37.]

49.24.370 Director to make rules and regulations. The director of labor and industries shall establish such rules and regulations as he or she deems primarily necessary for the safety of the employees employed in tunnels, quarries, caissons, and subways and shall be guided by the most modern published studies and researches made by persons or institutions into the correction of the evils chargeable to improper safeguards and inspection of the tools, machinery, equipment, and places of work obtaining in the industries covered by RCW 49.24.080 through 49.24.380. [2010 c 8 § 12026; 1941 c 194 § 32; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-39.]

49.24.380 Penalty. Every person violating any of the provisions of RCW 49.24.080 through 49.24.380 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [1941 c 194 § 31; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7666-38.]

Chapter 49.26 RCW

HEALTH AND SAFETY—ASBESTOS

Sections

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| 49.26.010 | Legislative declaration. |
| 49.26.013 | Inspection of construction projects required. |
| 49.26.016 | Inspection of construction projects—Penalties. |
| 49.26.020 | Asbestos use standards. |
| 49.26.030 | Containers for asbestos products. |
| 49.26.040 | Regulations—Enforcement. |
| 49.26.100 | Asbestos projects—Definitions. |
| 49.26.110 | Asbestos projects—Worker's and supervisor's certificates. |
| 49.26.115 | Asbestos abatement projects—Contractor's certificate required. |
| 49.26.120 | Asbestos projects—Qualified asbestos workers and supervisor—Prenotification to department—Fire personnel. |
| 49.26.125 | Prenotification to department—Exemptions. |
| 49.26.130 | Asbestos projects—Rules—Fees—Asbestos account. |
| 49.26.140 | Asbestos projects—Enforcement—Penalties. |
| 49.26.150 | Discrimination against employee filing complaint prohibited. |
| 49.26.901 | Effective dates—1988 c 271 §§ 6-18. |

49.26.010 Legislative declaration. Airborne asbestos dust and particles, such as those from sprayed asbestos slurry, asbestos-coated ventilating ducts, and certain other applications of asbestos are known to produce irreversible lung damage and bronchogenic carcinoma. One American of every four dying in urban areas of the United States has asbestos particles or dust in his or her lungs. The nature of this problem is such as to constitute a hazard to the public health and safety, and should be brought under appropriate regulation. [2010 c 8 § 12027; 1973 c 30 § 1.]

49.26.013 Inspection of construction projects required. (1) Any owner or owner's agent who allows or authorizes any construction, renovation, remodeling, maintenance, repair, or demolition project which has a reasonable possibility, as defined by the department, of disturbing or releasing asbestos into the air, shall perform or cause to be performed, using practices approved by the department, a good faith inspection to determine whether the proposed project will disturb or release any material containing asbestos into the air.

Such inspections shall be conducted by persons meeting the accreditation requirements of the federal toxics substances control act, section 206(a) (1) and (3) (15 U.S.C. 2646(a) (1) and (3)).

An inspection under this section is not required if the owner or owner's agent is reasonably certain that asbestos will not be disturbed or assumes that asbestos will be disturbed by a project which involves construction, renovation, remodeling, maintenance, repair, or demolition and takes the maximum precautions as specified by all applicable federal and state requirements.

(2) Except as provided in RCW 49.26.125, the owner or owner's agent shall prepare and maintain a written report describing each inspection, or a statement of assumption of the presence or reasonable certainty of the absence of asbestos, and shall provide a copy of the written report or statement to all contractors before they apply or bid on work. In addition, upon written or oral request, the owner or owner's agent shall make a copy of the written report available to: (1) The department of labor and industries; (2) contractors; and (3) the collective bargaining representatives or employee representatives, if any, of employees who may be exposed to any asbestos or material containing asbestos. A copy shall be posted as prescribed by the department in a place that is easily accessible to such employees. [1995 c 218 § 1; 1989 c 154 § 2. Prior: 1988 c 271 § 7.]

Purpose—1989 c 154: "The purpose of chapter 154, Laws of 1989 is to make corrections to chapter 271, Laws of 1988, and to ensure that the changes made in that chapter meet the constitutional requirements of Article II, section 19 of the state Constitution." [1989 c 154 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.26.016 Inspection of construction projects—Penalties. (1) Any owner or owner's agent who allows the start of any construction, renovation, remodeling, maintenance, repair, or demolition without first (a) conducting the inspection and preparing and maintaining the report of the inspection, or preparing and maintaining a statement of assumption of the presence or reasonable certainty of the absence of asbestos, as required under RCW 49.26.013; and (b) preparing and maintaining the additional written description of the project as required under RCW 49.26.120 shall be subject to a mandatory fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars for each violation. Each day the violation continues shall be considered a separate violation. In addition, any construction, renovation, remodeling, maintenance, repair, or demolition which was started without meeting the requirements of RCW 49.26.013 and 49.26.120 shall be halted immediately and cannot be resumed before meeting such requirements.

(2) No contractor may commence any construction, renovation, remodeling, maintenance, repair or demolition project without receiving the copy of the written report or statement from the owner or the owner's agent. Any contractor who begins any project without the copy of the written report or statement shall be subject to a mandatory fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars per day. Each day the violation continues shall be considered a separate violation.

(3) The certificate of any asbestos contractor who knowingly violates any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted under this chapter shall be revoked for a period of not less than six months.

(4) The penalties imposed in this section are in addition to any penalties under RCW 49.26.140. [1995 c 218 § 2; 1989 c 154 § 3. Prior: 1988 c 271 § 8.]

Purpose—Severability—1989 c 154: See notes following RCW 49.26.013.

49.26.020 Asbestos use standards. Standards regulating the use of asbestos in construction or manufacturing shall be established by the director of the department of labor and industries, with the advice of the state health officer and the department of ecology. Standards to be adopted shall describe the types of asbestos that may be used in construction and manufacturing, the methods and procedures for their use, and such other requirements as may be needed to protect the public health and safety with respect to air-borne asbestos particles and asbestos dust. [1973 c 30 § 2.]

49.26.030 Containers for asbestos products. Products containing asbestos shall be stored in containers of types approved by the director of the department of labor and industries, with the advice of the state health officer and the department of ecology. Containers of asbestos shall be plainly marked "Asbestos—do not inhale" or other words to the same effect. [1973 c 30 § 3.]

49.26.040 Regulations—Enforcement. The asbestos use standards required under RCW 49.26.020 and the list of approved container types required under RCW 49.26.030 shall be adopted as regulations of the department of labor and industries. The department shall have the power to implement and enforce such regulations. [1973 c 30 § 4.]

49.26.100 Asbestos projects—Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Asbestos abatement project" means an asbestos project involving three square feet or three linear feet, or more, of asbestos-containing material.

(2) "Asbestos project" means the construction, demolition, repair, maintenance, remodeling, or renovation of any public or private building or mechanical piping equipment or systems involving the demolition, removal, encapsulation, salvage, or disposal of material, or outdoor activity, releasing or likely to release asbestos fibers into the air.

(3) "Department" means the department of labor and industries.

(4) "Director" means the director of the department of labor and industries or the director's designee.

(5) "Person" means any individual, partnership, firm, association, corporation, sole proprietorship, or the state of Washington or its political subdivisions.

(6) "Certified asbestos supervisor" means an individual who is certified by the department to supervise an asbestos project. A certified asbestos supervisor is not required for projects involving less than three square feet or three linear feet of asbestos-containing material.

(7) "Certified asbestos worker" means an individual who is certified by the department to work on an asbestos project.

(8) "Certified asbestos contractor" means any partnership, firm, association, corporation or sole proprietorship registered under chapter 18.27 RCW that submits a bid or con-

tracts to remove or encapsulate asbestos for another and is certified by the department to remove or encapsulate asbestos.

(9) "Owner" means the owner of any public or private building, structure, facility or mechanical system, or the agent of such owner, but does not include individuals who work on asbestos projects on their own single-family residences no part of which is used for any commercial purpose. [1995 c 218 § 3; 1989 c 154 § 4. Prior: 1988 c 271 § 6; 1985 c 387 § 1.]

Purpose—Severability—1989 c 154: See notes following RCW 49.26.013.

49.26.110 Asbestos projects—Worker's and supervisor's certificates. (1) No employee or other individual is eligible to do work governed by this chapter unless issued a certificate by the department.

(2) To qualify for a certificate:

(a) Certified asbestos workers must have successfully completed a four-day training course. Certified asbestos supervisors must have completed a five-day training course. Training courses shall be provided or approved by the department; shall cover such topics as the health and safety aspects of the removal and encapsulation of asbestos, including but not limited to the federal and state standards regarding protective clothing, respirator use, disposal, air monitoring, cleaning, and decontamination; and shall meet such additional qualifications as may be established by the department by rule for the type of certification sought. The department may require the successful completion of annual refresher courses provided or approved by the department for continued certification as an asbestos worker or supervisor. However, the authority of the director to adopt rules implementing this section is limited to rules that are specifically required, and only to the extent specifically required, for the standards to be as stringent as the applicable federal laws governing work subject to this chapter; and

(b) All applicants for certification as asbestos workers or supervisors must pass an examination in the type of certification sought which shall be provided or approved by the department.

These requirements are intended to represent the minimum requirements for certification and shall not preclude contractors or employers from providing additional education or training.

(3) The department shall provide for the reciprocal certification of any individual trained to engage in asbestos projects in another state when the prior training is shown to be substantially similar to the training required by the department. Nothing shall prevent the department from requiring such individuals to take an examination or refresher course before certification.

(4) The department may deny, suspend, or revoke a certificate, as provided under RCW 49.26.140, for failure of the holder to comply with any requirement of this chapter or chapter 49.17 RCW, or any rule adopted under those chapters, or applicable health and safety standards and regulations. In addition to any penalty imposed under RCW 49.26.016, the department may suspend or revoke any certificate issued under this chapter for a period of not less than six months upon the following grounds:

(a) The certificate was obtained through error or fraud; or

(b) The holder thereof is judged to be incompetent to carry out the work for which the certificate was issued.

Before any certificate may be denied, suspended, or revoked, the holder thereof shall be given written notice of the department's intention to do so, mailed using a method by which the mailing can be tracked or the delivery can be confirmed to the holder's last known address. The notice shall enumerate the allegations against such holder, and shall give him or her the opportunity to request a hearing before the department. At such hearing, the department and the holder shall have opportunity to produce witnesses and give testimony.

(5) A denial, suspension, or revocation order may be appealed to the board of industrial insurance appeals within fifteen working days after the denial, suspension, or revocation order is entered. The notice of appeal may be filed with the department or the board of industrial insurance appeals. The board of industrial insurance appeals shall hold the hearing in accordance with procedures established in RCW 49.17.140. Any party aggrieved by an order of the board of industrial insurance appeals may obtain superior court review in the manner provided in RCW 49.17.150.

(6) Each person certified under this chapter shall display, upon the request of an authorized representative of the department, valid identification issued by the department. [2011 c 301 § 14; 1995 c 218 § 4; 1989 c 154 § 5. Prior: 1988 c 271 § 10; 1985 c 387 § 2.]

Purpose—Severability—1989 c 154: See notes following RCW 49.26.013.

49.26.115 Asbestos abatement projects—Contractor's certificate required. Before working on an asbestos abatement project, a contractor shall obtain an asbestos contractor's certificate from the department and shall have in its employ at least one certified asbestos supervisor who is responsible for supervising all asbestos abatement projects undertaken by the contractor and for assuring compliance with all state laws and regulations regarding asbestos. The contractor shall apply for certification renewal every year. The department shall ensure that the expiration of the contractor's registration and the expiration of his or her asbestos contractor's certificate coincide. [1995 c 218 § 5; 1989 c 154 § 6. Prior: 1988 c 271 § 11.]

Purpose—Severability—1989 c 154: See notes following RCW 49.26.013.

49.26.120 Asbestos projects—Qualified asbestos workers and supervisor—Prenotification to department—Fire personnel. (1) No person may assign any employee, contract with, or permit any individual or person to remove or encapsulate asbestos in any facility unless performed by a certified asbestos worker and under the direct, on-site supervision of a certified asbestos supervisor. In cases in which an employer conducts an asbestos abatement project in its own facility and by its own employees, supervision can be performed in the regular course of a certified asbestos supervisor's duties. Asbestos workers must have access to certified asbestos supervisors throughout the duration of the project.

(2) The department shall require persons undertaking asbestos projects to provide written notice to the department before the commencement of the project except as provided in RCW 49.26.125. The notice shall include a written description containing such information as the department requires by rule. The department may by rule allow a person to report multiple projects at one site in one report. The department shall by rule establish the procedure and criteria by which a person will be considered to have attempted to meet the prenotification requirement.

(3) The department shall consult with the Washington state association of fire chiefs and may establish any additional policies and procedures for municipal fire department and fire district personnel who clean up sites after fires which have rendered it likely that asbestos has been or will be disturbed or released into the air. [2010 1st sp.s. c 7 § 52; 1995 c 218 § 6; 1989 c 154 § 7. Prior: 1988 c 271 § 12; 1985 c 387 § 4.]

Effective date—2010 1st sp.s. c 26; 2010 1st sp.s. c 7: See note following RCW 43.03.027.

Purpose—Severability—1989 c 154: See notes following RCW 49.26.013.

49.26.125 Prenotification to department—Exemptions. Prenotification to the department under RCW 49.26.120 shall not be required for:

(1)(a) Any asbestos project involving less than forty-eight square feet of surface area, or less than ten linear feet of pipe unless the surface area of the pipe is greater than forty-eight square feet. The person undertaking such a project shall keep the reports, or statements, and written descriptions required under RCW 49.26.013 and 49.26.120 which shall be available upon request of the department. Employees and employee representatives may request such reports under RCW 49.26.013(2).

(b) The director may waive the prenotification requirement upon written request of an owner for large-scale, ongoing projects. In granting such a waiver, the director shall require the owner to provide prenotification if significant changes in personnel, methodologies, equipment, work site, or work procedures occur or are likely to occur. The director shall further require annual resubmittal of such notification.

(c) The director, upon review of an owner's reports, work practices, or other data available as a result of inspections, audits, or other authorized activities, may reduce the size threshold for prenotification required by this section. Such a change shall be based on the director's determination that significant problems in personnel, methodologies, equipment, work site, or work procedures are creating the potential for violations of this chapter or asbestos requirements under chapter 49.17 RCW. The new prenotification requirements shall be given in writing to the owner and shall remain in effect until modified or withdrawn in writing by the director.

(2) Emergency projects.

(a) As used in this section, "emergency project" means a project that was not planned and results from a sudden, unexpected event, and does not include operations that are necessitated by nonroutine failure of equipment or systems.

(b) Emergency projects which disturb or release any material containing asbestos into the air shall be reported to the department within three working days after the com-

mencement of the project in the manner otherwise required under this chapter. A notice shall be clearly posted adjacent to the work site describing the nature of the emergency project. The employees' collective bargaining representatives, or employee representatives, or designated representatives, if any, shall be notified of the emergency as soon as possible by the person undertaking the emergency project.

Incremental phasing in the conduct or design of asbestos projects or otherwise designing or conducting asbestos projects of a size less than forty-eight square feet, or other threshold for exemption as provided under this section, with the intent of avoiding prenotification requirements is a violation of this chapter. [1989 c 154 § 8. Prior: 1988 c 271 § 13.]

Purpose—Severability—1989 c 154: See notes following RCW 49.26.013.

49.26.130 Asbestos projects—Rules—Fees—Asbestos account. (1) The department shall administer this chapter.

(2) The director of the department shall adopt, in accordance with chapters 34.05 and 49.17 RCW, rules necessary to carry out this chapter.

(3) The department shall prescribe fees for the issuance and renewal of certificates, including recertification, and the administration of examinations, and for the review of training courses.

(4) The asbestos account is hereby established in the state treasury. All fees collected under this chapter shall be deposited in the account. Moneys in the account shall be spent after appropriation only for costs incurred by the department in the administration and enforcement of this chapter. Disbursements from the account shall be on authorization of the director of the department or the director's designee.

(5) During the 2003-2005 fiscal biennium, the legislature may transfer from the asbestos account to the state general fund such amounts as reflect the excess fund balance in the account. [2003 1st sp.s. c 25 § 924; 1989 c 154 § 9. Prior: 1988 c 271 § 15; 1987 c 219 § 1; 1985 c 387 § 3.]

Purpose—Severability—1989 c 154: See notes following RCW 49.26.013.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.26.140 Asbestos projects—Enforcement—Penalties. (1) Unless specifically provided otherwise by statute, this chapter shall be implemented and enforced, including penalties, violations, citations, and other administrative procedures, pursuant to the Washington industrial safety and health act, chapter 49.17 RCW.

(2) A person or individual who previously has been assessed a civil penalty under this section, and who knowingly violates a provision of RCW 49.26.110 through 49.26.130 or a rule adopted pursuant to RCW 49.26.110 through 49.26.130 is guilty of a misdemeanor. [1987 c 219 § 2; 1985 c 387 § 5.]

49.26.150 Discrimination against employee filing complaint prohibited. Any employee who notifies the department of any activity the employee reasonably believes to be a violation of this chapter or any rule adopted under this chapter or who participates in any proceeding related thereto

shall have the same rights and protections against discharge or discrimination as employees are afforded under chapter 49.17 RCW. [1989 c 154 § 10. Prior: 1988 c 271 § 16.]

Purpose—Severability—1989 c 154: See notes following RCW 49.26.013.

49.26.901 Effective dates—1988 c 271 §§ 6-18. Sections 15, as reenacted and amended in 1989, and 18, chapter 271, Laws of 1988, are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect as of March 24, 1988. Sections 6 through 8, 10 through 13, and 16, chapter 271, Laws of 1988, as reenacted or amended and reenacted in 1989, shall take effect as of January 1, 1989. [1989 c 154 § 11. Prior: 1988 c 271 § 19.]

Purpose—Severability—1989 c 154: See notes following RCW 49.26.013.

Chapter 49.28 RCW HOURS OF LABOR

Sections

- 49.28.010 Eight hour day, 1899 act—Public works contracts—Emergency overtime—Penalty.
- 49.28.040 Eight hour day, 1903 act—Policy enunciated.
- 49.28.050 Eight hour day, 1903 act—Contracts, cancellation of, for violations.
- 49.28.060 Eight hour day, 1903 act—Stipulation in contracts—Duty of officers.
- 49.28.065 Public works employees—Agreements to work ten hour day.
- 49.28.080 Hours of domestic employees—Exception—Penalty.
- 49.28.100 Hours of operators of power equipment in waterfront operations—Penalty.
- 49.28.130 Hours of health care facility employees—Definitions.
- 49.28.140 Hours of health care facility employees—Mandatory overtime prohibited—Exceptions.
- 49.28.150 Hours of health care facility employees—Penalties.

Child labor: RCW 26.28.060, 26.28.070.

Hours of labor for public institutions personnel: RCW 72.01.042, 72.01.043.

Prevailing wages must be paid on public works: RCW 39.12.020.

49.28.010 Eight hour day, 1899 act—Public works contracts—Emergency overtime—Penalty. (1) Hereafter eight hours in any calendar day shall constitute a day's work on any work done for the state or any county or municipality within the state, subject to conditions hereinafter provided.

(2) All work done by contract or subcontract on any building or improvements or works on roads, bridges, streets, alleys, or buildings for the state or any county or municipality within the state, shall be done under the provisions of this section. In cases of extraordinary emergency such as danger to life or property, the hours for work may be extended, but in such case the rate of pay for time employed in excess of eight hours of each calendar day, shall be one and one-half times the rate of pay allowed for the same amount of time during eight hours' service. And for this purpose this section is made a part of all contracts, subcontracts, or agreements for work done for the state or any county or municipality within the state.

(3) Any contractor, subcontractor, or agent of contractor or subcontractor, foreman, or employer who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined a sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten days nor more than ninety days, or both such fine and

imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. [2003 c 53 § 274; 1899 c 101 § 1; RRS § 7642.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

49.28.040 Eight hour day, 1903 act—Policy enunciated. That it is a part of the public policy of the state of Washington that all work "by contract or day labor done" for it, or any political subdivision created by its laws, shall be performed in workdays of not more than eight hours each, except in cases of extraordinary emergency. No case of extraordinary emergency shall be construed to exist in any case where other labor can be found to take the place of labor which has already been employed for eight hours in any calendar day. [1903 c 44 § 1; RRS § 7645.]

49.28.050 Eight hour day, 1903 act—Contracts, cancellation of, for violations. All contracts for work for the state of Washington, or any political subdivision created by its laws, shall provide that they may be canceled by the officers or agents authorized to contract for or supervise the execution of such work, in case such work is not performed in accordance with the policy of the state relating to such work. [1903 c 44 § 2; RRS § 7646.]

49.28.060 Eight hour day, 1903 act—Stipulation in contracts—Duty of officers. It is made the duty of all officers or agents authorized to contract for work to be done in behalf of the state of Washington, or any political subdivision created under its laws, to stipulate in all contracts as provided for in RCW 49.28.040 through 49.28.060, and all such officers and agents, and all officers and agents entrusted with the supervision of work performed under such contracts, are authorized, and it is made their duty, to declare any contract canceled, the execution of which is not in accordance with the public policy of this state as herein declared. [1903 c 44 § 3; RRS § 7647.]

49.28.065 Public works employees—Agreements to work ten hour day. Notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 49.28.010 through 49.28.060, a contractor or subcontractor in any public works contract subject to those provisions may enter into an agreement with his or her employees in which the employees work up to ten hours in a calendar day. No such agreement may provide that the employees work ten-hour days for more than four calendar days a week. Any such agreement is subject to approval by the employees. The overtime provisions of *RCW 49.28.020 shall not apply to the hours, up to forty hours per week, worked pursuant to agreements entered into under this section. [1988 c 121 § 1.]

***Reviser's note:** RCW 49.28.020 was repealed by 2003 c 53 § 421, effective July 1, 2003.

49.28.080 Hours of domestic employees—Exception—Penalty. (1) No male or female household or domestic employee shall be employed by any person for a longer period than sixty hours in any one week. Employed time shall include minutes or hours when the employee has to remain subject to the call of the employer and when the employee is not free to follow his or her inclinations.

(2) In cases of emergency such employee may be employed for a longer period than sixty hours.

(3) Any employer violating this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. [2003 c 53 § 275; 1937 c 129 § 1; RRS § 7651-1. FORMER PARTS OF SECTION: (i) 1937 c 129 § 2; RRS § 7651-2, now codified as RCW 49.28.082. (ii) 1937 c 129 § 4; RRS § 7651-4, now codified as RCW 49.28.084.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.28.100 Hours of operators of power equipment in waterfront operations—Penalty. (1) It shall be unlawful for any employer to permit any of his or her employees to operate on docks, in warehouses and/or in or on other waterfront properties any power driven mechanical equipment for the purpose of loading cargo on, or unloading cargo from, ships, barges, or other watercraft, or of assisting in such loading or unloading operations, for a period in excess of twelve and one-half hours at any one time without giving such person an interval of eight hours' rest: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, The provisions of this section shall not be applicable in cases of emergency, including fire, violent storms, leaking or sinking ships or services required by the armed forces of the United States.

(2) Any person violating this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. [2003 c 53 § 276; 1953 c 271 § 1.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

49.28.130 Hours of health care facility employees—Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this section and RCW 49.28.140 and 49.28.150 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1)(a) "Employee" means a person who:

(i) Is employed by a health care facility;

(ii) Is involved in direct patient care activities or clinical services;

(iii) Receives an hourly wage or is covered by a collective bargaining agreement; and

(iv) Is either:

(A) A licensed practical nurse or registered nurse licensed under chapter 18.79 RCW; or

(B) Beginning July 1, 2020, a surgical technologist registered under chapter 18.215 RCW, a diagnostic radiologic technologist or cardiovascular invasive specialist certified under chapter 18.84 RCW, a respiratory care practitioner licensed under chapter 18.89 RCW, or a nursing assistant-certified as defined in RCW 18.88A.020.

(b) "Employee" does not mean a person who:

(i) Is employed by a health care facility as defined in subsection (3)(a)(v) of this section; and

(ii) Is a surgical technologist registered under chapter 18.215 RCW, a diagnostic radiologic technologist or cardiovascular invasive specialist certified under chapter 18.84 RCW, a respiratory care practitioner licensed under chapter 18.89 RCW, or a certified nursing assistant as defined in RCW 18.88A.020.

(2) "Employer" means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, the state, a political subdivision of the

state, or person or group of persons, acting directly or indirectly in the interest of a health care facility.

(3)(a) "Health care facility" means the following facilities, or any part of the facility, including such facilities if owned and operated by a political subdivision or instrumentality of the state, that operate on a twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week basis:

(i) Hospices licensed under chapter 70.127 RCW;

(ii) Hospitals licensed under chapter 70.41 RCW, except that until July 1, 2021, the provisions of section 3, chapter 296, Laws of 2019 do not apply to:

(A) Hospitals certified as critical access hospitals under 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1395i-4;

(B) Hospitals with fewer than twenty-five acute care beds in operation; and

(C) Hospitals certified by the centers for medicare and medicaid services as sole community hospitals as of January 1, 2013, that: Have had less than one hundred fifty acute care licensed beds in fiscal year 2011; have a level III adult trauma service designation from the department of health as of January 1, 2014; and are owned and operated by the state or a political subdivision;

(iii) Rural health care facilities as defined in RCW 70.175.020;

(iv) Psychiatric hospitals licensed under chapter 71.12 RCW; or

(v) Facilities owned and operated by the department of corrections or by a governing unit as defined in RCW 70.48.020 in a correctional institution as defined in RCW 9.94.049 that provide health care services.

(b) If a nursing home regulated under chapter 18.51 RCW or a home health agency regulated under chapter 70.127 RCW is operating under the license of a health care facility, the nursing home or home health agency is considered part of the health care facility for the purposes of this subsection.

(4) "Overtime" means the hours worked in excess of an agreed upon, predetermined, regularly scheduled shift within a twenty-four hour period not to exceed twelve hours in a twenty-four hour period or eighty hours in a consecutive fourteen-day period.

(5) "On-call time" means time spent by an employee who is not working on the premises of the place of employment but who is compensated for availability or who, as a condition of employment, has agreed to be available to return to the premises of the place of employment on short notice if the need arises.

(6) "Reasonable efforts" means that the employer, to the extent reasonably possible, does all of the following but is unable to obtain staffing coverage:

(a) Seeks individuals to volunteer to work extra time from all available qualified staff who are working;

(b) Contacts qualified employees who have made themselves available to work extra time;

(c) Seeks the use of per diem staff; and

(d) Seeks personnel from a contracted temporary agency when such staffing is permitted by law or an applicable collective bargaining agreement, and when the employer regularly uses a contracted temporary agency.

(7) "Unforeseeable emergent circumstance" means (a) any unforeseen declared national, state, or municipal emer-

agency; (b) when a health care facility disaster plan is activated; or (c) any unforeseen disaster or other catastrophic event which substantially affects or increases the need for health care services. [2019 c 296 § 2; 2011 c 251 § 1; 2002 c 112 § 2.]

Effective date—2019 c 296: See note following RCW 49.12.480.

Finding—2002 c 112: "Washington state is experiencing a critical shortage of qualified, competent health care workers. To safeguard the health, efficiency, and general well-being of health care workers and promote patient safety and quality of care, the legislature finds, as a matter of public policy, that required overtime work should be limited with reasonable safeguards in order to ensure that the public will continue to receive safe, quality care." [2002 c 112 § 1.]

49.28.140 Hours of health care facility employees—Mandatory overtime prohibited—Exceptions. (1) No employee of a health care facility may be required to work overtime. Attempts to compel or force employees to work overtime are contrary to public policy, and any such requirement contained in a contract, agreement, or understanding is void.

(2) The acceptance by any employee of overtime is strictly voluntary, and the refusal of an employee to accept such overtime work is not grounds for discrimination, dismissal, discharge, or any other penalty, threat of reports for discipline, or employment decision adverse to the employee.

(3) This section does not apply to overtime work that occurs:

(a) Because of any unforeseeable emergent circumstance;

(b) Because of prescheduled on-call time, subject to the following:

(i) Mandatory prescheduled on-call time may not be used in lieu of scheduling employees to work regularly scheduled shifts when a staffing plan indicates the need for a scheduled shift; and

(ii) Mandatory prescheduled on-call time may not be used to address regular changes in patient census or acuity or expected increases in the number of employees not reporting for predetermined scheduled shifts;

(c) When the employer documents that the employer has used reasonable efforts to obtain staffing. An employer has not used reasonable efforts if overtime work is used to fill vacancies resulting from chronic staff shortages; or

(d) When an employee is required to work overtime to complete a patient care procedure already in progress where the absence of the employee could have an adverse effect on the patient.

(4) An employee accepting overtime who works more than twelve consecutive hours shall be provided the option to have at least eight consecutive hours of uninterrupted time off from work following the time worked. [2019 c 296 § 3; 2002 c 112 § 3.]

Effective date—2019 c 296: See note following RCW 49.12.480.

Finding—2002 c 112: See note following RCW 49.28.130.

49.28.150 Hours of health care facility employees—Penalties. The department of labor and industries shall investigate complaints of violations of RCW 49.28.140. A violation of RCW 49.28.140 is a class 1 civil infraction in accordance with chapter 7.80 RCW, except that the maximum penalty is one thousand dollars for each infraction up to

three infractions. If there are four or more violations of RCW 49.28.140 for a health care facility, the employer is subject to a fine of two thousand five hundred dollars for the fourth violation, and five thousand dollars for each subsequent violation. The department of labor and industries is authorized to issue and enforce civil infractions according to chapter 7.80 RCW. [2002 c 112 § 4.]

Finding—2002 c 112: See note following RCW 49.28.130.

Chapter 49.30 RCW AGRICULTURAL LABOR

Sections

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|-----------|--|
| 49.30.005 | Intent—Duties of department. |
| 49.30.010 | Definitions. |
| 49.30.020 | Hours and pay, recordkeeping. |
| 49.30.040 | Violation of chapter—Civil infraction. |
| 49.30.901 | Conflict with federal requirements—1989 c 380. |

49.30.005 Intent—Duties of department. It is the intent of the legislature that the department assist agricultural employers in mitigating the costs of the state's unemployment insurance program. The department shall work with members of the agricultural community to: Improve understanding of the program's operation; increase compliance with work-search requirements; provide prompt notification of potential claims against an employer's experience rating; inform employers of their rights; inform employers of the actions necessary to appeal a claim and to protect their rights; and reduce claimant and employer fraud. These efforts shall include:

- (1) Conducting employer workshops and community seminars;
- (2) Developing new educational materials; and
- (3) Developing forms that use lay language. [1998 c 245 § 99; 1991 c 31 § 1; 1990 c 245 § 10; 1989 c 380 § 82.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.30.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Agricultural employment" or "employment" means employment in agricultural labor as defined in RCW 50.04.150.

(2) "Department" means the department of labor and industries.

(3) "Employer" means any person, firm, corporation, partnership, business trust, legal representative, or other business entity that engages in any agricultural activity in this state and employs one or more employees.

(4) "Employee" means a person employed in agricultural employment, and includes a person who is working under an independent contract the essence of which is personal labor in agricultural employment whether by way of manual labor or otherwise. However, "employee" shall not include immediate family members of the officers of any corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, or other business entity, or officers of any closely held corporation engaged in agricultural production of crops or livestock.

(5) "Minor" means an employee who is under the age of eighteen years. [1989 c 380 § 83.]

49.30.020 Hours and pay, recordkeeping. (1) Each employer required to keep employment records under RCW 49.46.070, shall retain such records for three years.

(2) Each employer shall furnish to each employee at the time the employee's wages are paid an itemized statement showing the pay basis in hours or days worked, the rate or rates of pay, the gross pay, and all deductions from the pay for the respective pay period. [1989 c 380 § 84.]

49.30.040 Violation of chapter—Civil infraction. Any violation of the provisions of this chapter or rules adopted hereunder shall be a class 1 civil infraction. The director shall have the authority to issue and enforce civil infractions according to chapter 7.80 RCW. [1989 c 380 § 86.]

49.30.901 Conflict with federal requirements—1989 c 380. See note following RCW 50.04.150.

Chapter 49.32 RCW

INJUNCTIONS IN LABOR DISPUTES

Sections

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| 49.32.011 | Injunctions in labor disputes. |
| 49.32.020 | Policy enunciated. |
| 49.32.030 | Undertakings and promises unenforceable. |
| 49.32.050 | Jurisdiction of courts. |
| 49.32.060 | Concert of action immaterial. |
| 49.32.070 | Responsibility of associations. |
| 49.32.072 | Injunctions—Hearings and findings—Temporary orders—Security. |
| 49.32.073 | Injunctions—Complaints, conditions precedent. |
| 49.32.074 | Injunctions—Findings and order essential. |
| 49.32.080 | Appellate review. |
| 49.32.090 | Contempt—Speedy jury trial. |
| 49.32.100 | Contempt—Retirement of judge. |
| 49.32.110 | Definitions. |
| 49.32.910 | General repealer. |

Labor unions—Injunctions in labor disputes—1919 act: Chapter 49.36 RCW.

49.32.011 Injunctions in labor disputes. No court of the state of Washington or any judge or judges thereof shall have jurisdiction to issue any restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, except in a strict conformity with the provisions of this chapter; nor shall any such restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction be issued contrary to the public policy declared in this chapter. [1933 ex.s. c 7 § 1; RRS § 7612-1. Cf. 1919 c 185 § 2. Formerly RCW 49.32.040.]

Injunctions in labor disputes: RCW 49.36.015.

49.32.020 Policy enunciated. In the interpretation of this chapter and in determining the jurisdiction and authority of the courts of the state of Washington, as such jurisdiction and authority are herein defined and limited, the public policy of the state of Washington is hereby declared as follows:

WHEREAS, Under prevailing economic conditions, developed with the aid of governmental authority for owners of property to organize in the corporate and other forms of ownership association, the individual unorganized worker is commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his or her freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment, wherefore,

(2020 Ed.)

though he or she should be free to decline to associate with his or her fellows, it is necessary that he or she have full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his or her own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his or her employment, and that he or she shall be free from interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protections; therefore, the following definitions of, and limitations upon, the jurisdiction and authority of the courts of the state of Washington are hereby enacted. [2010 c 8 § 12028; 1933 ex.s. c 7 § 2; RRS § 7612-2.]

49.32.030 Undertakings and promises unenforceable. Any undertaking or promise, such as is described in this section, or any other undertaking or promise in conflict with the public policy declared in RCW 49.32.020, is hereby declared to be contrary to the public policy of the state of Washington, shall not be enforceable in any court of the state of Washington, and shall not afford any basis for the granting of legal or equitable relief by any such court, including specifically the following:

Every undertaking or promise hereafter made, whether written or oral, express or implied, constituting or contained in any contract or agreement of hiring or employment between any individual, firm, company, association, or corporation and any employee or prospective employee of the same, whereby:

(1) Either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises not to join, become, or remain a member of any labor organization or of any employer organization; or

(2) Either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises that he or she will withdraw from an employment relation in the event that he or she joins, becomes, or remains a member of any labor organization or of any employer organization. [2010 c 8 § 12029; 1933 ex.s. c 7 § 3; RRS § 7612-3.]

49.32.050 Jurisdiction of courts. No court of the state of Washington shall have jurisdiction to issue any restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction in any case involving or growing out of any labor dispute or prohibit any person or persons participating or interested in such dispute (as these terms are herein defined) from doing, whether singly or in concert, any of the following acts:

(1) Ceasing or refusing to perform any work or to remain in any relation of employment;

(2) Becoming or remaining a member of any labor organization or of any employer organization, regardless of any such undertaking or promise as is described in RCW 49.32.030;

(3) Paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person participating or interested in such labor dispute any strike or unemployment benefits or insurance or other moneys or things of value;

(4) By all lawful means aiding any person participating or interested in any labor dispute who is being proceeded against in, or is prosecuting, any action or suit in any court of the United States or of any state;

(5) Giving publicity to the existence of, or the facts involved in, any labor dispute, whether by advertising, speaking, patrolling, or by any other method not involving fraud or violence;

(6) Assembling peaceably to act or to organize to act in promotion of their interests in a labor dispute;

(7) Advising or notifying any person of an intention to do any of the acts heretofore specified;

(8) Agreeing with other persons to do or not to do any of the acts heretofore specified; and

(9) Advising, urging, or otherwise causing or inducing without fraud or violence the acts heretofore specified, regardless of any such undertaking or promise as is described in RCW 49.32.030. [1933 ex.s. c 7 § 4; RRS § 7612-4.]

49.32.060 Concert of action immaterial. No court of the state of Washington or any judge or judges thereof shall have jurisdiction to issue a restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction upon the ground that any of the persons participating or interested in a labor dispute constitute or are engaged in an unlawful combination or conspiracy because of the doing in concert of the acts enumerated in RCW 49.32.050. [1933 ex.s. c 7 § 5; RRS § 7612-5.]

49.32.070 Responsibility of associations. No officer or member of any association or organization, and no association or organization participating or interested in a labor dispute, shall be held responsible or liable in any court of the state of Washington for the unlawful acts of individual officers, members, or agents, except upon clear proof of actual participation in, or actual authorization of, such acts, or of ratification of such acts after actual knowledge thereof. [1933 ex.s. c 7 § 6; RRS § 7612-6.]

49.32.072 Injunctions—Hearings and findings—Temporary orders—Security. No court of the state of Washington or any judge or judges thereof shall have jurisdiction to issue a temporary or permanent injunction in any case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, as herein defined, except after hearing the testimony of witnesses in open court (with opportunity for cross-examination) in support of the allegations of a complaint made under oath, and testimony in opposition thereto, if offered, and except after findings of fact by the court, to the effect—

(1) That unlawful acts have been threatened and will be committed unless restrained or have been committed and will be continued unless restrained, but no injunction or temporary restraining order shall be issued on account of any threat or unlawful act excepting against the person or persons, association, or organization making the threat or committing the unlawful act or actually authorizing or ratifying the same after actual knowledge thereof;

(2) That substantial and irreparable injury to complainant's property will follow;

(3) That as to each item of relief granted greater injury will be inflicted upon complainant by the denial of relief than will be inflicted upon defendants by the granting of relief;

(4) That complainant has no adequate remedy at law; and

(5) That the public officers charged with the duty to protect complainant's property are unable or unwilling to furnish adequate protection.

Such hearing shall be held after due and personal notice thereof has been given, in such manner as the court shall direct, to all persons against whom relief is sought, and also to the chief of those public officials of the county and city within which the unlawful acts have been threatened or committed charged with the duty to protect complainant's property: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That if a complainant shall also allege that, unless a temporary restraining order shall be issued without notice, a substantial and irreparable injury to complainant's property will be unavoidable, such a temporary restraining order may be issued upon testimony under oath, sufficient, if sustained, to justify the court in issuing a temporary injunction upon a hearing after notice. Such a temporary restraining order shall be effective for no longer than five days and shall become void at the expiration of said five days. No temporary restraining order or temporary injunction shall be issued except on condition that complainant shall first file an undertaking with adequate security in an amount to be fixed by the court sufficient to recompense those enjoined for any loss, expense, or damage caused by the improvident or erroneous issuance of such order or injunction, including all reasonable costs (together with a reasonable attorneys' fee) and expense of defense against the order or against the granting of any injunctive relief sought in the same proceeding and subsequently denied by the court.

The undertaking herein mentioned shall be understood to signify an agreement entered into by the complainant and the surety upon which a decree may be rendered in the same suit or proceeding against said complainant and surety, upon a hearing to assess damages of which hearing complainant and surety shall have reasonable notice, the said complainant and surety submitting themselves to the jurisdiction of the court for that purpose. But nothing herein contained shall deprive any party having a claim or cause of action under or upon such undertaking from electing to pursue his or her ordinary remedy by suit at law or in equity. [2012 c 117 § 130; 1933 ex.s. c 7 § 7; RRS § 7612-7.]

Reviser's note: This section was declared unconstitutional in *Blanchard v. Golden Age Brewing Co.*, 188 Wash. 396, 63 P.2d 397 (1936).

49.32.073 Injunctions—Complaints, conditions precedent. No restraining order or injunctive relief shall be granted to any complainant who has failed to comply with any obligation imposed by law which is involved in the labor dispute in question, or who has failed to make every reasonable effort to settle such dispute either by negotiation or with the aid of any available governmental machinery of mediation or voluntary arbitration. [1933 ex.s. c 7 § 8; RRS § 7612-8.]

Reviser's note: This section was declared unconstitutional in *Blanchard v. Golden Age Brewing Co.*, 188 Wash. 396, 63 P.2d 397 (1936).

49.32.074 Injunctions—Findings and order essential. No restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction shall be granted in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, except on the basis of findings of fact made and filed by the court in the record of the case prior to the issuance of such restraining order or injunction; and every restraining order or injunction granted in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, shall include only a prohibition of such specific act or acts as may be expressly complained of in the

complaint or petition filed in such case and as shall be expressly included in said findings of fact made and filed by the court as provided herein. [1933 ex.s. c 7 § 9; RRS § 7612-9.]

Reviser's note: This section was declared unconstitutional in *Blanchard v. Golden Age Brewing Co.*, 188 Wash. 396, 63 P.2d 397 (1936).

49.32.080 Appellate review. Whenever any court of the state of Washington shall issue or deny any temporary injunction in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, the court shall, upon the request of any party to the proceedings, and on his or her filing the usual bond for costs, forthwith certify the entire record of the case, including a transcript of the evidence taken, to the supreme court or the court of appeals for its review. Upon the filing of such record in the supreme court or the court of appeals, the appeal shall be heard and the temporary injunctive order affirmed, modified, or set aside with the greatest possible expedition, giving the proceedings precedence over all other matters except older matters of the same character. [2010 c 8 § 12030; 1971 c 81 § 116; 1933 ex.s. c 7 § 10; RRS § 7612-10.]

Rules of court: *Appeal procedure superseded by RAP 2.1, 2.2, 18.22.*

49.32.090 Contempt—Speedy jury trial. In all cases arising under this chapter in which a person shall be charged with contempt in a court of the state of Washington, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the county wherein the contempt shall have been committed: PROVIDED, That this right shall not apply to contempts committed in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to interfere directly with the administration of justice or to apply to the misbehavior, misconduct or disobedience of any officer of the court in respect to the writs, orders, or process of the court. [1933 ex.s. c 7 § 11; RRS § 7612-11.]

49.32.100 Contempt—Retirement of judge. The defendant in any proceeding for contempt of court may file with the court a demand for the retirement of the judge sitting in the proceeding, if the contempt arises from an attack upon the character or conduct of such judge and if the attack occurred elsewhere than in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to interfere directly with the administration of justice. Upon the filing of any such demand the judge shall thereupon proceed no further, but another judge shall be designated in the same manner as provided by law. The demand shall be filed prior to the hearing of the contempt proceeding. [1933 ex.s. c 7 § 12; RRS § 7612-12.]

Civil procedure—Disqualification of judge—Change of venue: RCW 4.12.040.

49.32.110 Definitions. When used in this chapter, and for the purpose of this chapter:

(1) A case shall be held to involve or to grow out of a labor dispute when the case involves persons who are engaged in the same industry, trade, or occupation; or have direct or indirect interests therein; or who are employees of the same employer; or who are members of the same or an affiliated organization of employers or employees; whether such dispute is (a) between one or more employers or associations of employers and one or more employees or associa-

tions of employees; (b) between one or more employers or associations of employers and one or more employers or association of employers; or (c) between one or more employees or association of employees and one or more employees or association of employees; or when the case involves any conflicting or competing interests in a "labor dispute" (as hereinafter defined) of "persons participating or interested" therein (as hereinafter defined).

(2) A person or association shall be held to be a person participating or interested in a labor dispute if relief is sought against him or her or it, and if he or she or it is engaged in the same industry, trade, craft, or occupation in which dispute occurs, or has a direct or indirect interest therein or is a member, officer, or agent of any association composed in whole or in part of employers or employees engaged in such industry, trade, craft, or occupation.

(3) The term "labor dispute" includes any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee. [2010 c 8 § 12031; 1933 ex.s. c 7 § 13; RRS § 7612-13. Formerly RCW 49.32.010.]

49.32.910 General repealer. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this chapter are hereby repealed. [1933 ex.s. c 7 § 15; RRS § 7612-15.]

Chapter 49.36 RCW LABOR UNIONS

Sections

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| 49.36.010 | Unions legalized. |
| 49.36.015 | Injunctions in labor disputes. |
| 49.36.020 | Employment contracts—Remedy for violation. |
| 49.36.030 | Prosecutions prohibited. |

Collective bargaining with employees of city owned utilities: RCW 35.22.350.

Discrimination—Unfair practices: RCW 49.60.180 through 49.60.215, 49.60.220.

Prohibited practices: Chapter 49.44 RCW.

Supervisor of industrial relations: RCW 43.22.260.

49.36.010 Unions legalized. It shall be lawful for working men and women to organize themselves into, or carry on labor unions for the purpose of lessening the hours of labor or increasing the wages or bettering the conditions of the members of such organizations; or carry out their legitimate purposes by any lawful means. [1919 c 185 § 1; RRS § 7611.]

49.36.015 Injunctions in labor disputes. No restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of this state, or any judge or judges thereof in any case between an employer and employee or between employer and employees or between employees or between persons employed and persons seeking employment involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable damage to property or to a personal right or to a property right of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such petition must be in writing describing such

damage or injury feared by the applicant, and sworn to by the applicant or his or her agent or attorney. No such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any such person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment or from ceasing to perform any work or labor; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto; nor shall any of the acts specified in this section be considered or held to be illegal or unlawful in any court of the state. [2010 c 8 § 12032; 1919 c 185 § 2; RRS § 7612.]

Labor disputes: Chapter 49.32 RCW.

49.36.020 Employment contracts—Remedy for violation. The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce, and the right to enter into the relation of employer and employee or to change that relation except in violation of contract is a legal right. In all cases involving the violation of the contract of employment, either by the employee or employer where no irreparable damage is about to be done to the property, personal rights or property rights of either, no injunction shall be granted, but the parties shall be left to their remedy at law. [1919 c 185 § 3; RRS § 7613.]

Injunctions in labor disputes: RCW 49.32.011.

49.36.030 Prosecutions prohibited. No person shall be indicted, prosecuted, or tried in any court of this state for entering into or carrying on any lawful arrangement, agreement, or combination between themselves made with a view of lessening the number of hours of labor or increasing wages or bettering the conditions of working men and women, or for any lawful act done in pursuance thereof. [1919 c 185 § 4; RRS § 7614.]

Chapter 49.38 RCW THEATRICAL ENTERPRISES

Sections

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| 49.38.010 | Definitions. |
| 49.38.020 | Payment of wages—Cash deposit or bond required. |
| 49.38.030 | Action to require cash deposit or bond. |
| 49.38.040 | Payment of wages—Action against cash deposit or bond—Limitations. |
| 49.38.050 | Recovery of attorney's fees and costs. |
| 49.38.060 | Penalty. |
| 49.38.070 | Department to adopt rules. |

49.38.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) Department means the department of labor and industries.

(2) Theatrical enterprise means the production of any circus, vaudeville, carnival, revue, variety show, musical comedy, operetta, opera, drama, endurance contest, marathon, walkathon, or any other entertainment event where persons are a part of the enterprise's presentation. Theatrical enterprise does not include a program of a radio or television station operating pursuant to a license issued by the federal communications commission or any event produced by a non-

profit cultural or artistic organization that has been located in a community for at least two years. [1984 c 89 § 1.]

49.38.020 Payment of wages—Cash deposit or bond required. (1) Any person engaged in the business of promoting a theatrical enterprise in this state shall deposit with the department the cash or a bond issued by a surety company authorized to do business in this state in an amount determined sufficient by the department to pay the wages of every person involved in the production of the theatrical enterprise for the period for which a single payment of wages is made, but not to exceed one week.

(2) The deposit required under subsection (1) of this section shall be on file with the department seven calendar days before the commencement of the theatrical enterprise. [1984 c 89 § 2.]

49.38.030 Action to require cash deposit or bond. If a person engaged in the business of promoting a theatrical enterprise fails to deposit cash or the bond required under RCW 49.38.020, the department may bring an action in the superior court to compel such person to deposit the cash or bond or cease doing business until he or she has done so. [1984 c 89 § 3.]

49.38.040 Payment of wages—Action against cash deposit or bond—Limitations. Any person having a claim for wages against a person engaged in the business of promoting a theatrical enterprise may bring an action against the bond or cash deposit in the district or superior court of the county in which the theatrical enterprise is produced or any county in which the principal on the bond resides or conducts business. An action against the bond may be brought against the named surety without joining the principal named in the bond. The liability of the surety shall not exceed the amount named in the bond. Any action brought under this chapter shall be commenced within one year after the completion of the work for which wages are alleged to be due and owing under this chapter. If a cash deposit has been made in lieu of a surety bond and if judgment is entered against the depositor and deposit, then the department shall upon receipt of a certified copy of a final judgment within one year of the date of entry of such judgment pay the judgment from the deposit. The priority of payment by the department shall be the order of receipt by the department, but the department shall have no liability for payment in excess of the amount of the deposit. [1984 c 89 § 4.]

49.38.050 Recovery of attorney's fees and costs. In an action brought pursuant to RCW 49.38.040, the prevailing party is entitled to reasonable attorney's fees and costs. [1984 c 89 § 5.]

49.38.060 Penalty. Any person who violates this chapter is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [1984 c 89 § 6.]

49.38.070 Department to adopt rules. The department may adopt rules under chapter 34.05 RCW to carry out the provisions of this chapter. [1984 c 89 § 7.]

Chapter 49.39 RCW
SYMPHONY MUSICIANS

Sections

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 49.39.005 | Definitions. |
| 49.39.010 | Collective bargaining rights. |
| 49.39.020 | Selection of bargaining representative. |
| 49.39.023 | Application of RCW 41.56.037—Bargaining representative access to new employees. |
| 49.39.030 | Certification of exclusive bargaining representative. |
| 49.39.040 | Election to ascertain exclusive bargaining representative. |
| 49.39.050 | Exclusive bargaining representative—Must represent all symphony musicians—Exception. |
| 49.39.060 | Rules—Commission. |
| 49.39.065 | Certification of bargaining representative—Cross-check. |
| 49.39.070 | Failure to conclude collective bargaining agreement. |
| 49.39.080 | Employee authorization of membership dues and other payments—Revocation. |
| 49.39.090 | Collective bargaining agreement—Binding arbitration. |
| 49.39.100 | After termination date of collective bargaining agreement. |
| 49.39.110 | Selection of arbitrators. |
| 49.39.120 | Unfair labor practice—Employer. |
| 49.39.130 | Unfair labor practice—Bargaining representative. |
| 49.39.140 | Commission must prevent unfair labor practices. |
| 49.39.150 | Actions by commission subject to chapter 34.05 RCW. |

49.39.005 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Bargaining representative" means any lawful organization which represents symphony musicians in their employment relations with their employers.

(2) "Collective bargaining" means the performance of the mutual obligations of the employer and the exclusive bargaining representative to meet at reasonable times, to confer and negotiate in good faith, and to execute a written agreement with respect to grievance procedures and collective negotiations on personnel matters, including wages, hours, and working conditions, which may be peculiar to an appropriate bargaining unit of such employer, except that by such obligation neither party shall be compelled to agree to a proposal or be required to make a concession unless otherwise provided in this chapter.

(3) "Commission" means the public employment relations commission.

(4)(a) "Employer" means a symphony orchestra with a gross annual revenue of more than three hundred thousand dollars that does not meet the jurisdictional standards of the national labor relations board, and includes any person acting as an agent of an employer, directly or indirectly.

(b) In determining whether any person is acting as an "agent" of another person so as to make such other person responsible for his or her acts, the question of whether the specific acts performed were actually authorized or subsequently ratified shall not be controlling.

(5) "Executive director" means the executive director of the commission.

(6) "Labor dispute" includes any controversy concerning terms, tenure, or conditions of employment, or concerning the association of representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and symphony musician employee. In the event of a dispute between an employer and an exclusive bargaining representative over the matters that are terms and conditions of employment, the

commission shall decide which items are mandatory subjects for bargaining.

(7) "Labor organization" means an organization of any kind, or an agency or employee representation committee or plan, in which symphony musicians participate and which exists for the primary purpose of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of employment.

(8) "Person" includes one or more individuals, labor organizations, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees in bankruptcy, or receivers.

(9) "Unfair labor practice" means any activity listed in RCW 49.39.120 and 49.39.130. [2010 c 6 § 1.]

49.39.010 Collective bargaining rights. No employer, or other person, shall directly or indirectly interfere with, restrain, coerce, or discriminate against any symphony musician or group of symphony musicians in the free exercise of their right to organize and designate bargaining representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining, or in the free exercise of any other right under this chapter. [2010 c 6 § 2.]

49.39.020 Selection of bargaining representative. If an employer and its symphony musician employees are in disagreement as to the selection of a bargaining representative the commission shall be invited to intervene as is provided in RCW 49.39.030 through 49.39.060. [2010 c 6 § 3.]

49.39.023 Application of RCW 41.56.037—Bargaining representative access to new employees. RCW 41.56.037 applies to this chapter. [2018 c 250 § 7.]

49.39.030 Certification of exclusive bargaining representative. The commission, upon reasonable notice, shall decide in each application for certification as an exclusive bargaining representative the unit appropriate for the purpose of collective bargaining. In determining, modifying, or combining the bargaining unit, the commission shall consider the duties, skills, and working conditions of the symphony musicians; the history of collective bargaining by the symphony musicians and their bargaining representatives; the extent of organization among the symphony musicians; and the desire of the symphony musicians. The commission shall determine the bargaining representative by: (1) Comparison of signatures on organization bargaining authorization cards; or (2) conducting an election specifically therefor. [2010 c 6 § 4.]

49.39.040 Election to ascertain exclusive bargaining representative. If the commission elects to conduct an election to ascertain the exclusive bargaining representative, and upon the request of a prospective bargaining representative showing written proof of at least thirty percent representation of the symphony musicians within the unit, the commission shall hold an election by secret ballot to determine the issue. The ballot shall contain the name of the bargaining representative and of any other bargaining representative showing written proof of at least ten percent representation of the symphony musicians within the unit, together with a choice for any symphony musician to designate that he or she does not desire to be represented by any bargaining agent. Where

more than one organization is on the ballot and neither of the three or more choices receives a majority vote of valid ballots cast, a runoff election shall be held. The runoff ballot shall contain the two choices which received the largest and second-largest number of votes. No question concerning representation may be raised within one year of a certification or attempted certification. Where there is a valid collective bargaining agreement in effect, no question of representation may be raised except during the period not more than ninety nor less than sixty days prior to the expiration date of the agreement. Any agreement which contains a provision for automatic renewal or extension of the agreement shall not be a valid agreement; nor shall any agreement be valid if it provides for a term of existence for more than three years. [2010 c 6 § 5.]

49.39.050 Exclusive bargaining representative—Must represent all symphony musicians—Exception. The bargaining representative which has been determined to represent a majority of the symphony musicians in a bargaining unit shall be certified by the commission as the exclusive bargaining representative of, and shall be required to represent, all the symphony musicians within the unit without regard to membership in the bargaining representative. However, any symphony musician at any time may present his or her grievance to the employer and have such grievance adjusted without the intervention of the exclusive bargaining representative, if the adjustment is not inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement then in effect, and if the exclusive bargaining representative has been given reasonable opportunity to be present at any initial meeting called for the resolution of the grievance. [2010 c 6 § 6.]

49.39.060 Rules—Commission. The commission may adopt rules necessary to administer this chapter in conformity with the intent and purpose of this chapter and consistent with the best standards of labor-management relations. [2010 c 6 § 7.]

49.39.065 Certification of bargaining representative—Cross-check. If only one employee organization is seeking certification as exclusive bargaining representative of a bargaining unit for which there is no incumbent exclusive bargaining representative, the commission may determine the question concerning representation by conducting a cross-check comparing the employee organization's membership records or bargaining authorization cards against the employment records of the employer. A determination through a cross-check process may be made upon a showing of interest submitted in support of the exclusive bargaining representative by more than fifty percent of the employees. The commission may adopt rules to implement this section. [2019 c 230 § 21.]

49.39.070 Failure to conclude collective bargaining agreement. An employer may engage in collective bargaining with the exclusive bargaining representative and no employer may refuse to engage in collective bargaining with the exclusive bargaining representative. Upon the failure of the employer and the exclusive bargaining representative to conclude a collective bargaining agreement, any matter in

dispute may be submitted by either party to the commission. If an employer implements its last and best offer where there is no contract settlement, allegations that either party is violating the terms of the implemented offer are subject to grievance arbitration procedures if and as such procedures are set forth in the implemented offer, or, if not in the implemented offer, if and as such procedures are set forth in the parties' last contract. [2010 c 6 § 8.]

49.39.080 Employee authorization of membership dues and other payments—Revocation. (1) Upon the authorization of an employee within the bargaining unit and after the certification or recognition of the bargaining unit's exclusive bargaining representative, the employer must deduct from the payments to the employee the monthly amount of dues as certified by the secretary of the exclusive bargaining representative and must transmit the same to the treasurer of the exclusive bargaining representative.

(2)(a) An employee's written, electronic, or recorded voice authorization to have the employer deduct membership dues from the employee's salary must be made by the employee to the exclusive bargaining representative. If the employer receives a request for authorization of deductions, the employer shall as soon as practicable forward the request to the exclusive bargaining representative.

(b) Upon receiving notice of the employee's authorization from the exclusive bargaining representative, the employer shall deduct from the employee's salary membership dues and remit the amounts to the exclusive bargaining representative.

(c) The employee's authorization remains in effect until expressly revoked by the employee in accordance with the terms and conditions of the authorization.

(d) An employee's request to revoke authorization for payroll deductions must be in writing and submitted by the employee to the exclusive bargaining representative in accordance with the terms and conditions of the authorization.

(e) After the employer receives confirmation from the exclusive bargaining representative that the employee has revoked authorization for deductions, the employer shall end the deduction no later than the second payroll after receipt of the confirmation.

(f) The employer shall rely on information provided by the exclusive bargaining representative regarding the authorization and revocation of deductions.

(3) If the employer and the exclusive bargaining representative of a bargaining unit enter into a collective bargaining agreement that includes requirements for deductions of other payments, the employer must make such deductions upon authorization of the employee. [2019 c 230 § 22; 2018 c 247 § 6; 2010 c 6 § 9.]

49.39.090 Collective bargaining agreement—Binding arbitration. A collective bargaining agreement may provide for binding arbitration of a labor dispute arising from the application or the interpretation of the matters contained in a collective bargaining agreement. [2019 c 230 § 23; 2010 c 6 § 10.]

49.39.100 After termination date of collective bargaining agreement. (1) After the termination date of a col-

lective bargaining agreement, all of the terms and conditions specified in the collective bargaining agreement remain in effect until the effective date of a subsequent agreement, not to exceed one year from the termination date stated in the agreement. Thereafter, the employer may unilaterally implement according to law.

(2) This section does not apply to provisions of a collective bargaining agreement which both parties agree to exclude from the provisions of subsection (1) of this section and to provisions within the collective bargaining agreement with separate and specific termination dates.

(3) This section shall not apply to collective bargaining agreements in effect or being bargained on June 10, 2010. [2010 c 6 § 11.]

49.39.110 Selection of arbitrators. In addition to any other method for selecting arbitrators, the parties may request the commission to appoint a qualified person who may be an employee of the commission to act as an arbitrator to assist in the resolution of a labor dispute between the employer and the bargaining representative arising from the application of the matters contained in a collective bargaining agreement. The arbitrator must conduct the arbitration of the dispute in a manner as provided for in the collective bargaining agreement. The commission may not collect any fees or charges from the employer or the bargaining representative for services performed by the commission under this chapter. The provisions of chapter 49.08 RCW do not apply to this chapter. [2010 c 6 § 12.]

49.39.120 Unfair labor practice—Employer. It is an unfair labor practice for an employer:

(1) To interfere with, restrain, or coerce symphony musicians in the exercise of their rights guaranteed by this chapter;

(2) To control, dominate, or interfere with a bargaining representative;

(3) To discriminate against a symphony musician who has filed an unfair labor practice charge or who has given testimony under this chapter;

(4) To refuse to engage in collective bargaining. [2010 c 6 § 13.]

49.39.130 Unfair labor practice—Bargaining representative. It is an unfair labor practice for a bargaining representative:

(1) To interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees in the exercise of their rights guaranteed by this chapter;

(2) To induce the employer to commit an unfair labor practice;

(3) To discriminate against a symphony musician who has filed an unfair labor practice charge or who has given testimony under this chapter;

(4) To refuse to engage in collective bargaining. [2010 c 6 § 14.]

49.39.140 Commission must prevent unfair labor practices. (1) The commission must prevent unfair labor practices and issue appropriate remedial orders. However, a complaint may not be processed for an unfair labor practice occurring more than six months before the filing of the complaint with the commission or in superior court.

(2020 Ed.)

(2) If the commission determines that a person has engaged in or is engaging in an unfair labor practice, the commission must issue and serve upon the person an order requiring the person to cease and desist from the unfair labor practice. The commission may take action to carry out the purposes and policy of this chapter, including requiring the person to pay damages and reinstate employees.

(3) The commission may petition the superior court for the county in which the main office of the employer is located or in which the person who has engaged or is engaging in the unfair labor practice resides or transacts business, for the enforcement of its order and for appropriate temporary relief. [2018 c 252 § 6; 2010 c 6 § 15.]

49.39.150 Actions by commission subject to chapter 34.05 RCW. Actions taken by or on behalf of the commission shall be pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW, or rules adopted in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW, and the right of judicial review provided by chapter 34.05 RCW is applicable to all actions and rules. [2010 c 6 § 16.]

Chapter 49.40 RCW SEASONAL LABOR

Sections

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 49.40.010 | Seasonal labor defined. |
| 49.40.020 | Contracts to be in writing—Advances. |
| 49.40.030 | Fraud in securing advances—Penalty. |
| 49.40.040 | Disputes determined by director of labor and industries. |
| 49.40.050 | Hearings. |
| 49.40.060 | Findings and award. |
| 49.40.070 | Appeal. |
| 49.40.080 | Findings and award as evidence. |

49.40.010 Seasonal labor defined. For the purpose of this chapter the term "seasonal labor" shall include all work performed by any person employed for a period of time greater than one month and where the wages for such work are not to be paid at any fixed interval of time, but at the termination of such employment, and where such person is hired within this state for work to be performed outside the state and the wages earned during said employment are to be paid in this state at the termination of such employment: PROVIDED, That this chapter shall not apply to wages earned by seamen or other persons where the payment of their wages is regulated by federal statutes. [1919 c 191 § 1; RRS § 7603.]

49.40.020 Contracts to be in writing—Advances. Every contract for seasonal labor shall be in writing and signed by the employer and the employee, and may provide for advances of moneys to be earned under such contract or for the furnishing of supplies to the employee before the wages are earned, and for the payment of money or the furnishing of supplies during the season. [1919 c 191 § 2; RRS § 7604.]

49.40.030 Fraud in securing advances—Penalty. Every employee who with intent to defraud shall have secured advances of money or supplies under a contract for seasonal labor and who with intent to defraud shall wilfully fail to perform sufficient labor to compensate for such advances and supplies made under such contract shall be

guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [1919 c 191 § 3; RRS § 7605.]

49.40.040 Disputes determined by director of labor and industries. Upon the written petition of either the employer or the employee setting forth in ordinary and concise language the facts and questions in dispute, the director of labor and industries shall, in person or by his or her duly authorized deputy, and is hereby authorized to hear and determine all disputes concerning wages earned at seasonal labor, and allow or reject deductions made from such wages for moneys advanced or supplies furnished before the wages are earned for money paid or supplies furnished during the season or for money paid to third persons upon the written order of the employee. [2010 c 8 § 12033; 1919 c 191 § 4; RRS § 7606.]

49.40.050 Hearings. Upon the filing of any such petition, the director of labor and industries shall notify the other party to the dispute of the time and place when and where such petition will be heard, and may set said petition for a hearing before a regularly appointed deputy at such place in the state as he or she shall determine is most convenient for the parties, and the director or his or her deputy shall have power and authority to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and records at such hearing, and to administer oaths. Obedience to such subpoenas shall be enforced by the courts of the county where such hearing is held. [2010 c 8 § 12034; 1919 c 191 § 5; RRS § 7607.]

49.40.060 Findings and award. The director of labor and industries, or his or her deputy holding the hearing shall, after such hearing, determine the amount due from the employer to the employee, and shall make findings of fact and an award in accordance therewith, which findings and award shall be filed in the office of the director and a copy thereof served upon the employer and upon the employee using a method by which the mailing can be tracked or the delivery can be confirmed directed to their last known post office address. [2011 c 301 § 15; 2010 c 8 § 12035; 1919 c 191 § 6; RRS § 7608.]

49.40.070 Appeal. Any person aggrieved by the finding or award of the director of labor and industries has the right of appeal in the manner provided in chapter 34.05 RCW. [1987 c 202 § 217; 1919 c 191 § 7; RRS § 7609.]

Intent—1987 c 202: See note following RCW 2.04.190.

49.40.080 Findings and award as evidence. In case no appeal is taken from the award of the director of labor and industries and suit shall be brought upon the contract for seasonal labor in any court of competent jurisdiction, the findings and award of the director made in any proceeding under this chapter at a hearing at which both parties to such suit shall have appeared may be introduced in evidence in such suit, for the information of the court in which the suit is pending, and may, in the discretion of the court, be submitted to the jury as a part of the evidence in the case; but such findings and award shall not be conclusive or binding upon the court or the jury in any such case. [1919 c 191 § 8; RRS § 7610.]

Chapter 49.44 RCW

VIOLATIONS—PROHIBITED PRACTICES

Sections

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 49.44.010 | Blacklisting—Penalty. |
| 49.44.020 | Bribery of labor representative. |
| 49.44.030 | Labor representative receiving bribe. |
| 49.44.040 | Obtaining employment by false letter or certificate. |
| 49.44.050 | Fraud by employment agent. |
| 49.44.060 | Corrupt influencing of agent. |
| 49.44.080 | Endangering life by refusal to labor. |
| 49.44.085 | Provision requiring an employee to waive right to publicly pursue cause of action is unenforceable. |
| 49.44.090 | Unfair practices in employment because of age of employee or applicant—Exceptions. |
| 49.44.100 | Bringing in out-of-state persons to replace employees involved in labor dispute—Penalty. |
| 49.44.120 | Requiring lie detector tests—Penalty. |
| 49.44.135 | Requiring lie detector tests—Civil penalty and damages—Attorneys' fees. |
| 49.44.140 | Requiring assignment of employee's rights to inventions—Conditions. |
| 49.44.150 | Requiring assignment of employee's rights to inventions—Disclosure of inventions by employee. |
| 49.44.160 | Public employers—Intent. |
| 49.44.170 | Public employers—Unfair practices—Definitions—Remedies. |
| 49.44.180 | Genetic screening. |
| 49.44.190 | Noncompetition agreements for broadcasting industry employees—Restrictions—Trade secrets protected. |
| 49.44.200 | Personal social networking accounts—Restrictions on employer access—Definitions. |
| 49.44.205 | Violations of RCW 49.44.200—Civil action—Remedies. |
| 49.44.210 | Nondisclosure agreements that prevent disclosure of sexual assault or sexual harassment prohibited—Settlement agreement exception. |

Blind persons or individuals with disabilities, discriminating against in public employment: RCW 70.84.080.

Discrimination—Unfair practices: RCW 49.60.180 through 49.60.200.

49.44.010 Blacklisting—Penalty. Every person in this state who shall wilfully and maliciously, send or deliver, or make or cause to be made, for the purpose of being delivered or sent or part with the possession of any paper, letter or writing, with or without name signed thereto, or signed with a fictitious name, or with any letter, mark or other designation, or publish or cause to be published any statement for the purpose of preventing any other person from obtaining employment in this state or elsewhere, and every person who shall wilfully and maliciously "blacklist" or cause to be "blacklisted" any person or persons, by writing, printing or publishing, or causing the same to be done, the name, or mark, or designation representing the name of any person in any paper, pamphlet, circular or book, together with any statement concerning persons so named, or publish or cause to be published that any person is a member of any secret organization, for the purpose of preventing such person from securing employment, or who shall wilfully and maliciously make or issue any statement or paper that will tend to influence or prejudice the mind of any employer against the person of such person seeking employment, or any person who shall do any of the things mentioned in this section for the purpose of causing the discharge of any person employed by any railroad or other company, corporation, individual or individuals, shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ninety days nor more than three hundred sixty-four days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [2011 c 96 § 42; 1899 c 23 § 1; RRS § 7599.]

Findings—Intent—2011 c 96: See note following RCW 9A.20.021.

Interference with or discharge from employment of member of organized militia: RCW 38.40.040, 38.40.050.

49.44.020 Bribery of labor representative. Every person who shall give, offer, or promise, directly or indirectly, any compensation, gratuity, or reward to any duly constituted representative of a labor organization, with intent to influence him or her in respect to any of his or her acts, decisions or other duties as such representative, or to induce him or her to prevent or cause a strike by the employees of any person or corporation, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [2010 c 8 § 12036; 1909 c 249 § 424; RRS § 2676.]

49.44.030 Labor representative receiving bribe. Every person who, being the duly constituted representative of a labor organization, shall ask or receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation, gratuity, or reward, or any promise thereof, upon any agreement or understanding that any of his or her acts, decisions, or other duties as such representative, or any act to prevent or cause a strike of the employees of any person or corporation shall be influenced thereby, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [2010 c 8 § 12037; 1909 c 249 § 425; RRS § 2677.]

49.44.040 Obtaining employment by false letter or certificate. Every person who shall obtain employment or appointment to any office or place of trust, by color or aid of any false or forged letter or certificate of recommendation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [1909 c 249 § 371; RRS § 2623.]

49.44.050 Fraud by employment agent. Every employment agent or broker who, with intent to influence the action of any person thereby, shall misstate or misrepresent verbally, or in any writing or advertisement, any material matter relating to the demand for labor, the conditions under which any labor or service is to be performed, the duration thereof or the wages to be paid therefor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [1909 c 249 § 372; RRS § 2624.]

Discrimination—Unfair practices of employment agencies: RCW 49.60.200.
False advertising: RCW 9.04.010.

49.44.060 Corrupt influencing of agent. Every person who shall give, offer, or promise, directly or indirectly, any compensation, gratuity, or reward to any agent, employee, or servant of any person or corporation, with intent to influence his or her action in relation to his or her principal's, employer's, or master's business, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [2010 c 8 § 12038; 1909 c 249 § 426; RRS § 2678.]

49.44.080 Endangering life by refusal to labor. Every person who shall wilfully and maliciously, either alone or in combination with others, break a contract of service or employment, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the consequence of his or her so doing will be to endanger human life or to cause grievous bodily injury, or to expose valuable property to destruction or serious injury, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [2010 c 8 § 12039; 1909 c 249 § 281; RRS § 2533.]

(2020 Ed.)

Injunctions in labor disputes: Chapter 49.32 RCW.

Labor unions—Injunctions in labor disputes: RCW 49.36.015.

49.44.085 Provision requiring an employee to waive right to publicly pursue cause of action is unenforceable. A provision of an employment contract or agreement is against public policy and is void and unenforceable if it requires an employee to waive the employee's right to publicly pursue a cause of action arising under chapter 49.60 RCW or federal antidiscrimination laws or to publicly file a complaint with the appropriate state or federal agencies, or if it requires an employee to resolve claims of discrimination in a dispute resolution process that is confidential. [2018 c 120 § 1.]

49.44.090 Unfair practices in employment because of age of employee or applicant—Exceptions. It shall be an unfair practice:

(1) For an employer or licensing agency, because an individual is forty years of age or older, to refuse to hire or employ or license or to bar or to terminate from employment such individual, or to discriminate against such individual in promotion, compensation or in terms, conditions or privileges of employment: PROVIDED, That employers or licensing agencies may establish reasonable minimum and/or maximum age limits with respect to candidates for positions of employment, which positions are of such a nature as to require extraordinary physical effort, endurance, condition or training, subject to the approval of the executive director of the Washington state human rights commission or the director of labor and industries through the division of industrial relations.

(2) For any employer, licensing agency or employment agency to print or circulate or cause to be printed or circulated any statement, advertisement, or publication, or to use any form of application for employment or to make any inquiry in connection with prospective employment, which expresses any limitation, specification or discrimination respecting individuals forty years of age or older: PROVIDED, That nothing herein shall forbid a requirement of disclosure of birthdate upon any form of application for employment or by the production of a birth certificate or other sufficient evidence of the applicant's true age after an employee is hired.

Nothing contained in this section or in RCW 49.60.180 as to age shall be construed to prevent the termination of the employment of any person who is physically unable to perform his or her duties or to affect the retirement policy or system of any employer where such policy or system is not merely a subterfuge to evade the purposes of this section; nor shall anything in this section or in RCW 49.60.180 be deemed to preclude the varying of insurance coverages according to an employee's age; nor shall this section be construed as applying to any state, county, or city law enforcement agencies, or as superseding any law fixing or authorizing the establishment of reasonable minimum or maximum age limits with respect to candidates for certain positions in public employment which are of such a nature as to require extraordinary physical effort, or which for other reasons warrant consideration of age factors. [1993 c 510 § 24; 1985 c 185 § 30; 1983 c 293 § 2; 1961 c 100 § 5.]

[Title 49 RCW—page 57]

Element of age not to affect apprenticeship agreements: RCW 49.04.910.

Unfair practices, discrimination because of age: RCW 49.60.180 through 49.60.205.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.44.100 Bringing in out-of-state persons to replace employees involved in labor dispute—Penalty. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation not directly involved in a labor strike or lockout to recruit and bring into this state from outside this state any person or persons for employment, or to secure or offer to secure for such person or persons any employment, when the purpose of such recruiting, securing or offering to secure employment is to have such persons take the place in employment of employees in a business owned by a person, firm or corporation involved in a labor strike or lockout, or to have such persons act as pickets of a business owned by a person, firm or corporation where a labor strike or lockout exists: PROVIDED, That this section shall not apply to activities and services offered by or through the Washington employment security department.

(2) Any person violating this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [2003 c 53 § 277; 1961 c 180 § 1.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

49.44.120 Requiring lie detector tests—Penalty. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or the state of Washington, its political subdivisions or municipal corporations to require, directly or indirectly, that any employee or prospective employee take or be subjected to any lie detector or similar tests as a condition of employment or continued employment: PROVIDED, That this section shall not apply to persons making application for employment with any law enforcement agency or with the juvenile court services agency of any county, or to persons returning after a break of more than twenty-four consecutive months in service as a fully commissioned law enforcement officer: PROVIDED FURTHER, That this section shall not apply to either the initial application for employment or continued employment of persons who manufacture, distribute, or dispense controlled substances as defined in chapter 69.50 RCW, or to persons in sensitive positions directly involving national security.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the use of psychological tests as defined in RCW 18.83.010.

(3) Any person violating this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(4) As used in this section, "person" includes any individual, firm, corporation, or agency or political subdivision of the state.

(5) Nothing in this section may be construed as limiting any statutory or common law rights of any person illegally denied employment or continued employment under this section for purposes of any civil action or injunctive relief. [2007 c 14 § 1; 2005 c 265 § 1; 2003 c 53 § 278; 1985 c 426 § 1; 1973 c 145 § 1; 1965 c 152 § 1.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

49.44.135 Requiring lie detector tests—Civil penalty and damages—Attorneys' fees. In a civil action alleging a violation of RCW 49.44.120, the court may:

(1) Award a penalty in the amount of five hundred dollars to a prevailing employee or prospective employee in addition to any award of actual damages;

(2) Award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs to the prevailing employee or prospective employee; and

(3) Pursuant to RCW 4.84.185, award any prevailing party against whom an action has been brought for a violation of RCW 49.44.120 reasonable expenses and attorneys' fees upon final judgment and written findings by the trial judge that the action was frivolous and advanced without reasonable cause. [1985 c 426 § 3.]

49.44.140 Requiring assignment of employee's rights to inventions—Conditions. (1) A provision in an employment agreement which provides that an employee shall assign or offer to assign any of the employee's rights in an invention to the employer does not apply to an invention for which no equipment, supplies, facilities, or trade secret information of the employer was used and which was developed entirely on the employee's own time, unless (a) the invention relates (i) directly to the business of the employer, or (ii) to the employer's actual or demonstrably anticipated research or development, or (b) the invention results from any work performed by the employee for the employer. Any provision which purports to apply to such an invention is to that extent against the public policy of this state and is to that extent void and unenforceable.

(2) An employer shall not require a provision made void and unenforceable by subsection (1) of this section as a condition of employment or continuing employment.

(3) If an employment agreement entered into after September 1, 1979, contains a provision requiring the employee to assign any of the employee's rights in any invention to the employer, the employer must also, at the time the agreement is made, provide a written notification to the employee that the agreement does not apply to an invention for which no equipment, supplies, facility, or trade secret information of the employer was used and which was developed entirely on the employee's own time, unless (a) the invention relates (i) directly to the business of the employer, or (ii) to the employer's actual or demonstrably anticipated research or development, or (b) the invention results from any work performed [performed] by the employee for the employer. [1979 ex.s. c 177 § 2.]

49.44.150 Requiring assignment of employee's rights to inventions—Disclosure of inventions by employee. Even though the employee meets the burden of proving the conditions specified in RCW 49.44.140, the employee shall, at the time of employment or thereafter, disclose all inventions being developed by the employee, for the purpose of determining employer or employee rights. The employer or the employee may disclose such inventions to the department of employment security, and the department shall maintain a record of such disclosures for a minimum period of five years. [1979 ex.s. c 177 § 3.]

49.44.160 Public employers—Intent. The legislature intends that public employers be prohibited from misclassifying employees, or taking other action to avoid providing or continuing to provide employment-based benefits to which employees are entitled under state law or employer policies or collective bargaining agreements applicable to the employee's correct classification.

Chapter 155, Laws of 2002 does not mandate that any public employer provide benefits to actual temporary, seasonal, or part-time employees beyond the benefits to which they are entitled under state law or employer policies or collective bargaining agreements applicable to the employee's correct classification. Public employers may determine eligibility rules for their own benefit plans and may exclude categories of workers such as "temporary" or "seasonal," so long as the definitions and eligibility rules are objective and applied on a consistent basis. Objective standards, such as control over the work and the length of the employment relationship, should determine whether a person is an employee who is entitled to employee benefits, rather than the arbitrary application of labels, such as "temporary" or "contractor." Common law standards should be used to determine whether a person is performing services as an employee, as a contractor, or as part of an agency relationship.

Chapter 155, Laws of 2002 does not modify any statute or policy regarding the employment of: Public employee retirees who are hired for postretirement employment as provided for in chapter 41.26, 41.32, 41.35, or 41.40 RCW or who work as contractors; or enrolled students who receive employment as student employees or as part of their education or financial aid. [2002 c 155 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.44.170 Public employers—Unfair practices—Definitions—Remedies. (1) It is an unfair practice for any public employer to:

(a) Misclassify any employee to avoid providing or continuing to provide employment-based benefits; or

(b) Include any other language in a contract with an employee that requires the employee to forgo employment-based benefits.

(2) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout chapter 155, Laws of 2002 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(a) "Employee" means a person who is providing services for compensation to an employer, unless the person is free from the employer's direction and control over the performance of work. This definition shall be interpreted consistent with common law.

(b) "Employment-based benefits" means any benefits to which employees are entitled under state law or employer policies or collective bargaining agreements applicable to the employee's correct classification.

(c) "Public employer" means: (i) Any unit of local government including, but not limited to, a county, city, town, municipal corporation, quasi-municipal corporation, or political subdivision; and (ii) the state, state institutions, and state agencies. This definition shall be interpreted consistent with common law.

(d) "Misclassify" and "misclassification" means to incorrectly classify or label a long-term public employee as "tem-

(2020 Ed.)

porary," "leased," "contract," "seasonal," "intermittent," or "part-time," or to use a similar label that does not objectively describe the employee's actual work circumstances.

(3) An employee deeming himself or herself harmed in violation of subsection (1) of this section may bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction. [2002 c 155 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.44.180 Genetic screening. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or the state of Washington, its political subdivisions, or municipal corporations to require, directly or indirectly, that any employee or prospective employee submit genetic information or submit to screening for genetic information as a condition of employment or continued employment.

"Genetic information" for purposes of this chapter, is information about inherited characteristics that can be derived from a DNA-based or other laboratory test, family history, or medical examination. "Genetic information" for purposes of this chapter, does not include: (1) Routine physical measurements, including chemical, blood, and urine analysis, unless conducted purposefully to diagnose genetic or inherited characteristics; and (2) results from tests for abuse of alcohol or drugs. [2020 c 76 § 18; 2004 c 12 § 1.]

49.44.190 Noncompetition agreements for broadcasting industry employees—Restrictions—Trade secrets protected. (1) If an employee subject to an employee noncompetition agreement is terminated without just cause or laid off by action of the employer, the noncompetition agreement is void and unenforceable.

(2) Nothing in this section restricts the right of an employer to protect trade secrets or other proprietary information by lawful means in equity or under applicable law.

(3) Nothing in this section has the effect of terminating, or in any way modifying, any rights or liabilities resulting from an employee noncompetition agreement that was entered into before December 31, 2005.

(4) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(a) "Employee" means an employee of a broadcasting industry employer other than a sales or management employee.

(b) "Employer" means any person, firm, corporation, partnership, business trust, legal representative, or other entity which engages in any business, industry, profession, or activity in this state and employs one or more employees, and includes the state, counties, cities, and all municipal corporations, public corporations, political subdivisions of the state, and charitable organizations.

(c) "Employee noncompetition agreement" means an agreement, written or oral, express or implied, between an employer and employee under which the employee agrees not to compete, either alone or as an employee of another, with the employer in providing services after termination of employment.

(d) "Broadcasting industry" means employers that distribute or transmit electronic signals to the public at large using television (VHF or UHF), radio (AM, FM, or satellite), or cable television technologies, or which prepare, develop, or create programs or messages to be transmitted by elec-

tronic signal using television, radio, or cable technology. [2005 c 176 § 1.]

49.44.200 Personal social networking accounts—Restrictions on employer access—Definitions. (1) An employer may not:

(a) Request, require, or otherwise coerce an employee or applicant to disclose login information for the employee's or applicant's personal social networking account;

(b) Request, require, or otherwise coerce an employee or applicant to access his or her personal social networking account in the employer's presence in a manner that enables the employer to observe the contents of the account;

(c) Compel or coerce an employee or applicant to add a person, including the employer, to the list of contacts associated with the employee's or applicant's personal social networking account;

(d) Request, require, or cause an employee or applicant to alter the settings on his or her personal social networking account that affect a third party's ability to view the contents of the account; or

(e) Take adverse action against an employee or applicant because the employee or applicant refuses to disclose his or her login information, access his or her personal social networking account in the employer's presence, add a person to the list of contacts associated with his or her personal social networking account, or alter the settings on his or her personal social networking account that affect a third party's ability to view the contents of the account.

(2) This section does not apply to an employer's request or requirement that an employee share content from his or her personal social networking account if the following conditions are met:

(a) The employer requests or requires the content to make a factual determination in the course of conducting an investigation;

(b) The employer undertakes the investigation in response to receipt of information about the employee's activity on his or her personal social networking account;

(c) The purpose of the investigation is to: (i) Ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulatory requirements, or prohibitions against work-related employee misconduct; or (ii) investigate an allegation of unauthorized transfer of an employer's proprietary information, confidential information, or financial data to the employee's personal social networking account; and

(d) The employer does not request or require the employee to provide his or her login information.

(3) This section does not:

(a) Apply to a social network, intranet, or other technology platform that is intended primarily to facilitate work-related information exchange, collaboration, or communication by employees or other workers;

(b) Prohibit an employer from requesting or requiring an employee to disclose login information for access to: (i) An account or service provided by virtue of the employee's employment relationship with the employer; or (ii) an electronic communications device or online account paid for or supplied by the employer;

(c) Prohibit an employer from enforcing existing personnel policies that do not conflict with this section; or

(d) Prevent an employer from complying with the requirements of state or federal statutes, rules or regulations, case law, or rules of self-regulatory organizations.

(4) If, through the use of an employer-provided electronic communications device or an electronic device or program that monitors an employer's network, an employer inadvertently receives an employee's login information, the employer is not liable for possessing the information but may not use the login information to access the employee's personal social networking account.

(5) For the purposes of this section and RCW 49.44.205:

(a) "Adverse action" means: Discharging, disciplining, or otherwise penalizing an employee; threatening to discharge, discipline, or otherwise penalize an employee; and failing or refusing to hire an applicant.

(b) "Applicant" means an applicant for employment.

(c) "Electronic communications device" means a device that uses electronic signals to create, transmit, and receive information, including computers, telephones, personal digital assistants, and other similar devices.

(d) "Employer" means any person, firm, corporation, partnership, business trust, legal representative, or other business entity which engages in any business, industry, profession, or other activity in this state and employs one or more employees, and includes the state, any state institution, state agency, political subdivisions of the state, and any municipal corporation or quasi-municipal corporation. "Employer" includes an agent, a representative, or a designee of the employer.

(e) "Login information" means a user name and password, a password, or other means of authentication that protects access to a personal social networking account. [2013 c 330 § 1.]

49.44.205 Violations of RCW 49.44.200—Civil action—Remedies. An employee or applicant aggrieved by a violation of RCW 49.44.200 may bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction. The court may:

(1) Award a prevailing employee or applicant injunctive or other equitable relief, actual damages, a penalty in the amount of five hundred dollars, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and

(2) Pursuant to RCW 4.84.185, award any prevailing party against whom an action has been brought for a violation of RCW 49.44.200 reasonable expenses and attorneys' fees upon final judgment and written findings by the trial judge that the action was frivolous and advanced without reasonable cause. [2013 c 330 § 2.]

49.44.210 Nondisclosure agreements that prevent disclosure of sexual assault or sexual harassment prohibited—Settlement agreement exception. (1) Except for settlement agreements under subsection (4) of this section, an employer may not require an employee, as a condition of employment, to sign a nondisclosure agreement, waiver, or other document that prevents the employee from disclosing sexual harassment or sexual assault occurring in the workplace, at work-related events coordinated by or through the employer, or between employees, or between an employer and an employee, off the employment premises.

(2) Except for settlement agreements under subsection (4) of this section, any nondisclosure agreement, waiver, or other document signed by an employee as a condition of employment that has the purpose or effect of preventing the employee from disclosing or discussing sexual harassment or sexual assault occurring in the workplace, at work-related events coordinated by or through the employer, or between employees, or between an employer and an employee, off the employment premises is against public policy and is void and unenforceable.

(3) It is an unfair practice under chapter 49.60 RCW for an employer to discharge or otherwise retaliate against an employee for disclosing or discussing sexual harassment or sexual assault occurring in the workplace, at work-related events coordinated by or through the employer, or between employees, or between an employer and an employee, off the employment premises.

(4) This section does not prohibit a settlement agreement between an employee or former employee alleging sexual harassment and an employer from containing confidentiality provisions.

(5) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Sexual assault" means any type of sexual contact or behavior that occurs without the explicit consent of the recipient.

(b) "Sexual contact" has the same meaning as in RCW 9A.44.010.

(c) "Sexual harassment" has the same meaning as in RCW 28A.640.020.

(d) "Employee" does not include human resources staff, supervisors, or managers when they are expected to maintain confidentiality as part of their assigned job duties. It also does not include individuals who are notified and asked to participate in an open and ongoing investigation into alleged sexual harassment and requested to maintain confidentiality during the pendency of that investigation. [2018 c 117 § 1.]

Chapter 49.46 RCW

MINIMUM WAGE REQUIREMENTS AND LABOR STANDARDS

(Formerly: Minimum wage act)

Sections

| | |
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| 49.46.005 | Declaration of necessity and police power—Conformity to modern fair labor standards. |
| 49.46.010 | Definitions. |
| 49.46.020 | Minimum hourly wage—Paid sick leave. |
| 49.46.040 | Investigation—Services of federal agencies—Employer's records—Industrial homework. |
| 49.46.060 | Exceptions for learners, apprentices, messengers, disabled. |
| 49.46.065 | Individual volunteering labor to state or local governmental agency—Amount reimbursed for expenses or received as nominal compensation not deemed salary for rendering services or affecting public retirement rights. |
| 49.46.070 | Records of employer—Contents—Inspection—Sworn statement. |
| 49.46.080 | New or modified regulations—Judicial review—Stay. |
| 49.46.090 | Payment of amounts less than chapter requirements—Employer's liability—Assignment of claim. |
| 49.46.100 | Prohibited acts of employer—Penalty. |
| 49.46.110 | Collective bargaining not impaired. |
| 49.46.120 | Chapter establishes minimum standards and is supplementary to other laws—More favorable standards unaffected. |
| 49.46.130 | Minimum rate of compensation for employment in excess of forty hour workweek—Exceptions. |
| 49.46.140 | Notification of employers. |
| 49.46.160 | Automatic service charges. |

(2020 Ed.)

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| 49.46.170 | Employment of individuals with disabilities at less than the minimum wage—State agencies prohibited. |
| 49.46.180 | Paid sick leave—Construction workers covered by a collective bargaining agreement excluded. |
| 49.46.200 | Paid sick leave. |
| 49.46.210 | Paid sick leave—Authorized purposes—Limitations—"Family member" defined. |
| 49.46.800 | Rights and remedies—Long-term care individual providers covered under this chapter. |
| 49.46.810 | Adoption, implementation of rules. |
| 49.46.820 | Chapter 2, Laws of 2017 to be liberally construed—Local jurisdictions may adopt more favorable labor standards. |
| 49.46.830 | Chapter 2, Laws of 2017 subject to investigation and record-keeping provisions. |
| 49.46.910 | Short title. |
| 49.46.920 | Effective date—1975 1st ex.s. c 289. |

Enforcement of wage claims: RCW 49.48.040.

49.46.005 Declaration of necessity and police power—Conformity to modern fair labor standards. (1)

Whereas the establishment of a minimum wage for employees is a subject of vital and imminent concern to the people of this state and requires appropriate action by the legislature to establish minimum standards of employment within the state of Washington, therefore the legislature declares that in its considered judgment the health, safety and the general welfare of the citizens of this state require the enactment of this measure, and exercising its police power, the legislature endeavors by this chapter to establish a minimum wage for employees of this state to encourage employment opportunities within the state. The provisions of this chapter are enacted in the exercise of the police power of the state for the purpose of protecting the immediate and future health, safety and welfare of the people of this state.

(2) Since the enactment of Washington's original minimum wage act, the legislature and the people have repeatedly amended this chapter to establish and enforce modern fair labor standards, including periodically updating the minimum wage and establishing the forty-hour workweek and the right to overtime pay.

(3) The people hereby amend this chapter to conform to modern fair labor standards by establishing a fair minimum wage and the right to paid sick leave to protect public health and allow workers to care for the health of themselves and their families. [2017 c 2 § 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1433, approved November 8, 2016); 1961 ex.s. c 18 § 1.]

Intent—2017 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1433): "It is the intent of the people to establish fair labor standards and protect the rights of workers by increasing the hourly minimum wage to \$11.00 (2017), \$11.50 (2018), \$12.00 (2019)[,] and \$13.50 (2020), and requiring employers to provide employees with paid sick leave to care for the health of themselves and their families." [2017 c 2 § 1 (Initiative Measure No. 1433, approved November 8, 2016).]

Effective date—2017 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1433): "This act takes effect on January 1, 2017." [2017 c 2 § 14 (Initiative Measure No. 1433, approved November 8, 2016).]

49.46.010 Definitions. As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Director" means the director of labor and industries;
- (2) "Employ" includes to permit to work;
- (3) "Employee" includes any individual employed by an employer but shall not include:

(a) Any individual (i) employed as a hand harvest laborer and paid on a piece rate basis in an operation which has been, and is generally and customarily recognized as having been, paid on a piece rate basis in the region of employment; (ii) who commutes daily from his or her permanent residence to

the farm on which he or she is employed; and (iii) who has been employed in agriculture less than thirteen weeks during the preceding calendar year;

(b) Any individual employed in casual labor in or about a private home, unless performed in the course of the employer's trade, business, or profession;

(c) Any individual employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity or in the capacity of outside salesperson as those terms are defined and delimited by rules of the director. However, those terms shall be defined and delimited by the human resources director pursuant to chapter 41.06 RCW for employees employed under the director of personnel's jurisdiction;

(d) Any individual engaged in the activities of an educational, charitable, religious, state or local governmental body or agency, or nonprofit organization where the employer-employee relationship does not in fact exist or where the services are rendered to such organizations gratuitously. If the individual receives reimbursement in lieu of compensation for normally incurred out-of-pocket expenses or receives a nominal amount of compensation per unit of voluntary service rendered, an employer-employee relationship is deemed not to exist for the purpose of this section or for purposes of membership or qualification in any state, local government, or publicly supported retirement system other than that provided under chapter 41.24 RCW;

(e) Any individual employed full time by any state or local governmental body or agency who provides voluntary services but only with regard to the provision of the voluntary services. The voluntary services and any compensation therefor shall not affect or add to qualification, entitlement, or benefit rights under any state, local government, or publicly supported retirement system other than that provided under chapter 41.24 RCW;

(f) Any newspaper vendor, carrier, or delivery person selling or distributing newspapers on the street, to offices, to businesses, or from house to house and any freelance news correspondent or "stringer" who, using his or her own equipment, chooses to submit material for publication for free or a fee when such material is published;

(g) Any carrier subject to regulation by Part 1 of the Interstate Commerce Act;

(h) Any individual engaged in forest protection and fire prevention activities;

(i) Any individual employed by any charitable institution charged with child care responsibilities engaged primarily in the development of character or citizenship or promoting health or physical fitness or providing or sponsoring recreational opportunities or facilities for young people or members of the armed forces of the United States;

(j) Any individual whose duties require that he or she reside or sleep at the place of his or her employment or who otherwise spends a substantial portion of his or her work time subject to call, and not engaged in the performance of active duties;

(k) Any resident, inmate, or patient of a state, county, or municipal correctional, detention, treatment or rehabilitative institution;

(l) Any individual who holds a public elective or appointive office of the state, any county, city, town, municipal corporation or quasi municipal corporation, political sub-

division, or any instrumentality thereof, or any employee of the state legislature;

(m) All vessel operating crews of the Washington state ferries operated by the department of transportation;

(n) Any individual employed as a seaman on a vessel other than an American vessel;

(o) Until December 31, 2025, any farm intern providing his or her services to a small farm which has a special certificate issued under RCW 49.12.471;

(p) An individual who is at least sixteen years old but under twenty-one years old, in his or her capacity as a player for a junior ice hockey team that is a member of a regional, national, or international league and that contracts with an arena owned, operated, or managed by a public facilities district created under chapter 36.100 RCW;

(4) "Employer" includes any individual, partnership, association, corporation, business trust, or any person or group of persons acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee;

(5) "Occupation" means any occupation, service, trade, business, industry, or branch or group of industries or employment or class of employment in which employees are gainfully employed;

(6) "Retail or service establishment" means an establishment seventy-five percent of whose annual dollar volume of sales of goods or services, or both, is not for resale and is recognized as retail sales or services in the particular industry;

(7) "Wage" means compensation due to an employee by reason of employment, payable in legal tender of the United States or checks on banks convertible into cash on demand at full face value, subject to such deductions, charges, or allowances as may be permitted by rules of the director. [2020 c 212 § 3. Prior: 2015 c 299 § 3; prior: (2014 c 131 § 2 expired December 31, 2019); 2013 c 141 § 1; prior: 2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 462; (2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 461 expired December 31, 2011); prior: (2010 c 160 § 2 expired December 31, 2011); 2010 c 8 § 12040; 2002 c 354 § 231; 1997 c 203 § 3; 1993 c 281 § 56; 1989 c 1 § 1 (Initiative Measure No. 518, approved November 8, 1988); 1984 c 7 § 364; 1977 ex.s. c 69 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 289 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 107 § 1; 1961 ex.s. c 18 § 2; 1959 c 294 § 1.]

Effective date—2020 c 212: See note following RCW 49.12.471.

Expiration date—2017 c 150: "2014 c 131 s 2 expires December 31, 2019." [2017 c 150 § 3.]

Expiration date—2017 c 150; 2014 c 131: "This act expires December 31, 2019." [2017 c 150 § 2; 2014 c 131 § 5.]

Recognition—Intent—2015 c 299: See note following RCW 49.12.005.

Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 462: "Section 462 of this act takes effect December 31, 2011." [2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 484.]

Expiration date—2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 461: "Section 461 of this act expires December 31, 2011." [2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 483.]

Effective date—Purpose—2011 1st sp.s. c 43: See notes following RCW 43.19.003.

Expiration date—2010 c 160: "This act expires December 31, 2011." [2010 c 160 § 6.]

Effect of offset of military pay on status of bona fide executive, administrative, and professional employees: RCW 73.16.080.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.46.020 Minimum hourly wage—Paid sick leave.

(1)(a) Beginning January 1, 2017, and until January 1, 2018,

every employer shall pay to each of his or her employees who has reached the age of eighteen years wages at a rate of not less than eleven dollars per hour.

(b) Beginning January 1, 2018, and until January 1, 2019, every employer shall pay to each of his or her employees who has reached the age of eighteen years wages at a rate of not less than eleven dollars and fifty cents per hour.

(c) Beginning January 1, 2019, and until January 1, 2020, every employer shall pay to each of his or her employees who has reached the age of eighteen years wages at a rate of not less than twelve dollars per hour.

(d) Beginning January 1, 2020, and until January 1, 2021, every employer shall pay to each of his or her employees who has reached the age of eighteen years wages at a rate of not less than thirteen dollars and fifty cents per hour.

(2)(a) Beginning on January 1, 2021, and each following January 1st as set forth under (b) of this subsection, every employer shall pay to each of his or her employees who has reached the age of eighteen years wages at a rate of not less than the amount established under (b) of this subsection.

(b) On September 30, 2020, and on each following September 30th, the department of labor and industries shall calculate an adjusted minimum wage rate to maintain employee purchasing power by increasing the current year's minimum wage rate by the rate of inflation. The adjusted minimum wage rate shall be calculated to the nearest cent using the consumer price index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, CPI-W, or a successor index, for the twelve months prior to each September 1st as calculated by the United States department of labor. Each adjusted minimum wage rate calculated under this subsection (2)(b) takes effect on the following January 1st.

(3) An employer must pay to its employees: (a) All tips and gratuities; and (b) all service charges as defined under RCW 49.46.160 except those that, pursuant to RCW 49.46.160, are itemized as not being payable to the employee or employees servicing the customer. Tips and service charges paid to an employee are in addition to, and may not count towards, the employee's hourly minimum wage.

(4) Beginning January 1, 2018, except as provided in RCW 49.46.180, every employer must provide to each of its employees paid sick leave as provided in RCW 49.46.200 and 49.46.210.

(5) The director shall by regulation establish the minimum wage for employees under the age of eighteen years. [2019 c 236 § 2; 2017 c 2 § 3 (Initiative Measure No. 1433, approved November 8, 2016); 1999 c 1 § 1 (Initiative Measure No. 688, approved November 3, 1998); 1993 c 309 § 1; 1989 c 1 § 2 (Initiative Measure No. 518, approved November 8, 1988); 1975 1st ex.s. c 289 § 2; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 9 § 1; 1967 ex.s. c 80 § 1; 1961 ex.s. c 18 § 3; 1959 c 294 § 2.]

Findings—2019 c 236: "The legislature finds that Initiative 1433 is a good law approved by the voters to establish sick leave benefits for workers. The law creates necessary worker protections while simultaneously reducing the spread of communicable sickness and disease and addressing other public health and safety concerns.

However, the legislature finds that this new law does not provide for flexibility and portability of benefits for construction workers who may work for multiple employers and who already negotiate wages and benefits with their employers. Workers covered under a collective bargaining agreement for the construction industry should be allowed the ability to negotiate comparable benefits that ensures that eligibility can be achieved and that the benefits are portable from employer to employer." [2019 c 236 § 1.]

(2020 Ed.)

Intent—Effective date—2017 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1433): See notes following RCW 49.46.005.

Notification of employers: RCW 49.46.140.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.46.040 Investigation—Services of federal agencies—Employer's records—Industrial homework. (1)

The director or his or her designated representatives may investigate and gather data regarding the wages, hours, and other conditions and practices of employment in any industry subject to this chapter, and may enter and inspect such places and such records (and make such transcriptions thereof), question such employees, and investigate such facts, conditions, practices, or matters as he or she may deem necessary or appropriate to determine whether any person has violated any provision of this chapter, or which may aid in the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter.

(2) With the consent and cooperation of federal agencies charged with the administration of federal labor laws, the director may, for the purpose of carrying out his or her functions and duties under this chapter, utilize the services of federal agencies and their employees and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, may reimburse such federal agencies and their employees for services rendered for such purposes.

(3) Every employer subject to any provision of this chapter or of any order issued under this chapter shall make, keep, and preserve such records of the persons employed by him or her and of the wages, hours, and other conditions and practices of employment maintained by him or her, and shall preserve such records for such periods of time, and shall make reports therefrom to the director as he or she shall prescribe by regulation as necessary or appropriate for the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter or the regulations thereunder.

(4) The director is authorized to make such regulations regulating, restricting, or prohibiting industrial homework as are necessary or appropriate to prevent the circumvention or evasion of and to safeguard the minimum wage rate prescribed in this chapter, and all existing regulations of the director relating to industrial homework are hereby continued in full force and effect. [2010 c 8 § 12041; 1959 c 294 § 4.]

49.46.060 Exceptions for learners, apprentices, messengers, disabled.

The director, to the extent necessary in order to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment, shall by regulations provide for (1) the employment of learners, of apprentices, and of messengers employed primarily in delivering letters and messages, under special certificates issued pursuant to regulations of the director, at such wages lower than the minimum wage applicable under RCW 49.46.020 and subject to such limitations as to time, number, proportion, and length of service as the director shall prescribe, and (2) the employment of individuals whose earning capacity is impaired by age or physical or mental deficiency or injury, under special certificates issued by the director, at such wages lower than the minimum wage applicable under RCW 49.46.020 and for such period as shall be fixed in such certificates. [1959 c 294 § 6.]

49.46.065 Individual volunteering labor to state or local governmental agency—Amount reimbursed for expenses or received as nominal compensation not

[Title 49 RCW—page 63]

deemed salary for rendering services or affecting public retirement rights. When an individual volunteers his or her labor to a state or local governmental body or agency and receives pursuant to a statute or policy or an ordinance or resolution adopted by or applicable to the state or local governmental body or agency reimbursement in lieu of compensation at a nominal rate for normally incurred expenses or receives a nominal amount of compensation per unit of voluntary service rendered such reimbursement or compensation shall not be deemed a salary for the rendering of services or for purposes of granting, affecting or adding to any qualification, entitlement or benefit rights under any state, local government or publicly supported retirement system other than that provided under chapter 41.24 RCW. [1977 ex.s. c 69 § 2.]

49.46.070 Records of employer—Contents—Inspection—Sworn statement. Every employer subject to any provision of this chapter or of any regulation issued under this chapter shall make, and keep in or about the premises wherein any employee is employed, a record of the name, address, and occupation of each of his or her employees, the rate of pay, and the amount paid each pay period to each such employee, the hours worked each day and each workweek by such employee, and such other information as the director shall prescribe by regulation as necessary or appropriate for the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter or of the regulations thereunder. Such records shall be open for inspection or transcription by the director or his or her authorized representative at any reasonable time. Every such employer shall furnish to the director or to his or her authorized representative on demand a sworn statement of such records and information upon forms prescribed or approved by the director. [2010 c 8 § 12042; 1959 c 294 § 7.]

49.46.080 New or modified regulations—Judicial review—Stay. (1) As new regulations or changes or modification of previously established regulations are proposed, the director shall call a public hearing for the purpose of the consideration and establishment of such regulations following the procedures used in the promulgation of standards of safety under chapter 49.17 RCW.

(2) Any interested party may obtain a review of the director's findings and order in the superior court of county of petitioners' residence by filing in such court within sixty days after the date of publication of such regulation a written petition praying that the regulation be modified or set aside. A copy of such petition shall be served upon the director. The finding of facts, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive upon the court. The court shall determine whether the regulation is in accordance with law. If the court determines that such regulation is not in accordance with law, it shall remand the case to the director with directions to modify or revoke such regulation. If application is made to the court for leave to adduce additional evidence by any aggrieved party, such party shall show to the satisfaction of the court that such additional evidence is material, and that there were reasonable grounds for the failure to adduce such evidence before the director. If the court finds that such evidence is material and that reasonable grounds exist for failure of the aggrieved party to adduce such evidence in prior proceedings, the court

may remand the case to the director with directions that such additional evidence be taken before the director. The director may modify the findings and conclusions, in whole or in part, by reason of such additional evidence.

(3) The judgment and decree of the court shall be final except that it shall be subject to review by the supreme court or the court of appeals as in other civil cases.

(4) The proceedings under this section shall not, unless specifically ordered by the court, operate as a stay of an administrative regulation issued under the provisions of this chapter. The court shall not grant any stay of an administrative regulation unless the person complaining of such regulation shall file in the court an undertaking with a surety or sureties satisfactory to the court for the payment to the employees affected by the regulation, in the event such regulation is affirmed, of the amount by which the compensation such employees are entitled to receive under the regulation exceeds the compensation they actually receive while such stay is in effect. [1983 c 3 § 157; 1971 c 81 § 117; 1959 c 294 § 8.]

49.46.090 Payment of amounts less than chapter requirements—Employer's liability—Assignment of claim. (1) Any employer who pays any employee less than the amounts to which such employee is entitled under or by virtue of this chapter, shall be liable to such employee affected for the full amount due to such employee under this chapter, less any amount actually paid to such employee by the employer, and for costs and such reasonable attorney's fees as may be allowed by the court. Any agreement between such employee and the employer allowing the employee to receive less than what is due under this chapter shall be no defense to such action.

(2) At the written request of any employee paid less than the amounts to which he or she is entitled under or by virtue of this chapter, the director may take an assignment under this chapter or as provided in RCW 49.48.040 of such claim in trust for the assigning employee and may bring any legal action necessary to collect such claim, and the employer shall be required to pay the costs and such reasonable attorney's fees as may be allowed by the court. [2017 c 2 § 7 (Initiative Measure No. 1433, approved November 8, 2016); 2010 c 8 § 12043; 1959 c 294 § 9.]

Intent—Effective date—2017 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1433): See notes following RCW 49.46.005.

49.46.100 Prohibited acts of employer—Penalty. (1) Any employer who hinders or delays the director or his or her authorized representatives in the performance of his or her duties in the enforcement of this chapter, or refuses to admit the director or his or her authorized representatives to any place of employment, or fails to make, keep, and preserve any records as required under the provisions of this chapter, or falsifies any such record, or refuses to make any record accessible to the director or his or her authorized representatives upon demand, or refuses to furnish a sworn statement of such record or any other information required for the proper enforcement of this chapter to the director or his or her authorized representatives upon demand, or pays or agrees to pay an employee less than the employee is entitled to under this chapter, or otherwise violates any provision of this chapter or

of any regulation issued under this chapter shall be deemed in violation of this chapter and shall, upon conviction therefor, be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(2) Any employer who discharges or in any other manner discriminates against any employee because such employee has made any complaint to his or her employer, to the director, or his or her authorized representatives that he or she has not been paid wages in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, or that the employer has violated any provision of this chapter, or because such employee has caused to be instituted or is about to cause to be instituted any proceeding under or related to this chapter, or because such employee has testified or is about to testify in any such proceeding shall be deemed in violation of this chapter and shall, upon conviction therefor, be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [2017 c 2 § 8 (Initiative Measure No. 1433, approved November 8, 2016); 2010 c 8 § 12044; 1959 c 294 § 10.]

Intent—Effective date—2017 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1433): See notes following RCW 49.46.005.

49.46.110 Collective bargaining not impaired. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to interfere with, impede, or in any way diminish the right of employees to bargain collectively with their employers through representatives of their own choosing in order to establish wages or other conditions of work in excess of the applicable minimum under the provisions of this chapter. [1959 c 294 § 11.]

49.46.120 Chapter establishes minimum standards and is supplementary to other laws—More favorable standards unaffected. This chapter establishes minimum standards for wages, paid sick leave, and working conditions of all employees in this state, unless exempted herefrom, and is in addition to and supplementary to any other federal, state, or local law or ordinance, or any rule or regulation issued thereunder. Any standards relating to wages, hours, paid sick leave, or other working conditions established by any applicable federal, state, or local law or ordinance, or any rule or regulation issued thereunder, which are more favorable to employees than the minimum standards applicable under this chapter, or any rule or regulation issued hereunder, shall not be affected by this chapter and such other laws, or rules or regulations, shall be in full force and effect and may be enforced as provided by law. [2017 c 2 § 9 (Initiative Measure No. 1433, approved November 8, 2016); 1961 ex.s. c 18 § 4; 1959 c 294 § 12.]

Intent—Effective date—2017 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1433): See notes following RCW 49.46.005.

49.46.130 Minimum rate of compensation for employment in excess of forty hour workweek—Exceptions. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, no employer shall employ any of his or her employees for a workweek longer than forty hours unless such employee receives compensation for his or her employment in excess of the hours above specified at a rate not less than one and one-half times the regular rate at which he or she is employed.

(2) This section does not apply to:

(a) Any person exempted pursuant to RCW 49.46.010(3). The payment of compensation or provision of compensatory time off in addition to a salary shall not be a

factor in determining whether a person is exempted under RCW 49.46.010(3)(c);

(b) Employees who request compensating time off in lieu of overtime pay;

(c) Any individual employed as a seaman whether or not the seaman is employed on a vessel other than an American vessel;

(d) Seasonal employees who are employed at concessions and recreational establishments at agricultural fairs, including those seasonal employees employed by agricultural fairs, within the state provided that the period of employment for any seasonal employee at any or all agricultural fairs does not exceed fourteen working days a year;

(e) Any individual employed as a motion picture projectionist if that employee is covered by a contract or collective bargaining agreement which regulates hours of work and overtime pay;

(f) An individual employed as a truck or bus driver who is subject to the provisions of the Federal Motor Carrier Act (49 U.S.C. Sec. 3101 et seq. and 49 U.S.C. Sec. 10101 et seq.), if the compensation system under which the truck or bus driver is paid includes overtime pay, reasonably equivalent to that required by this subsection, for working longer than forty hours per week;

(g) Any individual employed (i) on a farm, in the employ of any person, in connection with the cultivation of the soil, or in connection with raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity, including raising, shearing, feeding, caring for, training, and management of livestock, bees, poultry, and furbearing animals and wildlife, or in the employ of the owner or tenant or other operator of a farm in connection with the operation, management, conservation, improvement, or maintenance of such farm and its tools and equipment; or (ii) in packing, packaging, grading, storing or delivering to storage, or to market or to a carrier for transportation to market, any agricultural or horticultural commodity; or (iii) commercial canning, commercial freezing, or any other commercial processing, or with respect to services performed in connection with the cultivation, raising, harvesting, and processing of oysters or in connection with any agricultural or horticultural commodity after its delivery to a terminal market for distribution for consumption;

(h) Any industry in which federal law provides for an overtime payment based on a workweek other than forty hours. However, the provisions of the federal law regarding overtime payment based on a workweek other than forty hours shall nevertheless apply to employees covered by this section without regard to the existence of actual federal jurisdiction over the industrial activity of the particular employer within this state. For the purposes of this subsection, "industry" means a trade, business, industry, or other activity, or branch, or group thereof, in which individuals are gainfully employed (section 3(h) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (Public Law 93-259));

(i) Any hours worked by an employee of a carrier by air subject to the provisions of subchapter II of the Railway Labor Act (45 U.S.C. Sec. 181 et seq.), when such hours are voluntarily worked by the employee pursuant to a shift-trading practice under which the employee has the opportunity in the same or in other workweeks to reduce hours worked by voluntarily offering a shift for trade or reassignment; and

(j) Any individual licensed under chapter 18.85 RCW unless the individual is providing real estate brokerage services under a written contract with a real estate firm which provides that the individual is an employee. For purposes of this subsection (2)(j), "real estate brokerage services" and "real estate firm" mean the same as defined in RCW 18.85.011.

(3) No employer shall be deemed to have violated subsection (1) of this section by employing any employee of a retail or service establishment for a workweek in excess of the applicable workweek specified in subsection (1) of this section if:

(a) The regular rate of pay of the employee is in excess of one and one-half times the minimum hourly rate required under RCW 49.46.020; and

(b) More than half of the employee's compensation for a representative period, of not less than one month, represents commissions on goods or services.

In determining the proportion of compensation representing commissions, all earnings resulting from the application of a bona fide commission rate is to be deemed commissions on goods or services without regard to whether the computed commissions exceed the draw or guarantee.

(4) No employer of commissioned salespeople primarily engaged in the business of selling automobiles, trucks, recreational vessels, recreational vessel trailers, recreational vehicle trailers, recreational campers, manufactured housing, or farm implements to ultimate purchasers shall violate subsection (1) of this section with respect to such commissioned salespeople if the commissioned salespeople are paid the greater of:

(a) Compensation at the hourly rate, which may not be less than the rate required under RCW 49.46.020, for each hour worked up to forty hours per week, and compensation of one and one-half times that hourly rate for all hours worked over forty hours in one week; or

(b) A straight commission, a salary plus commission, or a salary plus bonus applied to gross salary.

(5) No public agency shall be deemed to have violated subsection (1) of this section with respect to the employment of any employee in fire protection activities or any employee in law enforcement activities (including security personnel in correctional institutions) if: (a) In a work period of twenty-eight consecutive days the employee receives for tours of duty which in the aggregate exceed two hundred forty hours; or (b) in the case of such an employee to whom a work period of at least seven but less than twenty-eight days applies, in his or her work period the employee receives for tours of duty which in the aggregate exceed a number of hours which bears the same ratio to the number of consecutive days in his or her work period as two hundred forty hours bears to twenty-eight days; compensation at a rate not less than one and one-half times the regular rate at which he or she is employed. [2013 c 207 § 1; 2010 c 8 § 12045; 1998 c 239 § 2. Prior: 1997 c 311 § 1; 1997 c 203 § 2; 1995 c 5 § 1; 1993 c 191 § 1; 1992 c 94 § 1; 1989 c 104 § 1; prior: 1977 ex.s. c 4 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 74 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 289 § 3.]

Findings—Intent—1998 c 239: "The legislature finds that employees in the airline industry have a long-standing practice and tradition of trading shifts voluntarily among themselves. The legislature also finds that federal law exempts airline employees from the provisions of federal overtime reg-

ulations. This act is intended to specify that airline industry employers are not required to pay overtime compensation to an employee agreeing to work additional hours for a coemployee." [1998 c 239 § 1.]

Intent—Collective bargaining agreements—1998 c 239: "This act does not alter the terms, conditions, or practices contained in any collective bargaining agreement." [1998 c 239 § 3.]

Intent—Application—1995 c 5: "This act is intended to clarify the original intent of RCW 49.46.010(5)(c). This act applies to all administrative and judicial actions commenced on or after February 1, 1995, and pending on March 30, 1995, and such actions commenced on or after March 30, 1995." [1995 c 5 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.46.140 Notification of employers. The director of the department of labor and industries and the commissioner of employment security shall each notify employers of the requirements of chapter 289, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. through their regular quarterly notices to employers. [1975 1st ex.s. c 289 § 4.]

49.46.160 Automatic service charges. (1) An employer that imposes an automatic service charge related to food, beverages, entertainment, or portage provided to a customer must disclose in an itemized receipt and in any menu provided to the customer the percentage of the automatic service charge that is paid or is payable directly to the employee or employees serving the customer.

(2) For purposes of this section:

(a) "Employee" means nonmanagerial, nonsupervisory workers, including but not limited to servers, busers, banquet attendant, banquet captains, bartenders, barbacks, and porters.

(b) "Employer" means employers as defined in RCW 49.46.010 that provide food, beverages, entertainment, or portage, including but not limited to restaurants, catering houses, convention centers, and overnight accommodations.

(c) "Service charge" means a separately designated amount collected by employers from customers that is for services provided by employees, or is described in such a way that customers might reasonably believe that the amounts are for such services. Service charges include but are not limited to charges designated on receipts as a "service charge," "gratuity," "delivery charge," or "portage charge." Service charges are in addition to hourly wages paid or payable to the employee or employees serving the customer. [2010 c 8 § 12046; 2007 c 390 § 1. Formerly RCW 19.48.130.]

49.46.170 Employment of individuals with disabilities at less than the minimum wage—State agencies prohibited. Beginning July 1, 2020, no state agency may employ an individual to work under a special certificate issued under RCW 49.12.110 and 49.46.060 for the employment of individuals with disabilities at less than the minimum wage. Any special certificate issued by the director to a state agency for the employment of an individual with a disability at less than minimum wage must expire by June 30, 2020. For the purposes of this section, "state agency" means any office, department, commission, or other unit of state government. [2019 c 374 § 1.]

49.46.180 Paid sick leave—Construction workers covered by a collective bargaining agreement excluded.

(1) The sick leave provisions of RCW 49.46.200 through 49.46.830 shall not apply to construction workers covered by a collective bargaining agreement, provided:

(a) The union signatory to the collective bargaining agreement is an approved referral union program authorized under RCW 50.20.010 and in compliance with WAC 192-210-110; and

(b) The collective bargaining agreement establishes equivalent sick leave provisions, as provided in subsection (2) of this section; and

(c) The requirements of RCW 49.46.200 through 49.46.830 are expressly waived in the collective bargaining agreement in clear and unambiguous terms or in an addendum to an existing agreement including an agreement that is open for negotiation provided the sick leave portions were previously ratified by the membership.

(2) Equivalent sick leave provisions provided by a collective bargaining agreement must meet the requirements of RCW 49.46.200 through 49.46.830 and the rules adopted by the department of labor and industries, except the payment of leave at the normal hourly compensation may occur before usage. [2019 c 236 § 4.]

Finding—2019 c 236: See note following RCW 49.46.020.

49.46.200 Paid sick leave. The demands of the workplace and of families need to be balanced to promote public health, family stability, and economic security. It is in the public interest to provide reasonable paid sick leave for employees to care for the health of themselves and their families. Such paid sick leave shall be provided at the greater of the newly increased minimum wage or the employee's regular and normal wage. [2017 c 2 § 4 (Initiative Measure No. 1433, approved November 8, 2016).]

Intent—Effective date—2017 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1433): See notes following RCW 49.46.005.

49.46.210 Paid sick leave—Authorized purposes—Limitations—"Family member" defined. (1) Beginning January 1, 2018, except as provided in RCW 49.46.180, every employer shall provide each of its employees paid sick leave as follows:

(a) An employee shall accrue at least one hour of paid sick leave for every forty hours worked as an employee. An employer may provide paid sick leave in advance of accrual provided that such front-loading meets or exceeds the requirements of this section for accrual, use, and carryover of paid sick leave.

(b) An employee is authorized to use paid sick leave for the following reasons:

(i) An absence resulting from an employee's mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition; to accommodate the employee's need for medical diagnosis, care, or treatment of a mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition; or an employee's need for preventive medical care;

(ii) To allow the employee to provide care for a family member with a mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition; care of a family member who needs medical diagnosis, care, or treatment of a mental or physical illness,

(2020 Ed.)

injury, or health condition; or care for a family member who needs preventive medical care; and

(iii) When the employee's place of business has been closed by order of a public official for any health-related reason, or when an employee's child's school or place of care has been closed for such a reason.

(c) An employee is authorized to use paid sick leave for absences that qualify for leave under the domestic violence leave act, chapter 49.76 RCW.

(d) An employee is entitled to use accrued paid sick leave beginning on the ninetieth calendar day after the commencement of his or her employment.

(e) Employers are not prevented from providing more generous paid sick leave policies or permitting use of paid sick leave for additional purposes.

(f) An employer may require employees to give reasonable notice of an absence from work, so long as such notice does not interfere with an employee's lawful use of paid sick leave.

(g) For absences exceeding three days, an employer may require verification that an employee's use of paid sick leave is for an authorized purpose. If an employer requires verification, verification must be provided to the employer within a reasonable time period during or after the leave. An employer's requirements for verification may not result in an unreasonable burden or expense on the employee and may not exceed privacy or verification requirements otherwise established by law.

(h) An employer may not require, as a condition of an employee taking paid sick leave, that the employee search for or find a replacement worker to cover the hours during which the employee is on paid sick leave.

(i) For each hour of paid sick leave used, an employee shall be paid the greater of the minimum hourly wage rate established in this chapter or his or her normal hourly compensation. The employer is responsible for providing regular notification to employees about the amount of paid sick leave available to the employee.

(j) Unused paid sick leave carries over to the following year, except that an employer is not required to allow an employee to carry over paid sick leave in excess of forty hours.

(k) This section does not require an employer to provide financial or other reimbursement for accrued and unused paid sick leave to any employee upon the employee's termination, resignation, retirement, or other separation from employment. When there is a separation from employment and the employee is rehired within twelve months of separation by the same employer, whether at the same or a different business location of the employer, previously accrued unused paid sick leave shall be reinstated and the previous period of employment shall be counted for purposes of determining the employee's eligibility to use paid sick leave under subsection (1)(d) of this section.

(2) For purposes of this section, "family member" means any of the following:

(a) A child, including a biological, adopted, or foster child, stepchild, or a child to whom the employee stands in loco parentis, is a legal guardian, or is a de facto parent, regardless of age or dependency status;

(b) A biological, adoptive, de facto, or foster parent, stepparent, or legal guardian of an employee or the employee's spouse or registered domestic partner, or a person who stood in loco parentis when the employee was a minor child;

- (c) A spouse;
- (d) A registered domestic partner;
- (e) A grandparent;
- (f) A grandchild; or
- (g) A sibling.

(3) An employer may not adopt or enforce any policy that counts the use of paid sick leave time as an absence that may lead to or result in discipline against the employee.

(4) An employer may not discriminate or retaliate against an employee for his or her exercise of any rights under this chapter including the use of paid sick leave. [2019 c 236 § 3; 2017 c 2 § 5 (Initiative Measure No. 1433, approved November 8, 2016).]

Finding—2019 c 236: See note following RCW 49.46.020.

Intent—Effective date—2017 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1433): See notes following RCW 49.46.005.

49.46.800 Rights and remedies—Long-term care individual providers covered under this chapter. (1) Beginning January 1, 2017, all existing rights and remedies available under state or local law for enforcement of the minimum wage shall be applicable to enforce all of the rights established under chapter 2, Laws of 2017.

(2) The state shall pay individual providers, as defined in RCW 74.39A.240, in accordance with the minimum wage, overtime, and paid sick leave requirements of this chapter. [2017 c 2 § 6 (Initiative Measure No. 1433, approved November 8, 2016).]

Intent—Effective date—2017 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1433): See notes following RCW 49.46.005.

49.46.810 Adoption, implementation of rules. The state department of labor and industries must adopt and implement rules to carry out and enforce chapter 2, Laws of 2017, including but not limited to procedures for notification to employees and reporting regarding sick leave, and protecting employees from retaliation for the lawful use of sick leave and exercising other rights under this chapter. The department's rules for enforcement of rights under chapter 2, Laws of 2017 shall be at least equal to enforcement of the minimum wage. [2017 c 2 § 10 (Initiative Measure No. 1433, approved November 8, 2016).]

Intent—Effective date—2017 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1433): See notes following RCW 49.46.005.

49.46.820 Chapter 2, Laws of 2017 to be liberally construed—Local jurisdictions may adopt more favorable labor standards. The provisions of chapter 2, Laws of 2017 are to be liberally construed to effectuate the intent, policies, and purposes of chapter 2, Laws of 2017. Nothing in chapter 2, Laws of 2017 precludes local jurisdictions from enacting additional local fair labor standards that are more favorable to employees, including but not limited to more generous minimum wage or paid sick leave requirements. [2017 c 2 § 11 (Initiative Measure No. 1433, approved November 8, 2016).]

[Title 49 RCW—page 68]

Intent—Effective date—2017 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1433): See notes following RCW 49.46.005.

49.46.830 Chapter 2, Laws of 2017 subject to investigation and recordkeeping provisions. Chapter 2, Laws of 2017 shall be codified in chapter 49.46 RCW and is subject to RCW 49.46.040 (Investigation, etc.) and RCW 49.46.070 (Recordkeeping). [2017 c 2 § 12 (Initiative Measure No. 1433, approved November 8, 2016).]

Intent—Effective date—2017 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1433): See notes following RCW 49.46.005.

49.46.910 Short title. This chapter may be known and cited as the "Washington Minimum Wage Act." [1961 ex.s. c 18 § 6; 1959 c 294 § 14.]

49.46.920 Effective date—1975 1st ex.s. c 289. This 1975 amendatory act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect September 1, 1975. [1975 1st ex.s. c 289 § 5.]

Chapter 49.48 RCW WAGES—PAYMENT—COLLECTION

Sections

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| 49.48.010 | Payment of wages due to employee ceasing work to be at end of pay period—Exceptions—Authorized deductions or withholdings. |
| 49.48.020 | Penalty for noncompliance with RCW 49.48.010 through 49.48.030 and 49.48.060. |
| 49.48.030 | Attorney's fee in action on wages—Exception. |
| 49.48.040 | Enforcement of wage claims—Issuance of subpoenas—Compliance. |
| 49.48.050 | Remedy cumulative. |
| 49.48.060 | Director may require bond after assignment of wage claims or receipt of a wage complaint—Court action—Penalty for failure to pay wage claim. |
| 49.48.070 | Enforcement. |
| 49.48.075 | Reciprocal enforcement agreements with other states. |
| 49.48.080 | Public employees excluded. |
| 49.48.082 | Wage complaints—Definitions. |
| 49.48.083 | Wage complaints—Duty of department to investigate—Citations and notices of assessment—Civil penalties. |
| 49.48.084 | Wage complaints—Administrative appeals. |
| 49.48.085 | Wage complaints—Employee termination of administrative action. |
| 49.48.086 | Collection procedures. |
| 49.48.087 | Rules. |
| 49.48.090 | Assignment of wages—Requisites to validity. |
| 49.48.100 | Written consent of spouse required. |
| 49.48.115 | Employer defined. |
| 49.48.120 | Payment on employee's death. |
| 49.48.125 | Repeat willful violators—Civil penalties. |
| 49.48.150 | Sales representatives—Definitions. |
| 49.48.160 | Sales representatives—Contract—Agreement. |
| 49.48.170 | Sales representatives—Payment. |
| 49.48.180 | Sales representatives—Principal considered doing business in this state. |
| 49.48.190 | Sales representatives—Rights and remedies not exclusive—Waiver void. |
| 49.48.200 | Overpayment of wages—Government employees. |
| 49.48.210 | Overpayment of wages—Notice—Review—Appeal. |
| 49.48.220 | Rules. |
| 49.48.900 | Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521. |

Chattel liens: Chapter 60.08 RCW.

Mechanics' and materialmen's liens: Chapter 60.04 RCW.

49.48.010 Payment of wages due to employee ceasing work to be at end of pay period—Exceptions—Autho-

alized deductions or withholdings. When any employee shall cease to work for an employer, whether by discharge or by voluntary withdrawal, the wages due him or her on account of his or her employment shall be paid to him or her at the end of the established pay period: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That this paragraph shall not apply when workers are engaged in an employment that normally involves working for several employers in the same industry interchangeably, and the several employers or some of them cooperate to establish a plan for the weekly payment of wages at a central place or places and in accordance with a unified schedule of paydays providing for at least one payday each week; but this subsection shall not apply to any such plan until ten days after notice of their intention to set up such a plan shall have been given to the director of labor and industries by the employers who cooperate to establish the plan; and having once been established, no such plan can be abandoned except after notice of their intention to abandon such plan has been given to the director of labor and industries by the employers intending to abandon the plan: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the duty to pay an employee forthwith shall not apply if the labor-management agreement under which the employee has been employed provides otherwise.

It shall be unlawful for any employer to withhold or divert any portion of an employee's wages unless the deduction is:

- (1) Required by state or federal law; or
- (2) Except as prohibited under RCW 49.48.160, specifically agreed upon orally or in writing by the employee and employer; or
- (3) For medical, surgical, or hospital care or service, pursuant to any rule or regulation: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the deduction is openly, clearly, and in due course recorded in the employer's books and records.

Paragraph two of this section shall not be construed to affect the right of any employer or former employer to sue upon or collect any debt owed to said employer or former employer by his or her employees or former employees. [2020 c 84 § 3; 2010 c 8 § 12047; 1971 ex.s. c 55 § 1; 1947 c 181 § 1; 1905 c 112 § 1; 1888 c 128 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 7594.]

The foregoing annotations apply to RCW 49.48.010 through 49.48.030.
Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.48.020 Penalty for noncompliance with RCW 49.48.010 through 49.48.030 and 49.48.060. Any person, firm, or corporation which violates any of the provisions of RCW 49.48.010 through 49.48.030 and 49.48.060 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [1971 ex.s. c 55 § 2; 1933 ex.s. c 20 § 1; 1888 c 128 § 2; RRS § 7595.]

Wages—Deductions—Rebates, authorized withholding: RCW 49.52.060.

49.48.030 Attorney's fee in action on wages—Exception. In any action in which any person is successful in recovering judgment for wages or salary owed to him or her, reasonable attorney's fees, in an amount to be determined by the court, shall be assessed against said employer or former employer: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That this section shall not apply if the amount of recovery is less than or equal to the amount admitted by the employer to be owing for said wages

(2020 Ed.)

or salary. [2010 c 8 § 12048; 1971 ex.s. c 55 § 3; 1888 c 128 § 3; RRS § 7596.]

49.48.040 Enforcement of wage claims—Issuance of subpoenas—Compliance. (1) The department of labor and industries may:

(a) Upon obtaining information indicating an employer may be committing a violation under chapters 39.12, 49.46, and 49.48 RCW, conduct investigations to ensure compliance with chapters 39.12, 49.46, and 49.48 RCW;

(b) Order the payment of all wages owed the workers and institute actions necessary for the collection of the sums determined owed; and

(c) Take assignments of wage claims and prosecute actions for the collection of wages of persons who are financially unable to employ counsel when in the judgment of the director of the department the claims are valid and enforceable in the courts.

(2) The director of the department or any authorized representative may, for the purpose of carrying out RCW 49.48.040 through 49.48.080: (a) Issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses or parties and the production of books, papers, or records; (b) administer oaths and examine witnesses under oath; (c) take the verification of proof of instruments of writing; and (d) take depositions and affidavits. If assignments for wage claims are taken, court costs shall not be payable by the department for prosecuting such suits.

(3) The director shall have a seal inscribed "Department of Labor and Industries—State of Washington" and all courts shall take judicial notice of such seal. Obedience to subpoenas issued by the director or authorized representative shall be enforced by the courts in any county.

(4) The director or authorized representative shall have free access to all places and works of labor. Any employer or any agent or employee of such employer who refuses the director or authorized representative admission therein, or who, when requested by the director or authorized representative, wilfully neglects or refuses to furnish the director or authorized representative any statistics or information pertaining to his or her lawful duties, which statistics or information may be in his or her possession or under the control of the employer or agent, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [1987 c 172 § 1; 1935 c 96 § 1; RRS § 7596-1.]

49.48.050 Remedy cumulative. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit the authority of the prosecuting attorney of any county to prosecute actions, both civil and criminal, for such violations of RCW 49.48.040 through 49.48.080 as may come to his or her knowledge, or to enforce the provisions hereof independently and without specific direction of the director of labor and industries. [2010 c 8 § 12049; 1935 c 96 § 2; RRS § 7596-2.]

49.48.060 Director may require bond after assignment of wage claims or receipt of a wage complaint—Court action—Penalty for failure to pay wage claim. (1) If upon investigation by the director, after taking assignments of any wage claim under RCW 49.48.040 or after receiving a wage complaint as defined in RCW 49.48.082 from an employee, it appears to the director that the employer is rep-

resenting to his or her employees that he or she is able to pay wages for their services and that the employees are not being paid for their services, the director may require the employer to give a bond in such sum as the director deems reasonable and adequate in the circumstances, with sufficient surety, conditioned that the employer will for a definite future period not exceeding six months conduct his or her business and pay his or her employees in accordance with the laws of the state of Washington.

(2) If within ten days after demand for such bond the employer fails to provide the same, the director may commence a suit against the employer in the superior court of appropriate jurisdiction to compel him or her to furnish such bond or cease doing business until he or she has done so. The employer shall have the burden of proving the amount thereof to be excessive.

(3) If the court finds that there is just cause for requiring such bond and that the same is reasonable, necessary, or appropriate to secure the prompt payment of the wages of the employees of such employer and his or her compliance with one or more wage payment requirements as defined in RCW 49.48.082, the court shall enjoin such employer from doing business in this state until the requirement is met, or shall make other, and may make further, orders appropriate to compel compliance with the requirement.

(4) Upon being informed of a wage claim against an employer or former employer, the director shall, if such claim appears to be just, immediately notify the employer or former employer, of such claim by mail. If the employer or former employer fails to pay the claim or make satisfactory explanation to the director of his or her failure to do so, within thirty days thereafter, the employer or former employer shall be liable to a penalty of ten percent of that portion of the claim found to be justly due. The director shall have a cause of action against the employer or former employer for the recovery of such penalty, and the same may be included in any subsequent action by the director on said wage claim, or may be exercised separately after adjustment of such wage claim without court action. This subsection does not apply to wage complaints made under RCW 49.48.083. [2010 c 42 § 5; 2010 c 8 § 12050; 1971 ex.s. c 55 § 4; 1935 c 96 § 3; RRS § 7596-3.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2010 c 8 § 12050 and by 2010 c 42 § 5, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

49.48.070 Enforcement. It shall be the duty of the director of labor and industries to inquire diligently for any violations of RCW 49.48.040 through 49.48.080, and to institute the actions for penalties herein provided, and to enforce generally the provisions of RCW 49.48.040 through 49.48.080. [1935 c 96 § 4; RRS § 7596-4.]

49.48.075 Reciprocal enforcement agreements with other states. (1) The director of labor and industries, or the director's designee, may enter into reciprocal agreements with the labor department or corresponding agency of any other state or with the person, board, officer, or commission authorized to act on behalf of such department or agency, for the collection in such other states of claims or judgments for

wages and other demands based upon claims assigned to the director.

(2) The director, or the director's designee, may, to the extent provided for by any reciprocal agreement entered into by law or with an agency of another state as herein provided, maintain actions in the courts of such other state for the collection of claims for wages, judgments, and other demands and may assign such claims, judgments, and demands to the labor department or agency of such other state for collection to the extent that such an assignment may be permitted or provided for by the law of such state or reciprocal agreement.

(3) The director, or the director's designee, may, upon the written consent of the labor department or corresponding agency of any other state or of the person, board, officer, or commission of such state authorized to act on behalf of such labor department or corresponding agency, maintain actions in the courts of Washington upon assigned claims for wages, judgments, and demands arising in such other state in the same manner and to the same extent that such actions by the director are authorized when arising in Washington. Such actions may be maintained only in cases where such other state by law or reciprocal agreement extends a like comity to cases arising in Washington. [1985 c 48 § 1.]

49.48.080 Public employees excluded. Nothing in RCW 49.48.040 through 49.48.080 shall apply to the payment of wages or compensation of employees directly employed by any county, incorporated city or town, or other municipal corporation. Nor shall anything herein apply to employees, directly employed by the state, any department, bureau, office, board, commission or institution hereof. [1935 c 96 § 5; RRS § 7596-5.]

49.48.082 Wage complaints—Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this section and RCW 49.48.083 through 49.48.086:

(1) "Citation" means a written determination by the department that a wage payment requirement has been violated.

(2) "Department" means the department of labor and industries.

(3) "Determination of compliance" means a written determination by the department that wage payment requirements have not been violated.

(4) "Director" means the director of the department of labor and industries, or the director's authorized representative.

(5) "Employee" has the meaning provided in: (a) RCW 49.46.010 for purposes of a wage payment requirement set forth in RCW 49.46.020 or 49.46.130; and (b) RCW 49.12.005 for purposes of a wage payment requirement set forth in RCW 49.48.010, 49.52.050, or 49.52.060.

(6) "Employer" has the meaning provided in RCW 49.46.010 for purposes of a wage payment requirement set forth in RCW 49.46.020, 49.46.130, 49.48.010, 49.52.050, or 49.52.060.

(7) "Notice of assessment" means a written notice by the department that, based on a citation, the employer shall pay the amounts assessed under RCW 49.48.083.

(8) "Repeat willful violator" means any employer that has been the subject of a final and binding citation and notice

of assessment for a willful violation of a wage payment requirement within three years of the date of issue of the most recent citation and notice of assessment for a willful violation of a wage payment requirement.

(9) "Successor" means any person to whom an employer quitting, selling out, exchanging, or disposing of a business sells or otherwise conveys in bulk and not in the ordinary course of the employer's business, more than fifty percent of the property, whether real or personal, tangible or intangible, of the employer's business.

(10) "Wage" has the meaning provided in RCW 49.46.010.

(11) "Wage complaint" means a complaint from an employee to the department that asserts that an employer has violated one or more wage payment requirements and that is reduced to writing.

(12) "Wage payment requirement" means a wage payment requirement set forth in RCW 49.46.020, 49.46.130, 49.48.010, 49.52.050, or 49.52.060, and any related rules adopted by the department.

(13) "Willful" means a knowing and intentional action that is neither accidental nor the result of a bona fide dispute, as evaluated under the standards applicable to wage payment violations under RCW 49.52.050(2). [2010 c 42 § 1; 2006 c 89 § 1.]

Reviser's note: The definitions in this section have been alphabetized pursuant to RCW 1.08.015(2)(k).

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.48.083 Wage complaints—Duty of department to investigate—Citations and notices of assessment—Civil penalties. (1) If an employee files a wage complaint with the department, the department shall investigate the wage complaint. Unless otherwise resolved, the department shall issue either a citation and notice of assessment or a determination of compliance no later than sixty days after the date on which the department received the wage complaint. The department may extend the time period by providing advance written notice to the employee and the employer setting forth good cause for an extension of the time period and specifying the duration of the extension. The department may not investigate any alleged violation of a wage payment requirement that occurred more than three years before the date that the employee filed the wage complaint. The department shall send the citation and notice of assessment or the determination of compliance to both the employer and the employee by service of process or using a method by which the mailing can be tracked or the delivery can be confirmed to their last known addresses.

(2) If the department determines that an employer has violated a wage payment requirement and issues to the employer a citation and notice of assessment, the department may order the employer to pay employees all wages owed, including interest of one percent per month on all wages owed, to the employee. The wages and interest owed must be calculated from the first date wages were owed to the employee, except that the department may not order the employer to pay any wages and interest that were owed more than three years before the date the wage complaint was filed with the department.

(3) If the department determines that the violation of the wage payment requirement was a willful violation, the department also may order the employer to pay the department a civil penalty as specified in (a) of this subsection.

(a) A civil penalty for a willful violation of a wage payment requirement shall be not less than one thousand dollars or an amount equal to ten percent of the total amount of unpaid wages, whichever is greater. The maximum civil penalty for a willful violation of a wage payment requirement shall be twenty thousand dollars.

(b) The department may not assess a civil penalty if the employer reasonably relied on: (i) A rule related to any wage payment requirement; (ii) a written order, ruling, approval, opinion, advice, determination, or interpretation of the director; or (iii) an interpretive or administrative policy issued by the department and filed with the office of the code reviser. In accordance with the department's retention schedule obligations under chapter 40.14 RCW, the department shall maintain a complete and accurate record of all written orders, rulings, approvals, opinions, advice, determinations, and interpretations for purposes of determining whether an employer is immune from civil penalties under (b)(ii) of this subsection.

(c) The department shall waive any civil penalty assessed against an employer under this section if the employer is not a repeat willful violator, and the director determines that the employer has provided payment to the employee of all wages that the department determined that the employer owed to the employee, including interest, within ten business days of the employer's receipt of the citation and notice of assessment from the department.

(d) The department may waive or reduce at any time a civil penalty assessed under this section if the director determines that the employer paid all wages and interest owed to an employee.

(e) The department shall deposit civil penalties paid under this section in the supplemental pension fund established under RCW 51.44.033.

(4) Upon payment by an employer, and acceptance by an employee, of all wages and interest assessed by the department in a citation and notice of assessment issued to the employer, the fact of such payment by the employer, and of such acceptance by the employee, shall: (a) Constitute a full and complete satisfaction by the employer of all specific wage payment requirements addressed in the citation and notice of assessment; and (b) bar the employee from initiating or pursuing any court action or other judicial or administrative proceeding based on the specific wage payment requirements addressed in the citation and notice of assessment. The citation and notice of assessment shall include a notification and summary of the specific requirements of this subsection.

(5) The applicable statute of limitations for civil actions is tolled during the department's investigation of an employee's wage complaint against an employer. For the purposes of this subsection, the department's investigation begins on the date the employee files the wage complaint with the department and ends when: (a) The wage complaint is finally determined through a final and binding citation and notice of assessment or determination of compliance; or (b) the department notifies the employer and the employee in

writing that the wage complaint has been otherwise resolved or that the employee has elected to terminate the department's administrative action under RCW 49.48.085. [2011 c 301 § 16; 2010 c 42 § 2; 2006 c 89 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.48.084 Wage complaints—Administrative appeals. (1) A person, firm, or corporation aggrieved by a citation and notice of assessment or a determination of compliance issued by the department under RCW 49.48.083 or the assessment of civil penalty due to a determination of status as a repeat willful violator may appeal the citation and notice of assessment, the determination of compliance, or the assessment of civil penalty to the director by filing a notice of appeal with the director within thirty days of the department's issuance of the citation and notice of assessment, the determination of compliance, or the assessment of civil penalty. A citation and notice of assessment, a determination of compliance, or an assessment of a civil penalty not appealed within thirty days is final and binding, and not subject to further appeal.

(2) A notice of appeal filed with the director under this section shall stay the effectiveness of the citation and notice of assessment, the determination of compliance, or the assessment of civil penalty pending final review of the appeal by the director as provided for in chapter 34.05 RCW.

(3) Upon receipt of a notice of appeal, the director shall assign the hearing to an administrative law judge of the office of administrative hearings to conduct the hearing and issue an initial order. The hearing and review procedures shall be conducted in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW, and the standard of review by the administrative law judge of an appealed citation and notice of assessment, an appealed determination of compliance, or an appealed assessment of civil penalty shall be de novo. Any party who seeks to challenge an initial order shall file a petition for administrative review with the director within thirty days after service of the initial order. The director shall conduct administrative review in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW.

(4) The director shall issue all final orders after appeal of the initial order. The final order of the director is subject to judicial review in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW.

(5) Orders that are not appealed within the time period specified in this section and chapter 34.05 RCW are final and binding, and not subject to further appeal.

(6) An employer who fails to allow adequate inspection of records in an investigation by the department under this chapter within a reasonable time period may not use such records in any appeal under this section to challenge the correctness of any determination by the department of wages owed or penalty assessed. [2010 c 42 § 3; 2006 c 89 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.48.085 Wage complaints—Employee termination of administrative action. (1) An employee who has filed a wage complaint with the department may elect to terminate the department's administrative action, thereby preserving any private right of action, by providing written notice to the department within ten business days after the employee's receipt of the department's citation and notice of assessment.

(2) If the employee elects to terminate the department's administrative action: (a) The department shall immediately discontinue its action against the employer; (b) the department shall vacate a citation and notice of assessment already issued by the department to the employer; and (c) the citation and notice of assessment, and any related findings of fact or conclusions of law by the department, and any payment or offer of payment by the employer of the wages, including interest, assessed by the department in the citation and notice of assessment, shall not be admissible in any court action or other judicial or administrative proceeding.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or affect: (a) The right of any employee to pursue any judicial, administrative, or other action available with respect to an employer; (b) the right of the department to pursue any judicial, administrative, or other action available with respect to an employee that is identified as a result of a wage complaint; or (c) the right of the department to pursue any judicial, administrative, or other action available with respect to an employer in the absence of a wage complaint. For purposes of this subsection, "employee" means an employee other than an employee who has filed a wage complaint with the department and who thereafter has elected to terminate the department's administrative action as provided in subsection (1) of this section. [2006 c 89 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.48.086 Collection procedures. (1) After a final order is issued under RCW 49.48.084, if an employer defaults in the payment of: (a) Any wages determined by the department to be owed to an employee, including interest; or (b) any civil penalty ordered by the department under RCW 49.48.083, the director may file with the clerk of any county within the state a warrant in the amount of the payment plus any filing fees. The clerk of the county in which the warrant is filed shall immediately designate a superior court cause number for the warrant, and the clerk shall cause to be entered in the judgment docket under the superior court cause number assigned to the warrant, the name of the employer mentioned in the warrant, the amount of payment due on it plus any filing fees, and the date when the warrant was filed. The aggregate amount of the warrant as docketed becomes a lien upon the title to, and interest in, all real and personal property of the employer against whom the warrant is issued, the same as a judgment in a civil case docketed in the office of the clerk. The sheriff shall proceed upon the warrant in all respects and with like effect as prescribed by law with respect to execution or other process issued against rights or property upon judgment in a court of competent jurisdiction. The warrant so docketed is sufficient to support the issuance of writs of garnishment in favor of the state in a manner provided by law in case of judgment, wholly or partially unsatisfied. The clerk of the court is entitled to a filing fee which will be added to the amount of the warrant. A copy of the warrant shall be mailed to the employer within three days of filing with the clerk.

(2)(a) The director may issue to any person, firm, corporation, other entity, municipal corporation, political subdivision of the state, a public corporation, or any agency of the state, a notice and order to withhold and deliver property of any kind when he or she has reason to believe that there is in

the possession of the person, firm, corporation, other entity, municipal corporation, political subdivision of the state, public corporation, or agency of the state, property that is or will become due, owing, or belonging to an employer upon whom a notice of assessment has been served by the department for payments or civil penalties due to the department. The effect of a notice and order is continuous from the date the notice and order is first made until the liability out of which the notice and order arose is satisfied or becomes unenforceable because of lapse of time. The department shall release the notice and order when the liability out of which the notice and order arose is satisfied or becomes unenforceable by reason of lapse of time and shall notify the person against whom the notice and order was made that the notice and order has been released.

(b) The notice and order to withhold and deliver must be served by the sheriff of the county or by the sheriff's deputy, by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by the director. A person, firm, corporation, other entity, municipal corporation, political subdivision of the state, public corporation, or agency of the state upon whom service has been made shall answer the notice within twenty days exclusive of the day of service, under oath and in writing, and shall make true answers to the matters inquired of in the notice and order. Upon service of the notice and order, if the party served possesses any property that may be subject to the claim of the department, the party shall promptly deliver the property to the director. The director shall hold the property in trust for application on the employer's indebtedness to the department, or for return without interest, in accordance with a final determination of a petition for review. In the alternative, the party shall furnish a good and sufficient surety bond satisfactory to the director conditioned upon final determination of liability. If a party served and named in the notice fails to answer the notice within the time prescribed in this section, the court may render judgment by default against the party for the full amount claimed by the director in the notice, together with costs. If a notice is served upon an employer and the property subject to it is wages, the employer may assert in the answer all exemptions provided for by chapter 6.27 RCW to which the wage earner is entitled.

(c) As an alternative to the methods of service described in this section, the department may electronically serve a financial institution with a notice and order to withhold and deliver by providing a list of its outstanding warrants, except those for which a payment agreement is in good standing, to the department of revenue. The department of revenue may include the warrants provided by the department in a notice and order to withhold and deliver served under RCW 82.32.235(3). A financial institution that is served with a notice and order to withhold and deliver under this subsection (2)(c) must answer the notice within the time period applicable to service under RCW 82.32.235(3). The department and the department of revenue may adopt rules to implement this subsection (2)(c).

(3) In addition to the procedure for collection of wages owed, including interest, and civil penalties as set forth in this section, the department may recover wages owed, including interest, and civil penalties assessed under RCW 49.48.083 in a civil action brought in a court of competent jurisdiction of the county where the violation is alleged to have occurred.

(4) Whenever any employer quits business, sells out, exchanges, or otherwise disposes of the employer's business or stock of goods, any person who becomes a successor to the business becomes liable for the full amount of any outstanding citation and notice of assessment or penalty against the employer's business under this chapter if, at the time of the conveyance of the business, the successor has: (a) Actual knowledge of the fact and amount of the outstanding citation and notice of assessment or (b) a prompt, reasonable, and effective means of accessing and verifying the fact and amount of the outstanding citation and notice of assessment from the department. If the citation and notice of assessment or penalty is not paid in full by the employer within ten days of the date of the sale, exchange, or disposal, the successor is liable for the payment of the full amount of the citation and notice of assessment or penalty, and payment thereof by the successor must, to the extent thereof, be deemed a payment upon the purchase price. If the payment is greater in amount than the purchase price, the amount of the difference becomes a debt due the successor from the employer.

(5) This section does not affect other collection remedies that are otherwise provided by law. [2014 c 210 § 1; 2010 c 42 § 4; 2006 c 89 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.48.087 Rules. The director may adopt rules to carry out the purposes of RCW 49.48.082 through 49.48.086. [2006 c 89 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.48.090 Assignment of wages—Requisites to validity. No assignment of, or order for, wages to be earned in the future to secure a loan of less than three hundred dollars, shall be valid against an employer of the person making said assignment or order unless said assignment or order is accepted in writing by the employer, and said assignment or order, and the acceptance of the same, have been filed and recorded with the county auditor of the county where the party making said assignment or order resides, if a resident of the state, or in which he or she is employed, if not a resident of the state. [2010 c 8 § 12051; 1909 c 32 § 1; RRS § 7597.]

49.48.100 Written consent of spouse required. No assignment of, or order for, wages to be earned in the future shall be valid, when made by a married person, unless the written consent of the other spouse to the making of such assignment or order is attached thereto. [1972 ex.s. c 108 § 7; 1909 c 32 § 2; RRS § 7598.]

49.48.115 Employer defined. For the purposes of RCW 49.48.120 the word "employer" shall include every person, firm, partnership, corporation, the state of Washington, and all municipal corporations. [1939 c 139 § 1; RRS § 1464-1. Formerly RCW 49.48.120, part.]

49.48.120 Payment on employee's death. (1) If at the time of the death of any person, his or her employer is indebted to him or her for work, labor, and services performed, and no executor or administrator of his or her estate has been appointed, the employer shall upon the request of the surviving spouse pay the indebtedness in an amount as

may be due not exceeding the sum of ten thousand dollars, to the surviving spouse, or if the decedent leaves no surviving spouse, then to the decedent's child or children, or if no children, then to the decedent's father or mother.

(2) In the event the decedent's employer is the state of Washington or a municipal corporation, as defined in RCW 39.50.010, then there shall be no limit to the amount of the indebtedness that can be paid under subsection (1) of this section.

(3) If the decedent and the surviving spouse have entered into a community property agreement that meets the requirements of RCW 26.16.120, and the right to the indebtedness became the sole property of the surviving spouse upon the death of the decedent, the employer shall pay to the surviving spouse the total of the indebtedness, or that portion which is governed by the community property agreement, upon presentation of the agreement accompanied by an affidavit or declaration of the surviving spouse stating that the agreement was executed in good faith between the parties and had not been rescinded by the parties before the decedent's death.

(4) In all cases, the employer shall require proof of the claimant's relationship to the decedent by affidavit or declaration, and shall require the claimant to acknowledge receipt of the payment in writing.

(5) Any payments made by an employer pursuant to the provisions of RCW 49.48.115 and this section shall operate as a full and complete discharge of the employer's indebtedness to the extent of the payment, and no employer shall thereafter be liable to the decedent's estate, or the decedent's executor or administrator thereafter appointed.

(6) The employer may also pay the indebtedness upon presentation of an affidavit as provided in RCW 11.62.010. [2019 c 89 § 1; 2018 c 57 § 1; 2003 c 122 § 1; 1981 c 333 § 2; 1974 ex.s. c 117 § 42; 1967 c 210 § 1; 1939 c 139 § 2; RRS § 1464-2. FORMER PART OF SECTION: 1939 c 139 § 1; RRS § 1464-1 now codified as RCW 49.48.115.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.48.125 Repeat willful violators—Civil penalties.

(1) The department shall assess a civil penalty against any repeat willful violator in an amount of not less than one thousand dollars or an amount equal to ten percent of the total amount of unpaid wages, whichever is greater. The maximum civil penalty for a repeat willful violator under this section is twenty thousand dollars.

(2) The department may waive or reduce a civil penalty assessed under this section if the director determines that the employer has paid all wages and interest owed to the employee. [2010 c 42 § 6.]

49.48.150 Sales representatives—Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout RCW 49.48.160 through 49.48.190.

(1) "Commission" means compensation paid a sales representative by a principal in an amount based on a percentage of the dollar amount of certain orders for or sales of the principal's product. Commission includes bonus payments under an incentive compensation plan or other agreement between a principal and sales representative.

(2) "Principal" means a person, whether or not the person has a permanent or fixed place of business in this state, who:

(a) Manufactures, produces, imports, or distributes a product for sale to customers who purchase the product for resale;

(b) Uses a sales representative to solicit orders for the product; and

(c) Compensates the sales representative in whole or in part by commission.

(3) "Sales representative" means a person who solicits, on behalf of a principal, orders for the purchase at wholesale of the principal's product, but does not include a person who places orders for his or her own account for resale, or purchases for his or her own account for resale, or sells or takes orders for the direct sale of products to the ultimate consumer. [2020 c 84 § 1; 2010 c 8 § 12052; 1992 c 177 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.48.160 Sales representatives—Contract—Agreement.

(1) A contract between a principal and a sales representative under which the sales representative is to solicit wholesale orders within this state must be in writing and must set forth the method by which the sales representative's commission is to be computed and paid. The principal shall provide the sales representative with a copy of the contract. A provision in the contract establishing venue for an action arising under the contract in a state other than this state, or establishing conditions for payment of a commission contrary to the provisions of this section, is void.

(2) When no written contract has been entered into, any agreement between a sales representative and a principal is deemed to incorporate the provisions of RCW 49.48.150 through 49.48.190.

(3)(a) During the course of the contract, a sales representative shall be paid the earned commission and all other moneys earned or payable in accordance with the agreed terms of the contract, but no later than thirty days after receipt of payment by the principal for products or goods sold on behalf of the principal by the sales representative.

(b) Upon termination of a contract, whether or not the agreement is in writing, all earned commissions due to the sales representative shall be paid within thirty days after receipt of payment by the principal for products or goods sold on behalf of the principal by the sales representative, including earned commissions not due when the contract is terminated.

(c) Where a sales representative's efforts prior to termination of a contract results in a sale, regardless of when the sale occurs, the termination may not affect whether a commission is considered earned.

(4) Failure to pay an earned commission is a wage payment violation under RCW 49.52.050. [2020 c 84 § 2; 1992 c 177 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.48.170 Sales representatives—Payment. A principal shall pay wages and commissions at the usual place of payment unless the sales representative requests that the wages and commissions be sent through registered mail. If, in accordance with a request by the sales representative, the sales representative's wages and commissions are sent through the mail, the wages and commissions are deemed to

have been paid as of the date of their registered postmark. [1992 c 177 § 3.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.48.180 Sales representatives—Principal considered doing business in this state. A principal who is not a resident of this state and who enters into a contract subject to RCW 49.48.150 through 49.48.190 is considered to be doing business in this state for purposes of the exercise of personal jurisdiction over the principal. [1992 c 177 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.48.190 Sales representatives—Rights and remedies not exclusive—Waiver void. (1) RCW 49.48.150 through 49.48.190 supplement but do not supplant any other rights and remedies enjoyed by sales representatives.

(2) A provision of RCW 49.48.150 through 49.48.190 may not be waived, whether by express waiver or by attempt to make a contract or agreement subject to the laws of another state. A waiver of a provision of RCW 49.48.150 through 49.48.190 is void. [1992 c 177 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.48.200 Overpayment of wages—Government employees. (1) Debts due the state or a county or city for the overpayment of wages to their respective employees may be recovered by the employer by deductions from subsequent wage payments as provided in RCW 49.48.210, or by civil action. If the overpayment is recovered by deduction from the employee's subsequent wages, each deduction shall not exceed: (a) Five percent of the employee's disposable earnings in a pay period other than the final pay period; or (b) the amount still outstanding from the employee's disposable earnings in the final pay period. The deductions from wages shall continue until the overpayment is fully recouped.

(2) Nothing in this section or RCW 49.48.210 or 49.48.220 prevents: (a) An employee from making payments in excess of the amount specified in subsection (1)(a) of this section to an employer; or (b) an employer and employee from agreeing to a different overpayment amount than that specified in the notice in RCW 49.48.210(1) or to a method other than a deduction from wages for repayment of the overpayment amount. [2004 c 7 § 1; 2003 c 77 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.48.210 Overpayment of wages—Notice—Review—Appeal. (1) Except as provided in subsection (10) of this section, when an employer determines that an employee was overpaid wages, the employer shall provide written notice to the employee. The notice shall include the amount of the overpayment, the basis for the claim, a demand for payment within twenty calendar days of the date on which the employee received the notice, and the rights of the employee under this section.

(2) The notice may be served upon the employee in the manner prescribed for the service of a summons in a civil action, or be mailed by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the employee at his or her last known address.

(3) Within twenty calendar days after receiving the notice from the employer that an overpayment has occurred, the employee may request, in writing, that the employer

(2020 Ed.)

review its finding that an overpayment has occurred. The employee may choose to have the review conducted through written submission of information challenging the overpayment or through a face-to-face meeting with the employer. If the request is not made within the twenty-day period as provided in this subsection, the employee may not further challenge the overpayment and has no right to further agency review, an adjudicative proceeding, or judicial review.

(4) Upon receipt of an employee's written request for review of the overpayment, the employer shall review the employee's challenge to the overpayment. Upon completion of the review, the employer shall notify the employee in writing of the employer's decision regarding the employee's challenge. The notification must be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the employee at his or her last known address.

(5) If the employee is dissatisfied with the employer's decision regarding the employee's challenge to the overpayment, the employee may request an adjudicative proceeding governed by the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW or, in the case of a county or city employee, an adjudicative proceeding provided pursuant to ordinance or resolution of the county or city. The employee's application for an adjudicative proceeding must be in writing, state the basis for contesting the overpayment notice, and include a copy of the employer's notice of overpayment. The application must be served on and received by the employer within twenty-eight calendar days of the employee's receipt of the employer's decision following review of the employee's challenge. Notwithstanding RCW 34.05.413(3), agencies may not vary the requirements of this subsection (5) by rule or otherwise. The employee must serve the employer by certified mail, return receipt requested.

(6) If the employee does not request an adjudicative proceeding within the twenty-eight-day period, the amount of the overpayment provided in the notice shall be deemed final and the employer may proceed to recoup the overpayment as provided in this section and RCW 49.48.200.

(7) Where an adjudicative proceeding has been requested, the presiding or reviewing officer shall determine the amount, if any, of the overpayment received by the employee.

(8) If the employee fails to attend or participate in the adjudicative proceeding, upon a showing of valid service, the presiding or reviewing officer may enter an administrative order declaring the amount claimed in the notice sent to the employee after the employer's review of the employee's challenge to the overpayment to be assessed against the employee and subject to collection action by the employer as provided in RCW 49.48.200.

(9) Failure to make an application for a review by the employer as provided in subsections (3) and (4) of this section or an adjudicative proceeding within twenty-eight calendar days of the date of receiving notice of the employer's decision after review of the overpayment shall result in the establishment of a final debt against the employee in the amount asserted by the employer, which debt shall be collected as provided in RCW 49.48.200.

(10) When an employer determines that an employee covered by a collective bargaining agreement was overpaid wages, the employer shall provide written notice to the

employee. The notice shall include the amount of the overpayment, the basis for the claim, and the rights of the employee under the collective bargaining agreement. Any dispute relating to the occurrence or amount of the overpayment shall be resolved using the grievance procedures contained in the collective bargaining agreement.

(11) As used in this section or RCW 49.48.210 [49.48.200] and 49.48.220:

(a) "City" means city or town;

(b) "Employer" means the state of Washington or a county or city, and any of its agencies, institutions, boards, or commissions; and

(c) "Overpayment" means a payment of wages for a pay period that is greater than the amount earned for a pay period. [2004 c 7 § 2; 2003 c 77 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.48.220 Rules. The office of financial management shall adopt the rules necessary to implement chapter 77, Laws of 2003. [2003 c 77 § 3.]

49.48.900 Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521. For the purposes of this chapter, the terms spouse, marriage, marital, husband, wife, widow, widower, next of kin, and family shall be interpreted as applying equally to state registered domestic partnerships or individuals in state registered domestic partnerships as well as to marital relationships and married persons, and references to dissolution of marriage shall apply equally to state registered domestic partnerships that have been terminated, dissolved, or invalidated, to the extent that such interpretation does not conflict with federal law. Where necessary to implement chapter 521, Laws of 2009, gender-specific terms such as husband and wife used in any statute, rule, or other law shall be construed to be gender neutral, and applicable to individuals in state registered domestic partnerships. [2009 c 521 § 131.]

Chapter 49.52 RCW

WAGES—DEDUCTIONS—CONTRIBUTIONS—REBATES

Sections

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 49.52.010 | Employees' benefit deductions and employer contributions are trust funds—Enforcement. |
| 49.52.020 | Lien of party rendering service. |
| 49.52.030 | Deductions in extrahazardous employment—Medical aid fund deductions excluded. |
| 49.52.040 | Actions to recover for service—Lien—Priority. |
| 49.52.050 | Rebates of wages—False records—Penalty. |
| 49.52.060 | Authorized withholding. |
| 49.52.070 | Civil liability for double damages. |
| 49.52.080 | Presumption as to intent. |
| 49.52.090 | Rebates of wages on public works—Penalty. |

Chattel liens: Chapter 60.08 RCW.

Mechanics' and materialmen's liens: Chapter 60.04 RCW.

Mutual savings bank employees, pension, retirement, or health insurance benefits: RCW 32.04.082.

Public employees, payroll deductions: RCW 41.04.020, 41.04.030, 41.04.035, and 41.04.036.

49.52.010 Employees' benefit deductions and employer contributions are trust funds—Enforcement. All moneys collected by any employer from his or her or its

employees and all money to be paid by any employer as his or her contribution for furnishing, either directly, or through contract, or arrangement with a hospital association, corporation, firm, or individual, of medicine, medical or surgical treatment, nursing, hospital service, ambulance service, dental service, burial service, or any or all of the above enumerated services, or any other necessary service, contingent upon sickness, accident, or death, are hereby declared to be a trust fund for the purposes for which the same are collected. The trustees (or their administrator, representative, or agent under direction of the trustees) of such fund are authorized to take such action as is deemed necessary to ensure that the employer contributions are made including, but not limited to filing actions at law, and filing liens against moneys due to the employer from the performance of labor or furnishing of materials to which the employees contributed their services. Such trust fund is subject to the provisions of *chapter 48.52 RCW. [2010 c 8 § 12053; 1975 c 34 § 1; 1927 c 307 § 1; RRS § 7614-1.]

*Reviser's note: Chapter 48.52 RCW was repealed by 1979 ex.s. c 34 § 1.

49.52.020 Lien of party rendering service. In case any employer collecting moneys from his or her employees or making contributions to any type of benefit plan for any or all of the purposes specified in RCW 49.52.010, shall enter into a contract or arrangement with any hospital association, corporation, firm, or individual, to furnish any such service to its employees, the association, corporation, firm, or individual contracting to furnish such services, shall have a lien upon such trust fund prior to all other liens except taxes. The lien hereby created shall attach from the date of the arrangement or contract to furnish such services and may be foreclosed in the manner provided by law for the foreclosure of other liens on personal property. [2010 c 8 § 12054; 1975 c 34 § 2; 1927 c 307 § 2; RRS § 7614-2.]

49.52.030 Deductions in extrahazardous employment—Medical aid fund deductions excluded. All moneys realized by any employer from the employer's employees either by collection or by deduction from the wages or pay of employees intended or to be used for the furnishing to workers engaged in extrahazardous work, their families or dependents, of medical, surgical or hospital care and treatment, or for nursing, ambulance service, burial or any or all of the above enumerated services, or any service incidental to or furnished or rendered because of sickness, disease, accident or death, and all moneys owing by any employer therefor, shall be and remain a fund for the purposes for which such moneys are intended to be used, and shall not constitute or become any part of the assets of the employer making such collections or deductions: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That RCW 49.52.030 and 49.52.040 shall not apply to moneys collected or deducted as aforesaid for, or owing by employers to the state medical aid fund. Such moneys shall be paid over promptly to the physician or surgeon or hospital association or other parties to which such moneys are due and for the purposes for which such collections or deductions were made. [1989 c 12 § 16; 1929 c 136 § 1; RRS § 7713-1.]

49.52.040 Actions to recover for service—Lien—Priority. If any such employer shall default in any such payment to any physician, surgeon, hospital, hospital association or any other parties to whom any such payment is due, the sum so due may be collected by an action at law in the name of the physician, surgeon, hospital, hospital association or any other party to whom such payment is owing, or their assigns and against such defaulting employer, and in addition to such action, such claims shall have the same priority and lien rights as granted to the state for claims due the accident and medical aid funds by section 7682 of Remington's Compiled Statutes of Washington, 1922 [RCW 51.16.150 through 51.16.170], and acts amendatory thereto, which priority and lien rights shall be enforced in the same manner and under the same conditions as provided in said section 7682 [RCW 51.16.150 through 51.16.170]: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the said claims for physicians, surgeons, hospitals and hospital associations and others shall be secondary and inferior to any claims of the state and to any claims for labor. Such right of action shall be in addition to any other right of action or remedy. [1929 c 136 § 2; RRS § 7713-2.]

49.52.050 Rebates of wages—False records—Penalty. Any employer or officer, vice principal or agent of any employer, whether said employer be in private business or an elected public official, who

(1) Shall collect or receive from any employee a rebate of any part of wages theretofore paid by such employer to such employee; or

(2) Wilfully and with intent to deprive the employee of any part of his or her wages, shall pay any employee a lower wage than the wage such employer is obligated to pay such employee by any statute, ordinance, or contract; or

(3) Shall wilfully make or cause another to make any false entry in any employer's books or records purporting to show the payment of more wages to an employee than such employee received; or

(4) Being an employer or a person charged with the duty of keeping any employer's books or records shall wilfully fail or cause another to fail to show openly and clearly in due course in such employer's books and records any rebate of or deduction from any employee's wages; or

(5) Shall wilfully receive or accept from any employee any false receipt for wages;

Shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [2010 c 8 § 12055; 1941 c 72 § 1; 1939 c 195 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 7612-21.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.52.060 Authorized withholding. The provisions of RCW 49.52.050 shall not make it unlawful for an employer to withhold or divert any portion of an employee's wages when required or empowered so to do by state or federal law or when a deduction has been expressly authorized in writing in advance by the employee for a lawful purpose accruing to the benefit of such employee nor shall the provisions of RCW 49.52.050 make it unlawful for an employer to withhold deductions for medical, surgical, or hospital care or service, pursuant to any rule or regulation: PROVIDED, That the employer derives no financial benefit from such deduction and the same is openly, clearly and in due course recorded in the employer's books. [1939 c 195 § 2; RRS § 7612-22.]

(2020 Ed.)

Penalty for coercion as to purchase of goods, meals, etc.: RCW 49.48.020.
Public employment, payroll deductions: RCW 41.04.020, 41.04.030, 41.04.035, and 41.04.036.
Wages to be paid in lawful money or negotiable order, penalty: RCW 49.48.010.

49.52.070 Civil liability for double damages. Any employer and any officer, vice principal or agent of any employer who shall violate any of the provisions of RCW 49.52.050 (1) and (2) shall be liable in a civil action by the aggrieved employee or his or her assignee to judgment for twice the amount of the wages unlawfully rebated or withheld by way of exemplary damages, together with costs of suit and a reasonable sum for attorney's fees: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the benefits of this section shall not be available to any employee who has knowingly submitted to such violations. [2010 c 8 § 12056; 1939 c 195 § 3; RRS § 7612-23.]

49.52.080 Presumption as to intent. The violations by an employer or any officer, vice principal, or agent of any employer of any of the provisions of subdivisions (3), (4), and (5) of RCW 49.52.050 shall raise a presumption that any deduction from or underpayment of any employee's wages connected with such violation was wilful. [1939 c 195 § 4; RRS § 7612-24.]

49.52.090 Rebates of wages on public works—Penalty. Every person, whether as a representative of an awarding or public body or officer, or as a contractor or subcontractor doing public work, or agent or officer thereof, who takes or receives, or conspires with another to take or receive, for his or her own use or the use of any other person acting with him or her any part or portion of the wages paid to any laborer, worker, or mechanic, including a piece worker and working subcontractor, in connection with services rendered upon any public work within this state, whether such work is done directly for the state, or public body or officer thereof, or county, city and county, city, town, township, district or other political subdivision of the said state or for any contractor or subcontractor engaged in such public work for such an awarding or public body or officer, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [2010 c 8 § 12057; 1935 c 29 § 1; RRS § 10320-1.]

Prevailing wages must be paid on public works: RCW 39.12.020.

Chapter 49.56 RCW WAGES—PRIORITIES—PREFERENCES

Sections

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 49.56.010 | Priority of wages in insolvency. |
| 49.56.020 | Preference on death of employer. |
| 49.56.030 | Priority in executions, attachments, etc. |
| 49.56.040 | Labor claims paramount to claims by state agencies. |

Chattel liens: Chapter 60.08 RCW.

Mechanics' and materialmen's liens: Chapter 60.04 RCW.

49.56.010 Priority of wages in insolvency. In all assignments of property made by any person to trustees or assignees on account of the inability of the person at the time of the assignment to pay his or her debts, or in proceedings in insolvency, the wages of the miners, mechanics, salesper-

sons, servants, clerks, or laborers employed by such persons to the amount of one hundred dollars, each, and for services rendered within sixty days previously, are preferred claims, and must be paid by such trustees or assignees before any other creditor or creditors of the assignor. [2010 c 8 § 12058; Code 1881 § 1972; 1877 p 223 § 34; RRS § 1204.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.56.020 Preference on death of employer. In case of the death of any employer, the wages of each miner, mechanic, salesperson, clerk, servant, and laborer for services rendered within sixty days next preceding the death of the employer, not exceeding one hundred dollars, rank in priority next after the funeral expenses, expenses of the last sickness, the charges and expenses of administering upon the estate and the allowance to the widow and infant children, and must be paid before other claims against the estate of the deceased person. [2010 c 8 § 12059; Code 1881 § 1973; 1877 p 223 § 35; RRS § 1205.]

49.56.030 Priority in executions, attachments, etc. In cases of executions, attachments, and writs of similar nature issued against any person, except for claims for labor done, any miners, mechanics, salespersons, servants, clerks, and laborers who have claims against the defendant for labor done, may give notice of their claims and the amount thereof, sworn to by the person making the claim to the creditor and the officer executing either of such writs at any time before the actual sale of property levied on, and unless such claim is disputed by the debtor or a creditor, such officer must pay to such person out of the proceeds of the sale, the amount each is entitled to receive for services rendered within sixty days next preceding the levy of the writ, not exceeding one hundred dollars. If any or all the claims so presented and claiming preference under this chapter, are disputed by either the debtor or a creditor, the person presenting the same must commence an action within ten days from the recovery thereof, and must prosecute his or her action with due diligence, or be forever barred from any claim of priority of payment thereof; and the officer shall retain possession of so much of the proceeds of the sale as may be necessary to satisfy such claim, until the determination of such action; and in case judgment be had for the claim or any part thereof, carrying costs, the costs taxable therein shall likewise be a preferred claim with the same rank as the original claim. [2010 c 8 § 12060; Code 1881 § 1974; 1877 p 223 § 36; RRS § 1206.]

49.56.040 Labor claims paramount to claims by state agencies. In distraint or insolvency proceedings affecting the assets of an employer, claims for labor, salaries or wages not to exceed six hundred dollars to each claimant which have been earned within three months before the date of the distraint or commencement of the proceeding shall be paramount and superior to any claim preferred or presented by an agency of the state: PROVIDED, That this section shall not apply to any compensation payable to an employer or to an officer, director, or stockholder of a corporate employer. [1967 ex.s. c 86 § 1.]

[Title 49 RCW—page 78]

Chapter 49.58 RCW

WASHINGTON EQUAL PAY AND OPPORTUNITIES ACT

(Formerly: Wages—Advancement Opportunities)

Sections

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 49.58.005 | Findings—Intent. |
| 49.58.010 | Definitions. |
| 49.58.020 | Wage discrimination due to gender prohibited—Penalty—Civil recovery. |
| 49.58.030 | Finding—When career advancement limited by gender—Remedies—Complaint—Penalties. |
| 49.58.040 | Certain employer conduct prohibited—Employee not required to disclose compensation. |
| 49.58.050 | Employer retaliation prohibited. |
| 49.58.060 | Complaint by employee—Investigation by director—Resolving the violation—Penalties. |
| 49.58.070 | Employee may bring civil action—Damages and relief. |
| 49.58.080 | Violation of chapter—Adoption of discriminatory compensation decision or other practice. |
| 49.58.090 | Rules. |
| 49.58.100 | Employer seeking wage and salary history of applicants prohibited—Remedies. |
| 49.58.110 | Disclosure of wage or salary range by employer—When required—Remedies. |

49.58.005 Findings—Intent. (1) The legislature finds that despite existing equal pay laws, there continues to be a gap in wages and advancement opportunities among workers in Washington, especially women. Income disparities limit the ability of women to provide for their families, leading to higher rates of poverty among women and children. The legislature finds that in order to promote fairness among workers, employees must be compensated equitably. Further, policies that encourage retaliation or discipline towards workers who discuss or inquire about compensation prevent workers from moving forward.

(2) The legislature intends to update the existing Washington state equal pay act, not modified since 1943, to address income disparities, employer discrimination, and retaliation practices, and to reflect the equal status of all workers in Washington state.

(3) The legislature finds that:

(a) The long-held business practice of inquiring about salary history has contributed to persistent earning inequalities;

(b) Historically, women have been offered lower initial pay than men for the same jobs even where their levels of education and experience are the same or comparable; and

(c) Lower starting salaries translate into lower pay, less family income, and more children and families in poverty.

(4) The legislature therefore intends to follow multiple other states and take the additional step towards gender equality by prohibiting an employer from seeking the wage or salary history of an applicant for employment in certain circumstances. Further, the legislature intends to require an employer to provide wage and salary information to applicants and employees. [2019 c 345 § 1; 2018 c 116 § 1.]

Short title—2019 c 345: "This chapter may be known and cited as the Washington equal pay and opportunities act." [2019 c 345 § 5.]

49.58.010 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Compensation" means discretionary and nondiscretionary wages and benefits provided by an employer to an employee as a result of the employment relationship.

(2) "Department" means the department of labor and industries.

(3) "Director" means the director of the department of labor and industries, or the director's designated representative.

(4) "Employee" means an employee who is employed in the business of the employee's employer whether by way of manual labor or otherwise.

(5) "Employer" means any person, firm, corporation, partnership, business trust, legal representative, or other business entity which engages in any business, industry, profession, or activity in this state and employs one or more employees, and includes the state, any state institution, state agency, political subdivisions of the state, and any municipal corporation or quasi-municipal corporation. [2018 c 116 § 2.]

49.58.020 Wage discrimination due to gender prohibited—Penalty—Civil recovery. (1) Any employer in this state who discriminates in any way in providing compensation based on gender between similarly employed employees of the employer is guilty of a misdemeanor. If any employee receives less compensation because of discrimination on account of gender in violation of this section, that employee is entitled to the remedies in RCW 49.58.060 and 49.58.070. In such action, however, the employer shall be credited with any compensation which has been paid to the employee upon account.

(2) For purposes of this section, employees are similarly employed if the individuals work for the same employer, the performance of the job requires similar skill, effort, and responsibility, and the jobs are performed under similar working conditions. Job titles alone are not determinative of whether employees are similarly employed.

(3)(a) Discrimination within the meaning of this section does not include a differential in compensation based in good faith on a bona fide job-related factor or factors that:

- (i) Are consistent with business necessity;
 - (ii) Are not based on or derived from a gender-based differential; and
 - (iii) Account for the entire differential. More than one factor may account for the differential.
- (b) Such bona fide factors include, but are not limited to:
- (i) Education, training, or experience;
 - (ii) A seniority system;
 - (iii) A merit system;
 - (iv) A system that measures earnings by quantity or quality of production; or
 - (v) A bona fide regional difference in compensation levels.

(c) A differential in compensation based in good faith on a local government ordinance providing for a minimum wage different from state law does not constitute discrimination under this section.

(d) An individual's previous wage or salary history is not a defense under this section.

(e) The employer carries the burden of proof on these defenses. [2018 c 116 § 3; 1943 c 254 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 7636-1. Formerly RCW 49.12.175, 49.12.210.]

(2020 Ed.)

49.58.030 Finding—When career advancement limited by gender—Remedies—Complaint—Penalties. (1) The legislature finds that equality of opportunity for advancement is key to reducing income disparities based on gender. The legislature further finds that using gender as a factor in advancement contributes to pay inequity.

(2) An employer may not, on the basis of gender, limit or deprive an employee of career advancement opportunities that would otherwise be available.

(3) A differential in career advancement based on a bona fide job-related factor or factors that meet the criteria in RCW 49.58.020(3)(a) (i) through (iii) does not constitute discrimination within the meaning of this section. Such bona fide factors include, but are not limited to, the factors specified in RCW 49.58.020(3)(b) (i) through (iv).

(4)(a) If it is determined that an employer committed a pattern of violations of this section as to an employee or committed a violation of this section through application of a formal or informal employer policy or practice, the employee is entitled to the remedies in this section and in RCW 49.58.070.

(b) Upon complaint by an employee, the director must investigate to determine if there has been compliance with this section and the rules adopted to implement this section. The director, upon complaint, may also initiate an investigation on behalf of one or more employees for a violation of this section and the rules adopted to implement this section. The director may require the testimony of witnesses and production of documents as part of an investigation.

(c) If the director determines that a violation occurred, the director shall attempt to resolve the violation by conference and conciliation.

(d) If no agreement is reached to resolve the violation and the director determines that the employer committed a pattern of violations of this section as to an employee or committed a violation of this section through application of a formal or informal employer policy or practice, the director may issue a citation and notice of assessment and order:

- (i) The employer to pay to the employee actual damages, statutory damages equal to the actual damages or five thousand dollars, whichever is greater, and interest of one percent per month on all compensation owed;
- (ii) The employer to pay to the department the costs of investigation and enforcement; and
- (iii) Any other appropriate relief.

(e) In addition to the citation and notice of assessment, if the director determines that the employer committed a pattern of violations of this section as to an employee or committed a violation of this section through application of a formal or informal employer policy or practice, the director may order payment to the department of a civil penalty. The violation as to each affected employee constitutes a separate violation.

(i) For a first violation, the civil penalty may not exceed five hundred dollars.

(ii) For a repeat violation, the civil penalty may not exceed one thousand dollars or ten percent of the damages, whichever is greater.

(f) RCW 49.58.060 (3), (4), and (5) applies to this section. [2018 c 116 § 4.]

49.58.040 Certain employer conduct prohibited—Employee not required to disclose compensation. (1) An employer may not:

(a) Require nondisclosure by an employee of his or her wages as a condition of employment; or

(b) Require an employee to sign a waiver or other document that prevents the employee from disclosing the amount of the employee's wages.

(2) An employer may not discharge or in any other manner retaliate against an employee for:

(a) Inquiring about, disclosing, comparing, or otherwise discussing the employee's wages or the wages of any other employee;

(b) Asking the employer to provide a reason for the employee's wages or lack of opportunity for advancement; or

(c) Aiding or encouraging an employee to exercise his or her rights under this section.

(3) An employer may prohibit an employee who has access to compensation information of other employees or applicants as part of such employee's essential job functions from disclosing the wages of the other employees or applicants to individuals who do not otherwise have access to such information, unless the disclosure is in response to a complaint or charge, in furtherance of an investigation, or consistent with the employer's legal duty to provide the information and the disclosure is part of the employee's essential job functions. An employee described in this subsection otherwise has the protections of this section, including to disclose the employee's wages without retaliation.

(4) This section does not require an employee to disclose the employee's compensation.

(5) This section does not permit an employee to violate the requirements in chapter 49.17 RCW and rules adopted under that chapter. [2018 c 116 § 5.]

49.58.050 Employer retaliation prohibited. An employer may not retaliate, discharge, or otherwise discriminate against an employee because the employee has filed any complaint, or instituted or caused to be instituted any proceeding under this chapter, or has testified or is about to testify in any such proceeding, or because of the exercise by such employee on behalf of himself or herself or others of any right afforded by this chapter. [2018 c 116 § 6.]

49.58.060 Complaint by employee—Investigation by director—Resolving the violation—Penalties. (1) Upon complaint by an employee, the director must investigate to determine if there has been compliance with RCW 49.58.020, 49.58.040, and 49.58.050, and the rules adopted under this chapter. The director, upon complaint, may also initiate an investigation on behalf of one or more employees for a violation of RCW 49.58.020, 49.58.040, and 49.58.050, and the rules adopted under this chapter. The director may require the testimony of witnesses and production of documents as part of an investigation.

(2) If the director determines that a violation occurred, the director shall attempt to resolve the violation by conference and conciliation.

(a) If no agreement is reached to resolve the violation, the director may issue a citation and notice of assessment and order the employer to pay to the complainant actual damages;

statutory damages equal to the actual damages or five thousand dollars, whichever is greater; interest of one percent per month on all compensation owed; payment to the department of the costs of investigation and enforcement; and any other appropriate relief.

(b) In addition to the citation and notice of assessment, the director may order payment to the department of a civil penalty. For purposes of a civil penalty for violation of RCW 49.58.020 and 49.58.050, the violation as to each affected employee constitutes a separate violation.

(i) For a first violation, the civil penalty may not exceed five hundred dollars.

(ii) For a repeat violation, the civil penalty may not exceed one thousand dollars or ten percent of the damages, whichever is greater.

(3) An appeal from the director's determination may be taken in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW. An employee who prevails is entitled to costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

(4) The department must deposit civil penalties paid under this section in the supplemental pension fund established under RCW 51.44.033.

(5) Any wages and interest owed must be calculated from four years from the last violation before the complaint. [2018 c 116 § 7.]

49.58.070 Employee may bring civil action—Damages and relief. (1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, an employee may bring a civil action against an employer for violation of RCW 49.58.020 and 49.58.030 through 49.58.050 for actual damages; statutory damages equal to the actual damages or five thousand dollars, whichever is greater; interest of one percent per month on all compensation owed; and costs and reasonable attorneys' fees. The court may also order reinstatement and injunctive relief. The employee must bring a civil action within three years of the date of the alleged violation of this chapter regardless of whether the employee pursued an administrative complaint. Filing a civil action under this chapter shall terminate the director's processing of the complaint under RCW 49.58.030 or 49.58.060. Recovery of any wages and interest owed must be calculated from four years from the last violation prior to the date of filing the civil action.

(2) An employee alleging a violation of RCW 49.58.030 is entitled to relief only if the court determines that the employer committed a pattern of violations as to the employee or committed a violation through application of a formal or informal employer policy or practice. [2018 c 116 § 8.]

49.58.080 Violation of chapter—Adoption of discriminatory compensation decision or other practice. A violation of this chapter occurs when a discriminatory compensation decision or other practice is adopted, when an individual becomes subject to a discriminatory compensation decision or other practice, or when an individual is affected by application of a discriminatory compensation decision or other practice, including each time wages, benefits, or other compensation is paid, resulting in whole or in part from such a decision or other practice. [2018 c 116 § 9.]

49.58.090 Rules. The department may adopt rules to implement RCW 49.58.005 and 49.58.020 through 49.58.060. [2018 c 116 § 11.]

49.58.100 Employer seeking wage and salary history of applicants prohibited—Remedies. (1) An employer may not:

(a) Seek the wage or salary history of an applicant for employment from the applicant or a current or former employer; or

(b) Require that an applicant's prior wage or salary history meet certain criteria, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) An employer may confirm an applicant's wage or salary history:

(a) If the applicant has voluntarily disclosed the applicant's wage or salary history; or

(b) After the employer has negotiated and made an offer of employment with compensation to the applicant.

(3) An individual is entitled to the remedies in RCW 49.58.060 and 49.58.070 for violations of this section. Recovery of any wages and interest must be calculated from the first date wages were owed to the employee. [2019 c 345 § 2.]

Short title—2019 c 345: See note following RCW 49.58.005.

49.58.110 Disclosure of wage or salary range by employer—When required—Remedies. (1) Upon request of an applicant for employment after the employer has initially offered the applicant the position, the employer must provide the minimum wage or salary for the position for which the applicant is applying.

(2) Upon request of an employee offered an internal transfer to a new position or promotion, the employer must provide the wage scale or salary range for the employee's new position.

(3) If no wage scale or salary range exists, the employer must provide the minimum wage or salary expectation set by the employer prior to posting the position, making a position transfer, or making the promotion.

(4) This section only applies to employers with fifteen or more employees.

(5) An individual is entitled to the remedies in RCW 49.58.060 and 49.58.070 for violations of this section. Recovery of any wages and interest must be calculated from the first date wages were owed to the employee. [2019 c 345 § 3.]

Short title—2019 c 345: See note following RCW 49.58.005.

Chapter 49.60 RCW

DISCRIMINATION—HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Sections

- 49.60.010 Purpose of chapter.
- 49.60.020 Construction of chapter—Election of other remedies.
- 49.60.030 Freedom from discrimination—Declaration of civil rights.
- 49.60.040 Definitions.
- 49.60.050 Commission created.
- 49.60.051 Board name changed to Washington State Human Rights Commission.
- 49.60.060 Membership of commission.

(2020 Ed.)

- 49.60.070 Compensation and reimbursement for travel expenses of commission members.
- 49.60.080 Official seal.
- 49.60.090 Offices of commission.
- 49.60.100 Reports of commission.
- 49.60.110 Commission to formulate policies.
- 49.60.120 Certain powers and duties of commission.
- 49.60.130 May create advisory agencies and conciliation councils.
- 49.60.140 Commission may hold hearings and subpoena witnesses.
- 49.60.150 Witnesses compelled to testify.
- 49.60.160 Refusals may be punished as contempt of court.
- 49.60.170 Witness fees—Deposition fees.
- 49.60.172 Unfair practices with respect to HIV or hepatitis C infection.
- 49.60.174 Evaluation of claim of discrimination—Actual or perceived HIV or hepatitis C infection.
- 49.60.175 Unfair practices of financial institutions.
- 49.60.176 Unfair practices with respect to credit transactions.
- 49.60.178 Unfair practices with respect to insurance transactions.
- 49.60.180 Unfair practices of employers.
- 49.60.190 Unfair practices of labor unions.
- 49.60.200 Unfair practices of employment agencies.
- 49.60.205 Age discrimination—Limitation.
- 49.60.208 Unfair practice—Religious affiliation disclosure.
- 49.60.210 Unfair practices—Discrimination against person opposing unfair practice—Retaliation against whistleblower.
- 49.60.214 Misrepresentation of an animal as a service animal—Civil infraction—Investigation and enforcement—Miniature horse.
- 49.60.215 Unfair practices of places of public resort, accommodation, assemblage, amusement—Trained dog guides and service animals.
- 49.60.220 Unfair practice to aid violation.
- 49.60.222 Unfair practices with respect to real estate transactions, facilities, or services.
- 49.60.223 Unfair practice to induce sale or rental of real property by representations regarding entry into neighborhood of persons of particular race, disability, etc.
- 49.60.2235 Unfair practice to coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere regarding secured real estate transaction rights.
- 49.60.224 Real property contract provisions restricting conveyance, encumbrance, occupancy, or use to persons of particular race, disability, etc., void—Unfair practice.
- 49.60.225 Relief for unfair practice in real estate transaction—Damages—Penalty.
- 49.60.226 Cooperative agreements between units of government for processing complaints.
- 49.60.227 Declaratory judgment action to strike discriminatory provision of real property contract—Restrictive covenant modification document as alternative.
- 49.60.230 Complaint may be filed with commission.
- 49.60.240 Complaint investigated—Procedure—Conference, conciliation—Agreement, findings—Rules.
- 49.60.243 Complaint investigated—Action taken against whistleblower—Written findings of fact—Required notice.
- 49.60.250 Hearing of complaint by administrative law judge—Limitation of relief—Penalties—Order—Arbitration.
- 49.60.260 Enforcement of orders of administrative law judge—Appellate review of court order.
- 49.60.270 Appeal from orders of administrative law judge.
- 49.60.280 Court shall expeditiously hear and determine.
- 49.60.310 Misdemeanor to interfere with or resist commission.
- 49.60.320 Governor may act on orders against state or political subdivisions.
- 49.60.330 First-class cities of over one hundred twenty-five thousand population—Administrative remedies authorized—Superior court jurisdiction.
- 49.60.340 Election for civil action in lieu of hearing—Relief.
- 49.60.350 Temporary or preliminary relief—Superior court jurisdiction—Petition of commission.
- 49.60.360 Refueling services for disabled drivers—Violation—Investigation—Intentional display of plate or placard invalid or not legally issued prohibited—Fine—Notice to disabled persons.
- 49.60.370 Liability for killing or injuring dog guide or service animal—Penalty in addition to other remedies or penalties—Recovery of attorneys' fees and costs—No duty to investigate.
- 49.60.380 License waiver for dog guide and service animals.
- 49.60.390 Rule-making authority—Deadline—1997 c 271.
- 49.60.400 Discrimination, preferential treatment prohibited.
- 49.60.401 Short title—1999 c 3.
- 49.60.405 Distinction or differential treatment—When authorized.
- 49.60.500 Community athletics programs—Sex discrimination prohibited—Definitions.

- 49.60.505 Community athletics programs—Nondiscrimination policy required.
- 49.60.510 Privileged health information—Noneconomic damages—Waivers.
- 49.60.515 Sexual harassment and assault policy—Adoption of by hotel, motel, retail, or security guard entity, or property services contractors—Requirements.

Application forms—Licenses—Mention of race or religion prohibited—Penalty: RCW 43.01.100.

Denial of civil rights: RCW 9.91.010.

Dog guide or service animal, interfering with: RCW 9.91.170.

Gender equality in higher education: Chapter 28B.110 RCW.

Individuals with disabilities, discrimination in public employment prohibited: RCW 70.84.080.

Interscholar athletic and other extracurricular activities for students, discrimination prohibited: RCW 28A.600.200.

Malicious harassment because of a person's race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin—Criminal penalty—Civil cause of action: RCW 9A.36.080.

Militia, organized, discrimination prohibited: RCW 38.40.110.

Sexual equality: State Constitution Art. 31 §§ 1, 2 (Amendment 61).

Sexual equality mandated for public schools: Chapter 28A.640 RCW.

Unfit buildings, discrimination prohibited: RCW 35.80.040.

49.60.010 Purpose of chapter. This chapter shall be known as the "law against discrimination." It is an exercise of the police power of the state for the protection of the public welfare, health, and peace of the people of this state, and in fulfillment of the provisions of the Constitution of this state concerning civil rights. The legislature hereby finds and declares that practices of discrimination against any of its inhabitants because of race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, families with children, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, age, honorably discharged veteran or military status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability are a matter of state concern, that such discrimination threatens not only the rights and proper privileges of its inhabitants but menaces the institutions and foundation of a free democratic state. A state agency is herein created with powers with respect to elimination and prevention of discrimination in employment, in credit and insurance transactions, in places of public resort, accommodation, or amusement, and in real property transactions because of race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, families with children, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, age, honorably discharged veteran or military status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability; and the commission established hereunder is hereby given general jurisdiction and power for such purposes. [2020 c 52 § 1; 2007 c 187 § 1; 2006 c 4 § 1; 1997 c 271 § 1; 1995 c 259 § 1; 1993 c 510 § 1; 1985 c 185 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 214 § 1; 1973 c 141 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 167 § 1; 1957 c 37 § 1; 1949 c 183 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-20.]

Community renewal law—Discrimination prohibited: RCW 35.81.170.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.020 Construction of chapter—Election of other remedies. The provisions of this chapter shall be construed liberally for the accomplishment of the purposes thereof. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be deemed to repeal

any of the provisions of any other law of this state relating to discrimination because of race, color, creed, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, age, honorably discharged veteran or military status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability, other than a law which purports to require or permit doing any act which is an unfair practice under this chapter. However, to the extent that distinction or differential treatment on the basis of citizenship or immigration status is authorized by federal or state law, regulation, or government contract, it is not an unfair practice. Nor shall anything herein contained be construed to deny the right to any person to institute any action or pursue any civil or criminal remedy based upon an alleged violation of his or her civil rights. This chapter shall not be construed to endorse any specific belief, practice, behavior, or orientation. Inclusion of sexual orientation in this chapter shall not be construed to modify or supersede state law relating to marriage. [2020 c 52 § 2; 2007 c 187 § 2; 2006 c 4 § 2; 1993 c 510 § 2; 1973 1st ex.s. c 214 § 2; 1973 c 141 § 2; 1957 c 37 § 2; 1949 c 183 § 12; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-30.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.030 Freedom from discrimination—Declaration of civil rights. (1) The right to be free from discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, sex, honorably discharged veteran or military status, sexual orientation, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability is recognized as and declared to be a civil right. This right shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) The right to obtain and hold employment without discrimination;

(b) The right to the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges of any place of public resort, accommodation, assemblage, or amusement;

(c) The right to engage in real estate transactions without discrimination, including discrimination against families with children;

(d) The right to engage in credit transactions without discrimination;

(e) The right to engage in insurance transactions or transactions with health maintenance organizations without discrimination: PROVIDED, That a practice which is not unlawful under RCW 48.30.300, 48.44.220, or 48.46.370 does not constitute an unfair practice for the purposes of this subparagraph;

(f) The right to engage in commerce free from any discriminatory boycotts or blacklists. Discriminatory boycotts or blacklists for purposes of this section shall be defined as the formation or execution of any express or implied agreement, understanding, policy or contractual arrangement for economic benefit between any persons which is not specifically authorized by the laws of the United States and which is required or imposed, either directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, by a foreign government or foreign person in order to restrict, condition, prohibit, or interfere with or in order to exclude any person or persons from any business relationship on the basis of race, color, creed, religion, sex, honorably discharged veteran or military status, sexual orientation, the

presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability, or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability, or national origin, citizenship or immigration status, or lawful business relationship: PROVIDED HOWEVER, That nothing herein contained shall prohibit the use of boycotts as authorized by law pertaining to labor disputes and unfair labor practices; and

(g) The right of a mother to breastfeed her child in any place of public resort, accommodation, assemblage, or amusement.

(2) Any person deeming himself or herself injured by any act in violation of this chapter shall have a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin further violations, or to recover the actual damages sustained by the person, or both, together with the cost of suit including reasonable attorneys' fees or any other appropriate remedy authorized by this chapter or the United States Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended, or the Federal Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 3601 et seq.).

(3) Except for any unfair practice committed by an employer against an employee or a prospective employee, or any unfair practice in a real estate transaction which is the basis for relief specified in the amendments to RCW 49.60.225 contained in chapter 69, Laws of 1993, any unfair practice prohibited by this chapter which is committed in the course of trade or commerce as defined in the Consumer Protection Act, chapter 19.86 RCW, is, for the purpose of applying that chapter, a matter affecting the public interest, is not reasonable in relation to the development and preservation of business, and is an unfair or deceptive act in trade or commerce. [2020 c 52 § 4; 2009 c 164 § 1; 2007 c 187 § 3; 2006 c 4 § 3; 1997 c 271 § 2; 1995 c 135 § 3. Prior: 1993 c 510 § 3; 1993 c 69 § 1; 1984 c 32 § 2; 1979 c 127 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 192 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 32 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 214 § 3; 1973 c 141 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 167 § 2; 1957 c 37 § 3; 1949 c 183 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-21.]

Intent—1995 c 135: See note following RCW 29A.08.760.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.040 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Aggrieved person" means any person who: (a) Claims to have been injured by an unfair practice in a real estate transaction; or (b) believes that he or she will be injured by an unfair practice in a real estate transaction that is about to occur.

(2) "Any place of public resort, accommodation, assemblage, or amusement" includes, but is not limited to, any place, licensed or unlicensed, kept for gain, hire, or reward, or where charges are made for admission, service, occupancy, or use of any property or facilities, whether conducted for the entertainment, housing, or lodging of transient guests, or for the benefit, use, or accommodation of those seeking health, recreation, or rest, or for the burial or other disposition of human remains, or for the sale of goods, merchandise, services, or personal property, or for the rendering of personal services, or for public conveyance or transportation on land, water, or in the air, including the stations and terminals thereof and the garaging of vehicles, or where food or beverages of any kind are sold for consumption on the premises, or

(2020 Ed.)

where public amusement, entertainment, sports, or recreation of any kind is offered with or without charge, or where medical service or care is made available, or where the public gathers, congregates, or assembles for amusement, recreation, or public purposes, or public halls, public elevators, and public washrooms of buildings and structures occupied by two or more tenants, or by the owner and one or more tenants, or any public library or educational institution, or schools of special instruction, or nursery schools, or day care centers or children's camps: PROVIDED, That nothing contained in this definition shall be construed to include or apply to any institute, bona fide club, or place of accommodation, which is by its nature distinctly private, including fraternal organizations, though where public use is permitted that use shall be covered by this chapter; nor shall anything contained in this definition apply to any educational facility, columbarium, crematory, mausoleum, or cemetery operated or maintained by a bona fide religious or sectarian institution.

(3) "Commission" means the Washington state human rights commission.

(4) "Complainant" means the person who files a complaint in a real estate transaction.

(5) "Covered multifamily dwelling" means: (a) Buildings consisting of four or more dwelling units if such buildings have one or more elevators; and (b) ground floor dwelling units in other buildings consisting of four or more dwelling units.

(6) "Credit transaction" includes any open or closed end credit transaction, whether in the nature of a loan, retail installment transaction, credit card issue or charge, or otherwise, and whether for personal or for business purposes, in which a service, finance, or interest charge is imposed, or which provides for repayment in scheduled payments, when such credit is extended in the regular course of any trade or commerce, including but not limited to transactions by banks, savings and loan associations or other financial lending institutions of whatever nature, stock brokers, or by a merchant or mercantile establishment which as part of its ordinary business permits or provides that payment for purchases of property or service therefrom may be deferred.

(7)(a) "Disability" means the presence of a sensory, mental, or physical impairment that:

- (i) Is medically cognizable or diagnosable; or
- (ii) Exists as a record or history; or
- (iii) Is perceived to exist whether or not it exists in fact.

(b) A disability exists whether it is temporary or permanent, common or uncommon, mitigated or unmitigated, or whether or not it limits the ability to work generally or work at a particular job or whether or not it limits any other activity within the scope of this chapter.

(c) For purposes of this definition, "impairment" includes, but is not limited to:

(i) Any physiological disorder, or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: Neurological, musculoskeletal, special sense organs, respiratory, including speech organs, cardiovascular, reproductive, digestive, genitor-urinary [genitourinary], hemic and lymphatic, skin, and endocrine; or

(ii) Any mental, developmental, traumatic, or psychological disorder, including but not limited to cognitive limita-

tion, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities.

(d) Only for the purposes of qualifying for reasonable accommodation in employment, an impairment must be known or shown through an interactive process to exist in fact and:

(i) The impairment must have a substantially limiting effect upon the individual's ability to perform his or her job, the individual's ability to apply or be considered for a job, or the individual's access to equal benefits, privileges, or terms or conditions of employment; or

(ii) The employee must have put the employer on notice of the existence of an impairment, and medical documentation must establish a reasonable likelihood that engaging in job functions without an accommodation would aggravate the impairment to the extent that it would create a substantially limiting effect.

(e) For purposes of (d) of this subsection, a limitation is not substantial if it has only a trivial effect.

(8) "Dog guide" means a dog that is trained for the purpose of guiding blind persons or a dog that is trained for the purpose of assisting hearing impaired persons.

(9) "Dwelling" means any building, structure, or portion thereof that is occupied as, or designed or intended for occupancy as, a residence by one or more families, and any vacant land that is offered for sale or lease for the construction or location thereon of any such building, structure, or portion thereof.

(10) "Employee" does not include any individual employed by his or her parents, spouse, or child, or in the domestic service of any person.

(11) "Employer" includes any person acting in the interest of an employer, directly or indirectly, who employs eight or more persons, and does not include any religious or sectarian organization not organized for private profit.

(12) "Employment agency" includes any person undertaking with or without compensation to recruit, procure, refer, or place employees for an employer.

(13) "Families with children status" means one or more individuals who have not attained the age of eighteen years being domiciled with a parent or another person having legal custody of such individual or individuals, or with the designee of such parent or other person having such legal custody, with the written permission of such parent or other person. Families with children status also applies to any person who is pregnant or is in the process of securing legal custody of any individual who has not attained the age of eighteen years.

(14) "Full enjoyment of" includes the right to purchase any service, commodity, or article of personal property offered or sold on, or by, any establishment to the public, and the admission of any person to accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges of any place of public resort, accommodation, assemblage, or amusement, without acts directly or indirectly causing persons of any particular race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, or with any sensory, mental, or physical disability, or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability, to be treated as not welcome, accepted, desired, or solicited.

(15) "Honorably discharged veteran or military status" means a person who is:

(a) A veteran, as defined in RCW 41.04.007; or

(b) An active or reserve member in any branch of the armed forces of the United States, including the national guard, coast guard, and armed forces reserves.

(16) "Labor organization" includes any organization which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances or terms or conditions of employment, or for other mutual aid or protection in connection with employment.

(17) "Marital status" means the legal status of being married, single, separated, divorced, or widowed.

(18) "National origin" includes "ancestry."

(19) "Person" includes one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, organizations, corporations, cooperatives, legal representatives, trustees and receivers, or any group of persons; it includes any owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, agent, or employee, whether one or more natural persons; and further includes any political or civil subdivisions of the state and any agency or instrumentality of the state or of any political or civil subdivision thereof.

(20) "Premises" means the interior or exterior spaces, parts, components, or elements of a building, including individual dwelling units and the public and common use areas of a building.

(21) "Race" is inclusive of traits historically associated or perceived to be associated with race including, but not limited to, hair texture and protective hairstyles. For purposes of this subsection, "protective hairstyles" includes, but is not limited to, such hairstyles as afros, braids, locks, and twists.

(22) "Real estate transaction" includes the sale, appraisal, brokering, exchange, purchase, rental, or lease of real property, transacting or applying for a real estate loan, or the provision of brokerage services.

(23) "Real property" includes buildings, structures, dwellings, real estate, lands, tenements, leaseholds, interests in real estate cooperatives, condominiums, and hereditaments, corporeal and incorporeal, or any interest therein.

(24) "Respondent" means any person accused in a complaint or amended complaint of an unfair practice in a real estate transaction.

(25) "Service animal" means any dog or miniature horse, as discussed in RCW 49.60.214, that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. The work or tasks performed by the service animal must be directly related to the individual's disability. Examples of work or tasks include, but are not limited to, assisting individuals who are blind or have low vision with navigation and other tasks, alerting individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing to the presence of people or sounds, providing nonviolent protection or rescue work, pulling a wheelchair, assisting an individual during a seizure, alerting individuals to the presence of allergens, retrieving items such as medicine or the telephone, providing physical support and assistance with balance and stability to individuals with mobility disabilities, and helping persons with psychiatric and neurological disabilities by preventing or interrupting impulsive or destructive behaviors. The crime deterrent effects of an animal's presence and the provision of emotional support, well-being, comfort, or companionship do not constitute work or tasks. This subsection does not apply

to RCW 49.60.222 through 49.60.227 with respect to housing accommodations or real estate transactions.

(26) "Sex" means gender.

(27) "Sexual orientation" means heterosexuality, homosexuality, bisexuality, and gender expression or identity. As used in this definition, "gender expression or identity" means having or being perceived as having a gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior, or expression, whether or not that gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior, or expression is different from that traditionally associated with the sex assigned to that person at birth. [2020 c 85 § 1; 2018 c 176 § 2. Prior: 2009 c 187 § 3; prior: 2007 c 317 § 2; 2007 c 187 § 4; 2006 c 4 § 4; 1997 c 271 § 3; 1995 c 259 § 2; prior: 1993 c 510 § 4; 1993 c 69 § 3; prior: 1985 c 203 § 2; 1985 c 185 § 2; 1979 c 127 § 3; 1973 c 141 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 167 § 3; 1961 c 103 § 1; 1957 c 37 § 4; 1949 c 183 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-22.]

Reviser's note: The definitions in this section have been alphabetized pursuant to RCW 1.08.015(2)(k).

Declaration—Finding—Purpose—Effective date—2018 c 176: See notes following RCW 49.60.215.

Finding—2007 c 317: "The legislature finds that the supreme court, in its opinion in *McClarty v. Totem Electric*, 157 Wn.2d 214, 137 P.3d 844 (2006), failed to recognize that the law against discrimination affords to state residents protections that are wholly independent of those afforded by the federal Americans with disabilities act of 1990, and that the law against discrimination has provided such protections for many years prior to passage of the federal act." [2007 c 317 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.050 Commission created. There is created the "Washington state human rights commission," which shall be composed of five members to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, one of whom shall be designated as chairperson by the governor. [1985 c 185 § 3; 1981 c 338 § 9; 1957 c 37 § 5; 1955 c 270 § 2. Prior: 1949 c 183 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-23, part.]

49.60.051 Board name changed to Washington State Human Rights Commission. From and after August 9, 1971 the "Washington State Board Against Discrimination" shall be known and designated as the "Washington State Human Rights Commission". [1971 ex.s. c 52 § 2.]

49.60.060 Membership of commission. One of the original members of the commission shall be appointed for a term of one year, one for a term of two years, one for a term of three years, one for a term of four years, one for a term of five years, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of five years each, except that any individual chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member whom the individual succeeds.

A member shall be eligible for reappointment.

A vacancy in the commission shall be filled within thirty days, the remaining members to exercise all powers of the commission.

Any member of the commission may be removed by the governor for inefficiency, neglect of duty, misconduct or malfeasance in office, after being given a written statement of the charges and an opportunity to be heard thereon. [1985 c 185 § 4; 1955 c 270 § 3. Prior: 1949 c 183 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-23, part.]

(2020 Ed.)

49.60.070 Compensation and reimbursement for travel expenses of commission members. Each member of the commission shall be compensated in accordance with RCW 43.03.250 and, while in session or on official business, shall receive reimbursement for travel expenses incurred during such time in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060. [1985 c 185 § 5; 1984 c 287 § 98; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 34 § 145; 1955 c 270 § 4. Prior: 1949 c 183 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-23, part.]

Legislative findings—Severability—Effective date—1984 c 287: See notes following RCW 43.03.220.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.080 Official seal. The commission shall adopt an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed. [1985 c 185 § 6; 1955 c 270 § 5. Prior: (i) 1949 c 183 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-23, part. (ii) 1949 c 183 § 6, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-25, part.]

49.60.090 Offices of commission. The principal office of the commission shall be in the city of Olympia, but it may meet and exercise any or all of its powers at any other place in the state, and may establish such district offices as it deems necessary. [1985 c 185 § 7; 1957 c 37 § 6; 1955 c 270 § 6. Prior: (i) 1949 c 183 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-23, part. (ii) 1949 c 183 § 6, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-25, part.]

49.60.100 Reports of commission. Subject to RCW 40.07.040, the commission, each biennium, shall report to the governor, describing the investigations, proceedings, and hearings it has conducted and their outcome, the decisions it has rendered, the recommendations it has issued, and the other work performed by it, and shall make such recommendations for further legislation as may appear desirable. The commission may present its reports to the legislature; the commission's reports shall be made available upon request. [1987 c 505 § 55; 1985 c 185 § 8; 1977 c 75 § 74; 1955 c 270 § 7. Prior: 1949 c 183 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-23, part.]

49.60.110 Commission to formulate policies. The commission shall formulate policies to effectuate the purposes of this chapter and may make recommendations to agencies and officers of the state or local subdivisions of government in aid of such policies and purposes. [1985 c 185 § 9; 1949 c 183 § 5; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-24.]

49.60.120 Certain powers and duties of commission. The commission shall have the functions, powers, and duties:

- (1) To appoint an executive director and chief examiner, and such investigators, examiners, clerks, and other employees and agents as it may deem necessary, fix their compensation within the limitations provided by law, and prescribe their duties.

- (2) To obtain upon request and utilize the services of all governmental departments and agencies.

- (3) To adopt, amend, and rescind suitable rules to carry out the provisions of this chapter, and the policies and practices of the commission in connection therewith.

(4) To receive, impartially investigate, and pass upon complaints alleging unfair practices as defined in this chapter.

(5) To issue such publications and results of investigations and research as in its judgment will tend to promote good will and minimize or eliminate discrimination because of sex, sexual orientation, race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, marital status, age, honorably discharged veteran or military status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability, or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability.

(6) To make such technical studies as are appropriate to effectuate the purposes and policies of this chapter and to publish and distribute the reports of such studies.

(7) To cooperate and act jointly or by division of labor with the United States or other states, with other Washington state agencies, commissions, and other government entities, and with political subdivisions of the state of Washington and their respective human rights agencies to carry out the purposes of this chapter. However, the powers which may be exercised by the commission under this subsection permit investigations and complaint dispositions only if the investigations are designed to reveal, or the complaint deals only with, allegations which, if proven, would constitute unfair practices under this chapter. The commission may perform such services for these agencies and be reimbursed therefor.

(8) To foster good relations between minority and majority population groups of the state through seminars, conferences, educational programs, and other intergroup relations activities. [2020 c 52 § 5; 2007 c 187 § 5; 2006 c 4 § 5; 1997 c 271 § 4. Prior: 1993 c 510 § 6; 1993 c 69 § 4; 1985 c 185 § 10; 1973 1st ex.s. c 214 § 4; 1973 c 141 § 7; 1971 ex.s. c 81 § 1; 1957 c 37 § 7; 1955 c 270 § 8; prior: 1949 c 183 § 6, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-25, part.]

Human rights commission to investigate unlawful use of refueling services for individuals with disabilities: RCW 49.60.360.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.130 May create advisory agencies and conciliation councils. The commission has power to create such advisory agencies and conciliation councils, local, regional, or statewide, as in its judgment will aid in effectuating the purposes of this chapter. The commission may empower them to study the problems of discrimination in all or specific fields of human relationships or in specific instances of discrimination because of sex, race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, marital status, sexual orientation, age, honorably discharged veteran or military status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability; to foster through community effort or otherwise good will, cooperation, and conciliation among the groups and elements of the population of the state, and to make recommendations to the commission for the development of policies and procedures in general and in specific instances, and for programs of formal and informal education which the commission may recommend to the appropriate state agency.

Such advisory agencies and conciliation councils shall be composed of representative citizens, serving without pay,

but with reimbursement for travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 as now existing or hereafter amended, and the commission may make provision for technical and clerical assistance to such agencies and councils and for the expenses of such assistance. The commission may use organizations specifically experienced in dealing with questions of discrimination. [2020 c 52 § 6; 2007 c 187 § 6; 2006 c 4 § 6; 1997 c 271 § 5; 1993 c 510 § 7; 1985 c 185 § 11; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 34 § 146; 1973 1st ex.s. c 214 § 5; 1973 c 141 § 8; 1971 ex.s. c 81 § 2; 1955 c 270 § 9. Prior: 1949 c 183 § 6, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-25, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.140 Commission may hold hearings and subpoena witnesses. The commission has power to hold hearings, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, administer oaths, take the testimony of any person under oath, and in connection therewith, to require the production for examination of any books or papers relating to any matter under investigation or in question before the commission. The commission may make rules as to the issuance of subpoenas by individual members, as to service of complaints, decisions, orders, recommendations and other process or papers of the commission, its member, agent, or agency, either personally or by registered mail, return receipt requested, or by leaving a copy thereof at the principal office or place of business of the person required to be served. The return post office receipt, when service is by registered mail, shall be proof of service of the same. [1985 c 185 § 12; 1955 c 270 § 10. Prior: 1949 c 183 § 6, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-25, part.]

49.60.150 Witnesses compelled to testify. No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing records, correspondence, documents or other evidence in obedience to the subpoena of the commission or of any individual member, on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of the person may tend to incriminate or subject the person to a penalty or forfeiture, but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which the person is compelled, after having claimed the privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, except that such person so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying. The immunity herein provided shall extend only to natural persons so compelled to testify. [1985 c 185 § 13; 1955 c 270 § 11. Prior: 1949 c 183 § 6, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-25, part.]

49.60.160 Refusals may be punished as contempt of court. In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any person, the superior court of any county within the jurisdiction of which the investigation, proceeding, or hearing is carried on or within the jurisdiction of which the person guilty of contumacy or refusal to obey is found or resides or transacts business, upon application by the commission shall have jurisdiction to issue to such person an order requiring such person to appear before the commission, its member, agent, or agency, there to produce evidence if so ordered, or there to give testimony touching the matter under investigation or in question. Any failure to obey such order of

the court may be punished by the court as a contempt thereof. [1985 c 185 § 14; 1955 c 270 § 12. Prior: 1949 c 183 § 6, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-25, part.]

49.60.170 Witness fees—Deposition fees. Witnesses before the commission, its member, agent, or agency, shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of this state. Witnesses whose depositions are taken and the person taking the same shall be entitled to same fees as are paid for like services in the courts of the state. [1985 c 185 § 15; 1955 c 270 § 13. Prior: 1949 c 183 § 6, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-25, part.]

Courts of record—Witnesses: Chapter 2.40 RCW.

Discovery and depositions: Title 5 RCW; see also Rules of Court, CR 26 through 37.

49.60.172 Unfair practices with respect to HIV or hepatitis C infection. (1) No person may require an individual to take an HIV or hepatitis C test, as a condition of hiring, promotion, or continued employment unless the absence of HIV or hepatitis C infection is a bona fide occupational qualification for the job in question.

(2) No person may discharge or fail or refuse to hire any individual, or segregate or classify any individual in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive that individual of employment opportunities or adversely affect his or her status as an employee, or otherwise discriminate against any individual with respect to compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment on the basis of the results of an HIV test or hepatitis C test unless the absence of HIV or hepatitis C infection is a bona fide occupational qualification of the job in question.

(3) The absence of HIV or hepatitis C infection as a bona fide occupational qualification exists when performance of a particular job can be shown to present a significant risk, as defined by the board of health by rule, of transmitting HIV or hepatitis C infection to other persons, and there exists no means of eliminating the risk by restructuring the job.

(4) For the purpose of this chapter, any person who is actually infected with HIV or hepatitis C, but is not disabled as a result of the infection, shall not be eligible for any benefits under the affirmative action provisions of chapter 49.74 RCW solely on the basis of such infection.

(5) Employers are immune from civil action for damages arising out of transmission of HIV or hepatitis C to employees or to members of the public unless such transmission occurs as a result of the employer's gross negligence. [2020 c 76 § 19; 2003 c 273 § 2; 1988 c 206 § 903.]

49.60.174 Evaluation of claim of discrimination—Actual or perceived HIV or hepatitis C infection. (1) For the purposes of determining whether an unfair practice under this chapter has occurred, claims of discrimination based on actual or perceived HIV or hepatitis C infection shall be evaluated in the same manner as other claims of discrimination based on sensory, mental, or physical disability; or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a disabled person.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to transactions with insurance entities, health service contractors, or health maintenance organizations subject to RCW 49.60.030(1)(e) or 49.60.178 to prohibit fair discrimination

(2020 Ed.)

on the basis of actual HIV or actual hepatitis C infection status when bona fide statistical differences in risk or exposure have been substantiated.

(3) For the purposes of this chapter:

(a) "HIV" means the human immunodeficiency virus, and includes all HIV and HIV-related viruses which damage the cellular branch of the human immune system and leave the infected person immunodeficient; and

(b) "Hepatitis C" means the hepatitis C virus of any genotype. [2003 c 273 § 3; 1997 c 271 § 6; 1993 c 510 § 8; 1988 c 206 § 902.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.175 Unfair practices of financial institutions. It shall be an unfair practice to use the sex, race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, marital status, honorably discharged veteran or military status, sexual orientation, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability of any person, or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability, concerning an application for credit in any credit transaction to determine the creditworthiness of an applicant. [2020 c 52 § 7; 2007 c 187 § 7; 2006 c 4 § 7; 1997 c 271 § 7; 1993 c 510 § 9; 1979 c 127 § 4; 1977 ex.s. c 301 § 14; 1973 c 141 § 9; 1959 c 68 § 1.]

Fairness in lending act: RCW 30A.04.500 through 30A.04.515.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.176 Unfair practices with respect to credit transactions. (1) It is an unfair practice for any person whether acting for himself, herself, or another in connection with any credit transaction because of race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, sex, marital status, honorably discharged veteran or military status, sexual orientation, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability:

(a) To deny credit to any person;

(b) To increase the charges or fees for or collateral required to secure any credit extended to any person;

(c) To restrict the amount or use of credit extended or to impose different terms or conditions with respect to the credit extended to any person or any item or service related thereto;

(d) To attempt to do any of the unfair practices defined in this section.

(2) Nothing in this section shall prohibit any party to a credit transaction from considering the credit history of any individual applicant.

(3) Further, nothing in this section shall prohibit any party to a credit transaction from considering the application of the community property law to the individual case or from taking reasonable action thereon. [2020 c 52 § 8; 2007 c 187 § 8; 2006 c 4 § 8; 1997 c 271 § 8; 1993 c 510 § 10; 1979 c 127 § 5; 1973 c 141 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.178 Unfair practices with respect to insurance transactions. It is an unfair practice for any person whether acting for himself, herself, or another in connection with an insurance transaction or transaction with a health maintenance organization to cancel or fail or refuse to issue or renew insurance or a health maintenance agreement to any

person because of sex, marital status, sexual orientation, race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with disabilities: PROVIDED, That a practice which is not unlawful under RCW 48.30.300, 48.44.220, or 48.46.370 does not constitute an unfair practice for the purposes of this section. For the purposes of this section, "insurance transaction" is defined in RCW 48.01.060, health maintenance agreement is defined in RCW 48.46.020, and "health maintenance organization" is defined in RCW 48.46.020.

The fact that such unfair practice may also be a violation of chapter 48.30, 48.44, or 48.46 RCW does not constitute a defense to an action brought under this section.

The insurance commissioner, under RCW 48.30.300, and the human rights commission, under chapter 49.60 RCW, shall have concurrent jurisdiction under this section and shall enter into a working agreement as to procedure to be followed in complaints under this section. [2020 c 52 § 9; 2006 c 4 § 9; 1997 c 271 § 9; 1993 c 510 § 11; 1984 c 32 § 1; 1979 c 127 § 6; 1974 ex.s. c 32 § 2; 1973 c 141 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.180 Unfair practices of employers. It is an unfair practice for any employer:

(1) To refuse to hire any person because of age, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, honorably discharged veteran or military status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability, unless based upon a bona fide occupational qualification: PROVIDED, That the prohibition against discrimination because of such disability shall not apply if the particular disability prevents the proper performance of the particular worker involved: PROVIDED, That this section shall not be construed to require an employer to establish employment goals or quotas based on sexual orientation.

(2) To discharge or bar any person from employment because of age, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, honorably discharged veteran or military status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability.

(3) To discriminate against any person in compensation or in other terms or conditions of employment because of age, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, honorably discharged veteran or military status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability: PROVIDED, That it shall not be an unfair practice for an employer to segregate washrooms or locker facilities on the basis of sex, or to base other terms and conditions of employment on the sex of employees where the commission by regulation or ruling in a particular instance has found the employment practice to be appropriate for the practical realization of equality of opportunity between the sexes.

(4) To print, or circulate, or cause to be printed or circulated any statement, advertisement, or publication, or to use

any form of application for employment, or to make any inquiry in connection with prospective employment, which expresses any limitation, specification, or discrimination as to age, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, honorably discharged veteran or military status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability, or any intent to make any such limitation, specification, or discrimination, unless based upon a bona fide occupational qualification: PROVIDED, Nothing contained herein shall prohibit advertising in a foreign language. [2020 c 52 § 10; 2007 c 187 § 9; 2006 c 4 § 10; 1997 c 271 § 10; 1993 c 510 § 12; 1985 c 185 § 16; 1973 1st ex.s. c 214 § 6; 1973 c 141 § 10; 1971 ex.s. c 81 § 3; 1961 c 100 § 1; 1957 c 37 § 9. Prior: 1949 c 183 § 7, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-26, part.]

Element of age not to affect apprenticeship agreements: RCW 49.04.910.

Employment rights of persons serving in uniformed services: RCW 73.16.032.

Labor—Prohibited practices: Chapter 49.44 RCW.

Unfair practices in employment because of age of employee or applicant: RCW 49.44.090.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.190 Unfair practices of labor unions. It is an unfair practice for any labor union or labor organization:

(1) To deny membership and full membership rights and privileges to any person because of age, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, honorably discharged veteran or military status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability.

(2) To expel from membership any person because of age, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, honorably discharged veteran or military status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability.

(3) To discriminate against any member, employer, employee, or other person to whom a duty of representation is owed because of age, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, honorably discharged veteran or military status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability. [2020 c 52 § 11; 2007 c 187 § 10; 2006 c 4 § 11; 1997 c 271 § 11; 1993 c 510 § 13; 1985 c 185 § 17; 1973 1st ex.s. c 214 § 8; 1973 c 141 § 11; 1971 ex.s. c 81 § 4; 1961 c 100 § 2; 1957 c 37 § 10. Prior: 1949 c 183 § 7, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-26, part.]

Element of age not to affect apprenticeship agreements: RCW 49.04.910.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.200 Unfair practices of employment agencies.

It is an unfair practice for any employment agency to fail or refuse to classify properly or refer for employment, or otherwise to discriminate against, an individual because of age, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, honorably

discharged veteran or military status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability, or to print or circulate, or cause to be printed or circulated any statement, advertisement, or publication, or to use any form of application for employment, or to make any inquiry in connection with prospective employment, which expresses any limitation, specification or discrimination as to age, sex, race, sexual orientation, creed, color, or national origin, citizenship or immigration status, honorably discharged veteran or military status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability, or any intent to make any such limitation, specification, or discrimination, unless based upon a bona fide occupational qualification: PROVIDED, Nothing contained herein shall prohibit advertising in a foreign language. [2020 c 52 § 12; 2007 c 187 § 11; 2006 c 4 § 12; 1997 c 271 § 12; 1993 c 510 § 14; 1973 1st ex.s. c 214 § 9; 1973 c 141 § 12; 1971 ex.s. c 81 § 5; 1961 c 100 § 3; 1957 c 37 § 11. Prior: 1949 c 183 § 7, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-26, part.]

Element of age not to affect apprenticeship agreements: RCW 49.04.910.

Fraud by employment agent: RCW 49.44.050.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.205 Age discrimination—Limitation. No person shall be considered to have committed an unfair practice on the basis of age discrimination unless the practice violates RCW 49.44.090. It is a defense to any complaint of an unfair practice of age discrimination that the practice does not violate RCW 49.44.090. [1993 c 510 § 15; 1985 c 185 § 28.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.208 Unfair practice—Religious affiliation disclosure. It is an unfair practice for an employer to:

(1) Require an employee to disclose his or her sincerely held religious affiliation or beliefs, unless the disclosure is for the purpose of providing a religious accommodation at the request of the employee; or

(2) Require or authorize an employee to disclose information about the religious affiliation of another employee, unless the individual whose religious affiliation will be disclosed (a) expressly consents to the disclosure, and (b) has knowledge of the purpose for the disclosure. [2018 c 303 § 2.]

49.60.210 Unfair practices—Discrimination against person opposing unfair practice—Retaliation against whistleblower. (1) It is an unfair practice for any employer, employment agency, labor union, or other person to discharge, expel, or otherwise discriminate against any person because he or she has opposed any practices forbidden by this chapter, or because he or she has filed a charge, testified, or assisted in any proceeding under this chapter.

(2) It is an unfair practice for a government agency or government manager or supervisor to retaliate against a whistleblower as defined in chapter 42.40 RCW.

(3) It is an unfair practice for any employer, employment agency, labor union, government agency, government manager, or government supervisor to discharge, expel, discriminate, or otherwise retaliate against an individual assisting

with an office of fraud and accountability investigation under RCW 74.04.012, unless the individual has willfully disregarded the truth in providing information to the office. [2011 1st sp.s. c 42 § 25; 1992 c 118 § 4; 1985 c 185 § 18; 1957 c 37 § 12. Prior: 1949 c 183 § 7, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-26, part.]

Findings—Intent—Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 42: See notes following RCW 74.08A.260.

Finding—2011 1st sp.s. c 42: See note following RCW 74.04.004.

49.60.214 Misrepresentation of an animal as a service animal—Civil infraction—Investigation and enforcement—Miniature horse. (1) It shall be a civil infraction under chapter 7.80 RCW for any person to misrepresent an animal as a service animal. A violation of this section occurs when a person:

(a) Expressly or impliedly represents that an animal is a service animal as defined in RCW 49.60.040 for the purpose of securing the rights or privileges afforded disabled persons accompanied by service animals set forth in state or federal law; and

(b) Knew or should have known that the animal in question did not meet the definition of a service animal.

(2)(a) An enforcement officer as defined under RCW 7.80.040 may investigate and enforce this section by making an inquiry of the person accompanied by the animal in question and issuing a civil infraction. Refusal to answer the questions allowable under (b) of this subsection shall create a presumption that the animal is not a service animal and the enforcement officer may issue a civil infraction and require the person to remove the animal from the place of public accommodation.

(b) An enforcement officer or place of public accommodation shall not ask about the nature or extent of a person's disability, but may make two inquiries to determine whether an animal qualifies as a service animal. An enforcement officer or place of public accommodation may ask if the animal is required because of a disability and what work or task the animal has been trained to perform. An enforcement officer or place of public accommodation shall not require documentation, such as proof that the animal has been certified, trained, or licensed as a service animal, or require that the service animal demonstrate its task. Generally, an enforcement officer or place of public accommodation may not make these inquiries about a service animal when it is readily apparent that an animal is trained to do work or perform tasks for a person with a disability, such as a dog is observed guiding a person who is blind or has low vision, pulling a person's wheelchair, or providing assistance with stability or balance to a person with an observable mobility disability.

(3) A place of public accommodation shall make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures to permit the use of a miniature horse by an individual with a disability in accordance with *RCW 49.60.040(24) if the miniature horse has been individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of the individual with a disability. In determining whether reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures can be made to allow a miniature horse into a facility, a place of public accommodation shall act in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. [2018 c 176 § 4.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 49.60.040 was alphabetized pursuant to RCW 1.08.015(2)(k), changing subsection (24) to subsection (25).

Declaration—Finding—Purpose—Effective date—2018 c 176: See notes following RCW 49.60.215.

49.60.215 Unfair practices of places of public resort, accommodation, assemblage, amusement—Trained dog guides and service animals. It shall be an unfair practice for any person or the person's agent or employee to commit an act which directly or indirectly results in any distinction, restriction, or discrimination, or the requiring of any person to pay a larger sum than the uniform rates charged other persons, or the refusing or withholding from any person the admission, patronage, custom, presence, frequenting, dwelling, staying, or lodging in any place of public resort, accommodation, assemblage, or amusement, except for conditions and limitations established by law and applicable to all persons, regardless of race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, sexual orientation, sex, honorably discharged veteran or military status, status as a mother breastfeeding her child, the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability, or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability: PROVIDED, That this section shall not be construed to require structural changes, modifications, or additions to make any place accessible to a person with a disability except as otherwise required by law: PROVIDED, That behavior or actions constituting a risk to property or other persons can be grounds for refusal and shall not constitute an unfair practice. [2020 c 52 § 13; 2018 c 176 § 3; 2011 c 237 § 1; 2009 c 164 § 2; 2007 c 187 § 12; 2006 c 4 § 13; 1997 c 271 § 13; 1993 c 510 § 16. Prior: 1985 c 203 § 1; 1985 c 90 § 6; 1979 c 127 § 7; 1957 c 37 § 14.]

Declaration—Finding—Purpose—2018 c 176: "The legislature declares that service animals that are properly trained to assist persons with disabilities play a vital role in establishing independence for such persons. There are an increasing number of occurrences where people intentionally or mistakenly represent their pet, therapy animal, or emotional support animal to be a service animal and attempt to bring the animal into a place that it would otherwise not be allowed to enter. Federal and state laws require places of public accommodation, including food establishments, to allow an animal that is presented as a service animal into a place of public accommodation; these same places of public accommodation face a dilemma when someone enters the premises and intentionally misrepresents his or her animal as a service animal. The legislature finds that the misrepresentation of an animal as a service animal trained to perform specific work or tasks constitutes a disservice both to persons who rely on the use of legitimate service animals, as well as places of public accommodation and their patrons. The purpose of this act is to penalize the intentional misrepresentation of a service animal, which delegitimizes the genuine need for the use of service animals and makes it harder for persons with disabilities to gain unquestioned acceptance of their legitimate, properly trained, and essential service animals." [2018 c 176 § 1.]

Effective date—2018 c 176: "This act takes effect January 1, 2019." [2018 c 176 § 7.]

Denial of civil rights: RCW 9.91.010.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.220 Unfair practice to aid violation. It is an unfair practice for any person to aid, abet, encourage, or incite the commission of any unfair practice, or to attempt to obstruct or prevent any other person from complying with the provisions of this chapter or any order issued thereunder. [1957 c 37 § 13. Prior: 1949 c 183 § 7, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-26, part.]

[Title 49 RCW—page 90]

49.60.222 Unfair practices with respect to real estate transactions, facilities, or services. (1) It is an unfair practice for any person, whether acting for himself, herself, or another, because of sex, marital status, sexual orientation, race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, families with children status, honorably discharged veteran or military status, the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability, or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability:

(a) To refuse to engage in a real estate transaction with a person;

(b) To discriminate against a person in the terms, conditions, or privileges of a real estate transaction or in the furnishing of facilities or services in connection therewith;

(c) To refuse to receive or to fail to transmit a bona fide offer to engage in a real estate transaction from a person;

(d) To refuse to negotiate for a real estate transaction with a person;

(e) To represent to a person that real property is not available for inspection, sale, rental, or lease when in fact it is so available, or to fail to bring a property listing to his or her attention, or to refuse to permit the person to inspect real property;

(f) To discriminate in the sale or rental, or to otherwise make unavailable or deny a dwelling, to any person; or to a person residing in or intending to reside in that dwelling after it is sold, rented, or made available; or to any person associated with the person buying or renting;

(g) To make, print, circulate, post, or mail, or cause to be so made or published a statement, advertisement, or sign, or to use a form of application for a real estate transaction, or to make a record or inquiry in connection with a prospective real estate transaction, which indicates, directly or indirectly, an intent to make a limitation, specification, or discrimination with respect thereto;

(h) To offer, solicit, accept, use, or retain a listing of real property with the understanding that a person may be discriminated against in a real estate transaction or in the furnishing of facilities or services in connection therewith;

(i) To expel a person from occupancy of real property;

(j) To discriminate in the course of negotiating, executing, or financing a real estate transaction whether by mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other instrument imposing a lien or other security in real property, or in negotiating or executing any item or service related thereto including issuance of title insurance, mortgage insurance, loan guarantee, or other aspect of the transaction. Nothing in this section shall limit the effect of RCW 49.60.176 relating to unfair practices in credit transactions; or

(k) To attempt to do any of the unfair practices defined in this section.

(2) For the purposes of this chapter discrimination based on the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person who is blind, deaf, or physically disabled includes:

(a) A refusal to permit, at the expense of the person with a disability, reasonable modifications of existing premises occupied or to be occupied by such person if such modifications may be necessary to afford such person full enjoyment of the dwelling, except that, in the case of a rental, the landlord may, where it is reasonable to do so, condition permis-

sion for a modification on the renter agreeing to restore the interior of the dwelling to the condition that existed before the modification, reasonable wear and tear excepted;

(b) To refuse to make reasonable accommodation in rules, policies, practices, or services when such accommodations may be necessary to afford a person with the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability and/or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person who is blind, deaf, or physically disabled equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling; or

(c) To fail to design and construct covered multifamily dwellings and premises in conformance with the federal fair housing amendments act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 3601 et seq.) and all other applicable laws or regulations pertaining to access by persons with any sensory, mental, or physical disability or use of a trained dog guide or service animal. Whenever the requirements of applicable laws or regulations differ, the requirements which require greater accessibility for persons with any sensory, mental, or physical disability shall govern.

Nothing in (a) or (b) of this subsection shall apply to: (i) A single-family house rented or leased by the owner if the owner does not own or have an interest in the proceeds of the rental or lease of more than three such single-family houses at one time, the rental or lease occurred without the use of a salesperson, or a broker as defined in RCW 18.85.011, and the rental or lease occurred without the publication, posting, or mailing of any advertisement, sign, or statement in violation of subsection (1)(g) of this section; or (ii) rooms or units in dwellings containing living quarters occupied or intended to be occupied by no more than four families living independently of each other if the owner maintains and occupies one of the rooms or units as his or her residence.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, it shall not be an unfair practice or a denial of civil rights for any public or private educational institution to separate the sexes or give preference to or limit use of dormitories, residence halls, or other student housing to persons of one sex or to make distinctions on the basis of marital or families with children status.

(4) Except pursuant to subsection (2)(a) of this section, this section shall not be construed to require structural changes, modifications, or additions to make facilities accessible to a person with a disability except as otherwise required by law. Nothing in this section affects the rights, responsibilities, and remedies of landlords and tenants pursuant to chapter 59.18 or 59.20 RCW, including the right to post and enforce reasonable rules of conduct and safety for all tenants and their guests, provided that chapters 59.18 and 59.20 RCW are only affected to the extent they are inconsistent with the nondiscrimination requirements of this chapter. Nothing in this section limits the applicability of any reasonable federal, state, or local restrictions regarding the maximum number of occupants permitted to occupy a dwelling.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, it shall not be an unfair practice for any public establishment providing for accommodations offered for the full enjoyment of transient guests as defined by RCW 9.91.010(1)(c) to make distinctions on the basis of families with children status. Nothing in this section shall limit the effect of RCW

(2020 Ed.)

49.60.215 relating to unfair practices in places of public accommodation.

(6) Nothing in this chapter prohibiting discrimination based on families with children status applies to housing for older persons as defined by the federal fair housing amendments act of 1988, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 3607(b)(1) through (3), as amended by the housing for older persons act of 1995, P.L. 104-76, as enacted on December 28, 1995. Nothing in this chapter authorizes requirements for housing for older persons different than the requirements in the federal fair housing amendments act of 1988, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 3607(b)(1) through (3), as amended by the housing for older persons act of 1995, P.L. 104-76, as enacted on December 28, 1995.

(7) Nothing in this chapter shall apply to real estate transactions involving the sharing of a dwelling unit, or rental or sublease of a portion of a dwelling unit, when the dwelling unit is to be occupied by the owner or sublessor. For purposes of this section, "dwelling unit" has the same meaning as in RCW 59.18.030. [2020 c 52 § 14; 2007 c 187 § 13; 2006 c 4 § 14. Prior: 1997 c 400 § 3; 1997 c 271 § 14; 1995 c 259 § 3; prior: 1993 c 510 § 17; 1993 c 69 § 5; 1989 c 61 § 1; 1979 c 127 § 8; 1975 1st ex.s. c 145 § 1; 1973 c 141 § 13; 1969 ex.s. c 167 § 4.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.223 Unfair practice to induce sale or rental of real property by representations regarding entry into neighborhood of persons of particular race, disability, etc. It is an unfair practice for any person, for profit, to induce or attempt to induce any person to sell or rent any real property by representations regarding the entry or prospective entry into the neighborhood of a person or persons of a particular race, creed, color, sex, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, sexual orientation, families with children status, honorably discharged veteran or military status, or with any sensory, mental, or physical disability and/or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person who is blind, deaf, or physically disabled. [2020 c 52 § 15; 2007 c 187 § 14; 2006 c 4 § 15; 1997 c 271 § 15. Prior: 1993 c 510 § 18; 1993 c 69 § 6; 1979 c 127 § 9; 1969 ex.s. c 167 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.2235 Unfair practice to coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere regarding secured real estate transaction rights. It is an unlawful practice to coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere with any person in the exercise or enjoyment of, or on account of his or her having exercised or enjoyed, or on account of his or her having aided or encouraged any other person in the exercise or enjoyment of, rights regarding real estate transactions secured by RCW 49.60.030, 49.60.040, and 49.60.222 through 49.60.224. [1993 c 69 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.224 Real property contract provisions restricting conveyance, encumbrance, occupancy, or use to persons of particular race, disability, etc., void—Unfair practice. (1) Every provision in a written instrument relating to real property which purports to forbid or restrict the conveyance, encumbrance, occupancy, or lease thereof to individuals of a specified race, creed, color, sex, national origin, citi-

zanship or immigration status, sexual orientation, families with children status, honorably discharged veteran or military status, or with any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person who is blind, deaf, or physically disabled, and every condition, restriction, or prohibition, including a right of entry or possibility of reverter, which directly or indirectly limits the use or occupancy of real property on the basis of race, creed, color, sex, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, sexual orientation, families with children status, honorably discharged veteran or military status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person who is blind, deaf, or physically disabled is void.

(2) It is an unfair practice to insert in a written instrument relating to real property a provision that is void under this section or to honor or attempt to honor such a provision in the chain of title. [2020 c 52 § 16; 2007 c 187 § 15; 2006 c 4 § 16; 1997 c 271 § 16; 1993 c 69 § 8; 1979 c 127 § 10; 1969 ex.s. c 167 § 6.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.225 Relief for unfair practice in real estate transaction—Damages—Penalty. (1) When a reasonable cause determination has been made under RCW 49.60.240 that an unfair practice in a real estate transaction has been committed and a finding has been made that the respondent has engaged in any unfair practice under RCW 49.60.250, the administrative law judge shall promptly issue an order for such relief suffered by the aggrieved person as may be appropriate, which may include actual damages as provided by the federal fair housing amendments act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 3601 et seq.), and injunctive or other equitable relief. Such order may, to further the public interest, assess a civil penalty against the respondent:

(a) In an amount up to ten thousand dollars if the respondent has not been determined to have committed any prior unfair practice in a real estate transaction;

(b) In an amount up to twenty-five thousand dollars if the respondent has been determined to have committed one other unfair practice in a real estate transaction during the five-year period ending on the date of the filing of this charge; or

(c) In an amount up to fifty thousand dollars if the respondent has been determined to have committed two or more unfair practices in a real estate transaction during the seven-year period ending on the date of the filing of this charge, for loss of the right secured by RCW 49.60.010, 49.60.030, 49.60.040, and 49.60.222 through 49.60.224, as now or hereafter amended, to be free from discrimination in real property transactions because of sex, marital status, race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, sexual orientation, families with children status, honorably discharged veteran or military status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person who is blind, deaf, or physically disabled. Enforcement of the order and appeal therefrom by the complainant or respondent may be made as provided in RCW 49.60.260 and 49.60.270. If acts constituting the unfair practice in a real estate transaction that is the object of the charge are determined to have been committed by the same natural person who has been previously

determined to have committed acts constituting an unfair practice in a real estate transaction, then the civil penalty of up to fifty thousand dollars may be imposed without regard to the period of time within which any subsequent unfair practice in a real estate transaction occurred. All civil penalties assessed under this section shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the general fund.

(2) Such order shall not affect any contract, sale, conveyance, encumbrance, or lease consummated before the issuance of an order that involves a bona fide purchaser, encumbrancer, or tenant who does not have actual notice of the charge filed under this chapter.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, persons awarded damages under this section may not receive additional damages pursuant to RCW 49.60.250. [2020 c 52 § 17; 2007 c 187 § 16; 2006 c 4 § 17; 1997 c 271 § 17; 1995 c 259 § 4. Prior: 1993 c 510 § 20; 1993 c 69 § 9; 1985 c 185 § 19; 1979 c 127 § 11; 1973 c 141 § 14; 1969 ex.s. c 167 § 7.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.226 Cooperative agreements between units of government for processing complaints. The commission and units of local government administering ordinances with provisions similar to the real estate provisions of the law against discrimination are authorized and directed to enter into cooperative agreements or arrangements for receiving and processing complaints so that duplication of functions shall be minimized and multiple hearings avoided. No complainant may secure relief from more than one instrumentality of state, or local government, nor shall any relief be granted by any state or local instrumentality if relief has been granted or proceedings are continuing in any federal agency, court, or instrumentality, unless such proceedings have been deferred pending state action. [1985 c 185 § 20; 1969 ex.s. c 167 § 8.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.227 Declaratory judgment action to strike discriminatory provision of real property contract—Restrictive covenant modification document as alternative.

(1)(a) If a written instrument contains a provision that is void by reason of RCW 49.60.224, the owner, occupant, or tenant of the property which is subject to the provision or the homeowners' association board may cause the provision to be stricken from the public records by bringing an action in the superior court in the county in which the property is located. The action shall be an in rem, declaratory judgment action whose title shall be the description of the property. The necessary party to the action shall be the owner, occupant, or tenant of the property or any portion thereof. The person bringing the action shall pay a fee set under RCW 36.18.012.

(b) If the court finds that any provisions of the written instrument are void under RCW 49.60.224, it shall enter an order striking the void provisions from the public records and eliminating the void provisions from the title or lease of the property described in the complaint.

(2)(a) As an alternative to the judicial procedure set forth in subsection (1) of this section, the owner of property subject to a written instrument that contains a provision that is void by reason of RCW 49.60.224 may record a restrictive covenant modification document with the county auditor, or in

charter counties the county official charged with the responsibility for recording instruments in the county records, in the county in which the property is located.

(b) The modification document shall contain a recording reference to the original written instrument.

(c) The modification document must state, in part:

"The referenced original written instrument contains discriminatory provisions that are void and unenforceable under RCW 49.60.224 and federal law. This document strikes from the referenced original instrument all provisions that are void and unenforceable under law."

(d) The effective date of the modification document shall be the same as the effective date of the original written instrument.

(e) If the owner causes to be recorded a modification document that contains modifications not authorized by this section, the county auditor or recording officer shall not incur liability for recording the document. Any liability that may result is the sole responsibility of the owner who caused the recordation.

(f) No filing or recording fees or otherwise authorized surcharges shall be required for the filing of a modification document pursuant to this section.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "restrictive covenant modification document" or "modification document" means a standard form developed and designed by the Washington state association of county auditors. [2018 c 65 § 1; 2006 c 58 § 3; 1995 c 292 § 18; 1993 c 69 § 10; 1987 c 56 § 2.]

Effective date—2018 c 65: "Section 1 of this act takes effect January 1, 2019." [2018 c 65 § 3.]

Finding—Intent—2006 c 58: See note following RCW 64.38.028.

Intent—1987 c 56 § 2: "The legislature finds that some real property deeds and other written instruments contain discriminatory covenants and restrictions that are contrary to public policy and are void. The continued existence of these covenants and restrictions is repugnant to many property owners and diminishes the free enjoyment of their property. It is the intent of RCW 49.60.227 to allow property owners to remove all remnants of discrimination from their deeds." [1987 c 56 § 1.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.230 Complaint may be filed with commission.

(1) Who may file a complaint:

(a) Any person claiming to be aggrieved by an alleged unfair practice may, personally or by his or her attorney, make, sign, and file with the commission a complaint in writing under oath or by declaration. The complaint shall state the name of the person alleged to have committed the unfair practice and the particulars thereof, and contain such other information as may be required by the commission.

(b) Whenever it has reason to believe that any person has been engaged or is engaging in an unfair practice, the commission may issue a complaint.

(c) Any employer or principal whose employees, or agents, or any of them, refuse or threaten to refuse to comply with the provisions of this chapter may file with the commission a written complaint under oath or by declaration asking for assistance by conciliation or other remedial action.

(2) Any complaint filed pursuant to this section must be filed within six months after the alleged act of discrimination, except that complaints alleging an unfair practice related to:

(a) A real estate transaction pursuant to RCW 49.60.222 through 49.60.225 must be filed within one year after the

(2020 Ed.)

alleged unfair practice in a real estate transaction has occurred or terminated;

(b) Pregnancy discrimination pursuant to RCW 49.60.180 must be filed within one year after the alleged unfair practice; and

(c) A complaint alleging whistleblower retaliation must be filed within two years. [2020 c 145 § 1; 2008 c 266 § 7. Prior: 1993 c 510 § 21; 1993 c 69 § 11; 1985 c 185 § 21; 1957 c 37 § 16; 1955 c 270 § 15; prior: 1949 c 183 § 8, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-27, part.]

Findings—Intent—2008 c 266: See note following RCW 42.40.020.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.240 Complaint investigated—Procedure—Conference, conciliation—Agreement, findings—Rules.

(1)(a) Except as provided for in (c) of this subsection, after the filing of any complaint, the chairperson of the commission shall refer it to the appropriate section of the commission's staff for prompt review and evaluation of the complaint. If the facts as stated in the complaint do not constitute an unfair practice under this chapter, a finding of no reasonable cause may be made without further investigation. If the facts as stated could constitute an unfair practice under this chapter, a full investigation and ascertainment of the facts shall be conducted.

(b) If the complainant has limitations related to language proficiency or cognitive or other disability, as part of the review and evaluation under (a) of this subsection, the commission's staff must contact the complainant directly and make appropriate inquiry of the complainant as to the facts of the complaint.

(c) After the filing of a complaint alleging an unfair practice in a real estate transaction pursuant to RCW 49.60.222 through 49.60.225, the chairperson of the commission shall refer it to the appropriate section of the commission's staff for prompt investigation and ascertainment of the facts alleged in the complaint.

(2) The investigation shall be limited to the alleged facts contained in the complaint. The results of the investigation shall be reduced to written findings of fact, and a finding shall be made that there is or that there is not reasonable cause for believing that an unfair practice has been or is being committed. A copy of the findings shall be provided to the complainant and to the person named in such complaint, hereinafter referred to as the respondent.

(3) If the finding is made that there is reasonable cause for believing that an unfair practice has been or is being committed, the commission's staff shall immediately endeavor to eliminate the unfair practice by conference, conciliation, and persuasion.

If an agreement is reached for the elimination of such unfair practice as a result of such conference, conciliation, and persuasion, the agreement shall be reduced to writing and signed by the respondent, and an order shall be entered by the commission setting forth the terms of said agreement. No order shall be entered by the commission at this stage of the proceedings except upon such written agreement, except that during the period beginning with the filing of complaints alleging an unfair practice with respect to real estate transactions pursuant to RCW 49.60.222 through 49.60.225, and ending with the filing of a finding of reasonable cause or a

dismissal by the commission, the commission staff shall, to the extent feasible, engage in conciliation with respect to such complaint. Any conciliation agreement arising out of conciliation efforts by the commission shall be an agreement between the respondent and the complainant and shall be subject to the approval of the commission. Each conciliation agreement shall be made public unless the complainant and respondent otherwise agree and the commission determines that disclosure is not required to further the purposes of this chapter.

If no such agreement can be reached, a finding to that effect shall be made and reduced to writing, with a copy thereof provided to the complainant and the respondent.

(4) The commission may adopt rules, including procedural time requirements, for processing complaints alleging an unfair practice with respect to real estate transactions pursuant to RCW 49.60.222 through 49.60.225 and which may be consistent with the federal fair housing amendments act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 3601 et seq.), but which in no case shall exceed or be more restrictive than the requirements or standards of such act. [2010 c 85 § 1; 1995 c 259 § 5. Prior: 1993 c 510 § 22; 1993 c 69 § 12; 1985 c 185 § 22; 1981 c 259 § 1; 1957 c 37 § 17; 1955 c 270 § 16; prior: 1949 c 183 § 8, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-27, part.]

RCW 49.60.240 through 49.60.280 applicable to complaints concerning unlawful use of refueling services for individuals with disabilities: RCW 49.60.360.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.243 Complaint investigated—Action taken against whistleblower—Written findings of fact—Required notice. (1) When the commission has completed the investigation of a complaint alleging workplace reprisal or retaliatory action against a whistleblower as defined in chapter 70.87 RCW, the commission must notify the complainant of the completion of the investigation. The commission must issue written findings of fact and a finding that there is or there is not reasonable cause for believing an unfair practice has been or is being committed as required by RCW 49.60.240 within ninety days of notification of the completed investigation.

(2) If the individual filing a complaint alleging workplace reprisal or retaliatory action against a whistleblower under chapter 70.87 RCW is represented by a labor union, the commission must notify the union of the complaint and the results of the investigation.

(3) If, after a finding is made that there is reasonable cause for believing that an unfair practice has been or is being committed against a whistleblower under chapter 70.87 RCW, no agreement is reached for the elimination of the unfair practice within six months, a finding to that effect must be made and reduced to writing, with a copy provided to the complainant, the complainant's labor union, and the respondent. The commission, in the exercise of discretion, may grant additional time to seek agreement for the elimination of the unfair practice based on extenuating facts and circumstances. [2014 c 49 § 1.]

49.60.250 Hearing of complaint by administrative law judge—Limitation of relief—Penalties—Order—Arbitration. (1) In case of failure to reach an agreement for

the elimination of such unfair practice, and upon the entry of findings to that effect, the entire file, including the complaint and any and all findings made, shall be certified to the chairperson of the commission. The chairperson of the commission shall thereupon request the appointment of an administrative law judge under Title 34 RCW to hear the complaint and shall cause to be issued and served in the name of the commission a written notice, together with a copy of the complaint, as the same may have been amended, requiring the respondent to answer the charges of the complaint at a hearing before the administrative law judge, at a time and place to be specified in such notice.

(2) The place of any such hearing may be the office of the commission or another place designated by it. The case in support of the complaint shall be presented at the hearing by counsel for the commission: PROVIDED, That the complainant may retain independent counsel and submit testimony and be fully heard. No member or employee of the commission who previously made the investigation or caused the notice to be issued shall participate in the hearing except as a witness, nor shall the member or employee participate in the deliberations of the administrative law judge in such case. Any endeavors or negotiations for conciliation shall not be received in evidence.

(3) The respondent shall file a written answer to the complaint and appear at the hearing in person or otherwise, with or without counsel, and submit testimony and be fully heard. The respondent has the right to cross-examine the complainant.

(4) The administrative law judge conducting any hearing may permit reasonable amendment to any complaint or answer. Testimony taken at the hearing shall be under oath and recorded.

(5) If, upon all the evidence, the administrative law judge finds that the respondent has engaged in any unfair practice, the administrative law judge shall state findings of fact and shall issue and file with the commission and cause to be served on such respondent an order requiring such respondent to cease and desist from such unfair practice and to take such affirmative action, including, (but not limited to) hiring, reinstatement or upgrading of employees, with or without back pay, an admission or restoration to full membership rights in any respondent organization, or to take such other action as, in the judgment of the administrative law judge, will effectuate the purposes of this chapter, including action that could be ordered by a court, except that damages for humiliation and mental suffering shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars, and including a requirement for report of the matter on compliance. Relief available for violations of RCW 49.60.222 through 49.60.224 shall be limited to the relief specified in RCW 49.60.225.

(6) If a determination is made that retaliatory action, as defined in RCW 42.40.050, has been taken against a whistleblower, as defined in RCW 42.40.020, the administrative law judge may, in addition to any other remedy, require restoration of benefits, back pay, and any increases in compensation that would have occurred, with interest; impose a civil penalty upon the retaliator of up to five thousand dollars; and issue an order to the state employer to suspend the retaliator for up to thirty days without pay. At a minimum, the administrative law judge shall require that a letter of reprimand be

placed in the retaliator's personnel file. No agency shall issue any nondisclosure order or policy, execute any nondisclosure agreement, or spend any funds requiring information that is public under the public records act, chapter 42.56 RCW, be kept confidential; except that nothing in this section shall affect any state or federal law requiring information be kept confidential. All penalties recovered shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the general fund.

(7) The final order of the administrative law judge shall include a notice to the parties of the right to obtain judicial review of the order by appeal in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.05.510 through 34.05.598, and that such appeal must be served and filed within thirty days after the service of the order on the parties.

(8) If, upon all the evidence, the administrative law judge finds that the respondent has not engaged in any alleged unfair practice, the administrative law judge shall state findings of fact and shall similarly issue and file an order dismissing the complaint.

(9) An order dismissing a complaint may include an award of reasonable attorneys' fees in favor of the respondent if the administrative law judge concludes that the complaint was frivolous, unreasonable, or groundless.

(10) The commission shall establish rules of practice to govern, expedite, and effectuate the foregoing procedure.

(11) Instead of filing with the commission, a complainant may pursue arbitration conducted by the American arbitration association or another arbitrator mutually agreed by the parties, with the cost of arbitration shared equally by the complainant and the respondent. [2008 c 266 § 8. Prior: 1993 c 510 § 23; 1993 c 69 § 14; 1992 c 118 § 5; 1989 c 175 § 115; 1985 c 185 § 23; 1983 c 293 § 1; 1981 c 259 § 2; 1957 c 37 § 18; 1955 c 270 § 17; prior: 1949 c 183 § 8, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-27, part.]

Findings—Intent—2008 c 266: See note following RCW 42.40.020.

Assignment of administrative law judge for human rights commission proceedings: RCW 34.12.037.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.260 Enforcement of orders of administrative law judge—Appellate review of court order. (1) The commission or any person entitled to relief of a final order may petition the court within the county wherein any unfair practice occurred or wherein any person charged with an unfair practice resides or transacts business for the enforcement of any final order which is not complied with and is issued by the commission or an administrative law judge under the provisions of this chapter and for appropriate temporary relief or a restraining order, and shall certify and file in court the final order sought to be enforced. Within five days after filing such petition in court, the commission or any person entitled to relief of a final order shall cause a notice of the petition to be sent by certified mail to all parties or their representatives.

(2) If within sixty days after the date the administrative law judge's order concerning an unfair practice in a real estate transaction is entered, no petition has been filed under subsection (1) of this section and the commission has not sought enforcement of the final order under this section, any person entitled to relief under the final order may petition for a decree enforcing the order in the superior courts of the state of Washington for the county in which the unfair practice in

a real estate transaction under RCW 49.60.222 through 49.60.224 is alleged to have occurred.

(3) From the time the petition is filed, the court shall have jurisdiction of the proceedings and of the questions determined thereon, and shall have the power to grant such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and suitable.

(4) If the petition shows that there is a final order issued by the commission or administrative law judge under RCW 49.60.240 or 49.60.250 and that the order has not been complied with in whole or in part, the court shall issue an order directing the person who is alleged to have not complied with the administrative order to appear in court at a time designated in the order, not less than ten days from the date thereof, and show cause why the administrative order should not be enforced according to the terms. The commission or any person entitled to relief of any final order shall immediately serve the noncomplying party with a copy of the court order and the petition.

(5) The administrative order shall be enforced by the court if the person does not appear, or if the person appears and the court finds that:

(a) The order is regular on its face;

(b) The order has not been complied with; and

(c) The person's answer discloses no valid reason why the order should not be enforced, or that the reason given in the person's answer could have been raised by review under RCW 34.05.510 through 34.05.598, and the person has given no valid excuse for failing to use that remedy.

(6) The jurisdiction of the court shall be exclusive and its judgment and decree shall be final, except that the same shall be subject to appellate review by the supreme court or the court of appeals, on appeal, by either party, irrespective of the nature of the decree or judgment. The review shall be taken and prosecuted in the same manner and form and with the same effect as is provided in other cases. [1995 c 259 § 6; 1993 c 69 § 15; 1989 c 175 § 116; 1988 c 202 § 47; 1985 c 185 § 24; 1981 c 259 § 3; 1971 c 81 § 118; 1957 c 37 § 21. Prior: 1949 c 183 § 9, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-27A, part.]

Rules of court: *Cf. RAP 2.2, 18.22.*

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.270 Appeal from orders of administrative law judge. Any respondent or complainant, including the commission, aggrieved by a final order of an administrative law judge may obtain judicial review of such order as provided under the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW. From the time a petition for review is filed, the court has jurisdiction to grant to any party such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and suitable. If the court affirms the order, it shall enter a judgment and decree enforcing the order as affirmed. [1985 c 185 § 25; 1981 c 259 § 4; 1957 c 37 § 22. Prior: 1949 c 183 § 9, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-27A, part.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.280 Court shall expeditiously hear and determine. Petitions filed under RCW 49.60.260 and 49.60.270 shall be heard expeditiously and determined upon the transcript filed, without requirement of printing. Hearings in the

court under this chapter shall take precedence over all other matters, except matters of the same character. [1957 c 37 § 23. Prior: 1949 c 183 § 9, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-27A, part.]

49.60.310 Misdemeanor to interfere with or resist commission. Any person who wilfully resists, prevents, impedes, or interferes with the commission or any of its members or representatives in the performance of duty under this chapter, or who wilfully violates an order of the commission, is guilty of a misdemeanor; but procedure for the review of the order shall not be deemed to be such wilful conduct. [1985 c 185 § 26; 1961 c 100 § 4; 1957 c 37 § 26; 1949 c 183 § 10; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-28.]

49.60.320 Governor may act on orders against state or political subdivisions. In any case in which the commission shall issue an order against any political or civil subdivision of the state, or any agency, or instrumentality of the state or of the foregoing, or any officer or employee thereof, the commission shall transmit a copy of such order to the governor of the state. The governor shall take such action to secure compliance with such order as the governor deems necessary. [1985 c 185 § 27; 1949 c 183 § 11; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-29.]

49.60.330 First-class cities of over one hundred twenty-five thousand population—Administrative remedies authorized—Superior court jurisdiction. Any county or any city classified as a first-class city under RCW 35.01.010 with over one hundred twenty-five thousand population may enact resolutions or ordinances consistent with this chapter to provide administrative and/or judicial remedies for any form of discrimination proscribed by this chapter. The imposition of such administrative remedies shall be subject to judicial review. The superior courts shall have jurisdiction to hear all matters relating to violation and enforcement of such resolutions or ordinances, including petitions for preliminary relief, the award of such remedies and civil penalties as are consistent with this chapter, and enforcement of any order of a county or city administrative law judge or hearing examiner pursuant to such resolution or ordinance. Any local resolution or ordinance not inconsistent with this chapter may provide, after a finding of reasonable cause to believe that discrimination has occurred, for the filing of an action in, or the removal of the matter to, the superior court. [1993 c 69 § 16; 1983 c 5 § 2; 1981 c 259 § 5.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.340 Election for civil action in lieu of hearing—Relief. (1) Any complainant on whose behalf the reasonable cause finding was made, a respondent, or an aggrieved person may, with respect to real estate transactions pursuant to RCW 49.60.222 through 49.60.225, elect to have the claims on which reasonable cause was found decided in a civil action under RCW 49.60.030(2) in lieu of a hearing under RCW 49.60.250. This election must be made not later than twenty days after the service of the reasonable cause finding. The person making such election shall give notice of doing so to the commission and to all other complainants and respondents to whom the charge relates. Any reasonable cause find-

ing issued by the commission pursuant to the procedures contained in this chapter shall become final twenty days after service of the reasonable cause finding unless a written notice of election is received by the commission within the twenty-day period.

(2) If an election is made under subsection (1) of this section, the commission shall authorize not later than thirty days after the election is made, and the attorney general shall commence, a civil action on behalf of the aggrieved person in a superior court of the state of Washington seeking relief under this section.

(3) Any aggrieved person with respect to the issues to be determined in a civil action under this section may intervene as of right in that civil action.

(4) In a civil action under this section, if the court finds that an unfair practice in a real estate transaction has occurred or is about to occur, the court may grant any relief that a court could grant with respect to such an unfair practice in a real estate transaction in a civil action under RCW 49.60.030(2). If monetary relief is sought for the benefit of an aggrieved person who does not intervene in the civil action, the court shall not award such relief if that aggrieved person has not complied with discovery orders entered by the court.

(5) In any administrative proceeding under this section where the respondent is the prevailing party, a complainant who intervenes by filing a notice of independent appearance may be liable for reasonable attorneys' fees and costs only to the extent that the intervening participation in the administrative proceeding was frivolous or vexatious, or was for the purpose of harassment.

(6) In any administrative proceeding brought under RCW 49.60.225 or any court proceeding arising therefrom, or any civil action under this section, the administrative law judge or the court in its discretion may allow the prevailing party, other than the commission, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. [1993 c 69 § 13.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.350 Temporary or preliminary relief—Superior court jurisdiction—Petition of commission. (1) The superior courts of the state of Washington shall have jurisdiction upon petition of the commission, through the attorney general, to seek appropriate temporary or preliminary relief to enjoin any unfair practice in violation of RCW 49.60.222 through 49.60.225, from which prompt judicial action is necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(2) The commencement of a civil action under this section does not preclude the initiation or continuation of administrative proceedings under this chapter. [1993 c 69 § 2.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.60.360 Refueling services for disabled drivers—Violation—Investigation—Intentional display of plate or placard invalid or not legally issued prohibited—Fine—Notice to disabled persons. (1) Every person, firm, partnership, association, trustee, or corporation which operates a gasoline service station, or other facility which offers gasoline or other motor vehicle fuel for sale to the public from such a facility, shall provide, upon request, refueling service to disabled drivers, unaccompanied by passengers capable of safely providing refueling service, of vehicles which display

a disabled person's license plate or placard issued by the department of licensing. The price charged for the motor vehicle fuel in such a case shall be no greater than that which the facility otherwise would charge the public generally to purchase motor vehicle fuel without refueling service. This section does not require a facility to provide disabled drivers with services, including but not limited to checking oil or cleaning windshields, other than refueling services.

(2) This section does not apply to:

(a) Exclusive self-service gas stations which have remotely controlled gas pumps and which never provide pump island service; and

(b) Convenience stores which sell gasoline, which have remotely controlled gas pumps and which never provide pump island service.

(3) Any person who, as a responsible managing individual setting service policy of a station or facility or as an employee acting independently against set service policy, acts in violation of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. This subsection shall be enforced by the prosecuting attorney.

(4) The human rights commission shall, upon the filing of a verified written complaint by any person, investigate the actions of any person, firm, partnership, association, trustee, or corporation alleged to have violated this section. The complaint shall be in the form prescribed by the commission. The commission may, upon its own motion, issue complaints and conduct investigations of alleged violations of this section.

RCW 49.60.240 through 49.60.280 shall apply to complaints under this section.

(5) In addition to those matters referred pursuant to subsection (3) of this section, the prosecuting attorney may investigate and prosecute alleged violations of this section.

(6) Any person who intentionally displays a license plate or placard which is invalid, or which was not lawfully issued to that person, for the purpose of obtaining refueling service under subsection (1) of this section shall be subject to a civil fine of one hundred dollars for each such violation.

(7) A notice setting forth the provisions of this section shall be provided by the department of licensing to every person, firm, partnership, association, trustee, or corporation which operates a gasoline service station, or other facility which offers gasoline or other motor vehicle fuel for sale to the public from such a facility.

(8) A notice setting forth the provisions of this section shall be provided by the department of licensing to every person who is issued a disabled person's license plate or placard.

(9) For the purposes of this section, "refueling service" means the service of pumping motor vehicle fuel into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle.

(10) Nothing in this section limits or restricts the rights or remedies provided under chapter 49.60 RCW. [1994 c 262 § 17; 1985 c 309 § 1. Formerly RCW 70.84.090.]

49.60.370 Liability for killing or injuring dog guide or service animal—Penalty in addition to other remedies or penalties—Recovery of attorneys' fees and costs—No duty to investigate. (1) A person who negligently or maliciously kills or injures a dog guide or service animal is liable for a penalty of one thousand dollars, to be paid to the user of the animal. The penalty shall be in addition to and not in lieu

of any other remedies or penalties, civil or criminal, provided by law.

(2) A user or owner of a dog guide or service animal, whose animal is negligently or maliciously injured or killed, is entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred in pursuing any civil remedy.

(3) The commission has no duty to investigate any negligent or malicious acts referred to under this section. [1997 c 271 § 23; 1988 c 89 § 1. Formerly RCW 70.84.100.]

49.60.380 License waiver for dog guide and service animals. A county, city, or town shall honor a request by a blind person or hearing impaired person not to be charged a fee to license his or her dog guide, or a request by a physically disabled person not to be charged a fee to license his or her service animal. [1997 c 271 § 24; 1989 c 41 § 1. Formerly RCW 70.84.120.]

49.60.390 Rule-making authority—Deadline—1997 c 271. The Washington state human rights commission shall adopt rules implementing chapter 271, Laws of 1997 no later than March 1, 1998. [1997 c 271 § 25.]

49.60.400 Discrimination, preferential treatment prohibited. (1) The state shall not discriminate against, or grant preferential treatment to, any individual or group on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin in the operation of public employment, public education, or public contracting.

(2) This section applies only to action taken after December 3, 1998.

(3) This section does not affect any law or governmental action that does not discriminate against, or grant preferential treatment to, any individual or group on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin.

(4) This section does not affect any otherwise lawful classification that:

(a) Is based on sex and is necessary for sexual privacy or medical or psychological treatment; or

(b) Is necessary for undercover law enforcement or for film, video, audio, or theatrical casting; or

(c) Provides for separate athletic teams for each sex.

(5) This section does not invalidate any court order or consent decree that is in force as of December 3, 1998.

(6) This section does not prohibit action that must be taken to establish or maintain eligibility for any federal program, if ineligibility would result in a loss of federal funds to the state.

(7) Nothing in this section prohibits schools established under chapter 28A.715 RCW from:

(a) Implementing a policy of Indian preference in employment; or

(b) Prioritizing the admission of tribal members where capacity of the school's programs or facilities is not as large as demand.

(8) For the purposes of this section, "state" includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the state itself, any city, county, public college or university, community college, school district, special district, or other political subdivision or governmental instrumentality of or within the state.

(9) The remedies available for violations of this section shall be the same, regardless of the injured party's race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin, as are otherwise available for violations of Washington antidiscrimination law.

(10) This section shall be self-executing. If any part or parts of this section are found to be in conflict with federal law, the United States Constitution, or the Washington state Constitution, the section shall be implemented to the maximum extent that federal law, the United States Constitution, and the Washington state Constitution permit. Any provision held invalid shall be severable from the remaining portions of this section. [2013 c 242 § 7; (2019 c 160 § 3, Referendum Measure No. 88 failed to become law); 1999 c 3 § 1 (Initiative Measure No. 200, approved November 3, 1998).]

49.60.401 Short title—1999 c 3. RCW 49.60.400 shall be known and cited as the Washington State Civil Rights Act. [1999 c 3 § 2 (Initiative Measure No. 200, approved November 3, 1998).]

49.60.405 Distinction or differential treatment—When authorized. It is not an unfair practice when a distinction or differential treatment on the basis of citizenship or immigration status is authorized by federal or state law, regulation, rule, or government contract. [2020 c 52 § 3.]

49.60.500 Community athletics programs—Sex discrimination prohibited—Definitions. (1) No city, town, county, or district may discriminate against any person on the basis of sex in the operation, conduct, or administration of community athletics programs for youth or adults. A third party receiving a lease or permit from a city, town, county, district, or a school district, for a community athletics program also may not discriminate against any person on the basis of sex in the operation, conduct, or administration of community athletics programs for youth or adults.

(2) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section.

(a) "Community athletics program" means any athletic program that is organized for the purposes of training for and engaging in athletic activity and competition and that is in any way operated, conducted, administered, or supported by a city, town, county, district, or school district other than those offered by the school and created solely for the students by the school.

(b) "District" means any metropolitan park district, park and recreation service area, or park and recreation district. [2009 c 467 § 2.]

Findings—Declarations—2009 c 467: "The legislature finds and declares:

On June 23, 1972, President Richard Nixon signed into law Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 to the 1964 Civil Rights Act. This landmark legislation provides that: "No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance...." Title IX has expanded opportunities for males as well as females in educational programs and activities, including ensuring access to athletic opportunities for girls and women in educational institutions and to male and female staff to coaching and athletics administrative positions in educational institutions. The dramatic increases in participation rates at both the high school and college levels since Title IX was passed show that when doors are opened to women and girls, they will participate.

Further, ensuring equality in the state of Washington, the legislature passed an amendment to the state Constitution, ratified by the voters in November 1972, providing "Equality of rights and responsibilities under the law shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex." In 1975, Washington continued to be at the forefront of this issue by adopting legislation that established our own statutory version of the federal Title IX law that prohibited "inequality in the educational opportunities afforded women and girls at all levels of the public schools in Washington state."

Athletic opportunities provide innumerable benefits to participants, including greater academic success, better physical and psychological health, responsible social behaviors, and enhanced interpersonal skills. Athletic scholarships make it possible for some young people to attend college. The Washington state legislature, recognizing the importance of full participation in athletics, has passed numerous bills directed at achieving equity and eliminating discrimination in intercollegiate athletics in the state's institutions of higher education.

Despite advances in educational settings and efforts by some local agencies to expand opportunities in community athletics programs, discrimination still exists that limits these opportunities. It is the intent of the legislature to expand and support equal participation in athletics programs, and provide all sports programs equal access to facilities administered by cities, towns, counties, metropolitan park districts, park and recreation service areas, or park and recreation districts.

Nothing in this act is intended to affect the holding in the Washington state supreme court's ruling in *Darrin v. Gould*, 85 Wn.2d 859, 540 P.2d 882 (1975) and its progeny that held it is not acceptable to discriminate in contact sports on the basis of sex." [2009 c 467 § 1.]

49.60.505 Community athletics programs—Nondiscrimination policy required. (1) By January 1, 2010, each city, town, county, or district operating a community athletics program or issuing permission to a third party for the operation of such program on its facilities shall adopt a policy that specifically prohibits discrimination against any person on the basis of sex in the operation, conduct, or administration of community athletics programs for youth or adults.

(2) It is the responsibility of each city, town, county, or district operating a community athletics program or issuing permission to a third party for the operation of such program on its facilities to publish and disseminate this policy. At a minimum, the nondiscrimination policy should be included in any publication that includes information about the entity's own athletics programs, or about obtaining a permit for operating athletics programs and on the appropriate city, town, county, or district web site.

(3) School districts issuing permission to a third party for the operation of a community athletics program on its facilities shall also follow the provisions of this section but may modify and use existing school district policies and procedures to the extent that is possible. Nothing in this section may be construed to require school districts to monitor compliance, investigate complaints, or otherwise enforce school district policies as to third parties using school district facilities.

(4) Every city, town, county, or district covered by this section should also publish the name, office address, and office telephone number of the employee or employees responsible for its efforts to comply with and carry out its responsibilities under chapter 467, Laws of 2009. [2009 c 467 § 3.]

Findings—Declarations—2009 c 467: See note following RCW 49.60.500.

49.60.510 Privileged health information—Noneconomic damages—Waivers. (1) By requesting noneconomic damages under this chapter, a claimant does not place his or

her health at issue or waive any health care privilege under RCW 5.60.060 or 18.83.110, or any other law, unless the claimant:

(a) Alleges a specific diagnosed physical or psychiatric injury as a proximate result of the respondents' conduct, and relies on the records or testimony of a health care provider or expert witness to seek general damages; or

(b) Alleges failure to accommodate a disability or alleges discrimination on the basis of a disability.

(2) Any waiver under subsection (1)(a) and (b) of this section is limited to health care records and communication between a claimant and his or her provider or providers:

(a) Created or occurring in the period beginning two years immediately preceding the first alleged unlawful act for which the claimant seeks damages and ending at the last date for which the claimant seeks damages, unless the court finds exceptional circumstances to order a longer period of time; and

(b) Relating specifically to the diagnosed injury, to the health care provider or providers on which the claimant relies in the action, or to the disability specifically at issue in the allegation. [2020 c 254 § 1; 2018 c 70 § 1.]

49.60.515 Sexual harassment and assault policy—Adoption of by hotel, motel, retail, or security guard entity, or property services contractors—Requirements.

(1) Every hotel, motel, retail, or security guard entity, or property services contractor, who employs an employee, must:

(a) Adopt a sexual harassment policy;

(b) Provide mandatory training to the employer's managers, supervisors, and employees to:

(i) Prevent sexual assault and sexual harassment in the workplace;

(ii) Prevent sexual discrimination in the workplace; and

(iii) Educate the employer's workforce regarding protection for employees who report violations of a state or federal law, rule, or regulation;

(c) Provide a list of resources for the employer's employees to utilize. At a minimum, the resources must include contact information of the equal employment opportunity commission, the Washington state human rights commission, and local advocacy groups focused on preventing sexual harassment and sexual assault; and

(d) Provide a panic button to each employee. The department must publish advice and guidance for employers with fifty or fewer employees relating to this subsection (1)(d). This subsection (1)(d) does not apply to contracted security guard companies licensed under chapter 18.170 RCW.

(2)(a) A property services contractor shall submit the following to the department on a form or in a manner determined by the department:

(i) The date of adoption of the sexual harassment policy required in subsection (1)(a) of this section;

(ii) The number of managers, supervisors, and employees trained as required by subsection (1)(b) of this section; and

(iii) The physical address of the work location or locations at which janitorial services are provided by workers of the property services contractor, and for each location: (A) The total number of workers or contractors of the property

(2020 Ed.)

services contractor who perform janitorial services; and (B) the total hours worked.

(b) The department must make aggregate data submitted as required in this subsection (2) available upon request.

(c) The department may adopt rules to implement this subsection (2).

(3) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Department" means the department of labor and industries.

(b) "Employee" means an individual who spends a majority of her or his working hours alone, or whose primary work responsibility involves working without another coworker present, and who is employed by an employer as a janitor, security guard, hotel or motel housekeeper, or room service attendant.

(c) "Employer" means any person, association, partnership, property services contractor, or public or private corporation, whether for-profit or not, who employs one or more persons.

(d) "Panic button" means an emergency contact device carried by an employee by which the employee may summon immediate on-scene assistance from another worker, a security guard, or a representative of the employer.

(e) "Property services contractor" means any person or entity that employs workers: (i) To perform labor for another person to provide commercial janitorial services; or (ii) on behalf of an employer to provide commercial janitorial services. "Property services contractor" does not mean the employment security department or individuals who perform labor under an agreement for exchanging their own labor or services with each other, provided the work is performed on land owned or leased by the individuals.

(f) "Security guard" means an individual who is principally employed as, or typically referred to as, a security officer or guard, regardless of whether the individual is employed by a private security company or a single employer or whether the individual is required to be licensed under chapter 18.170 RCW.

(4)(a) Hotels and motels with sixty or more rooms must meet the requirements of this section by January 1, 2020.

(b) All other employers identified in subsection (1) of this section must meet the requirements of this section by January 1, 2021. [2019 c 392 § 1.]

Chapter 49.62 RCW

NONCOMPETITION COVENANTS

Sections

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 49.62.005 | Findings. |
| 49.62.010 | Definitions. |
| 49.62.020 | When void and unenforceable. |
| 49.62.030 | When void and unenforceable against independent contractors. |
| 49.62.040 | Dollar amounts adjusted. |
| 49.62.050 | Unenforceable provisions. |
| 49.62.060 | Franchisor restrictions. |
| 49.62.070 | Employees having an additional job—When authorized. |
| 49.62.080 | Violation of this chapter—Relief—Remedies. |
| 49.62.090 | Conflict of laws. |
| 49.62.100 | Retroactive application. |
| 49.62.110 | Construction. |
| 49.62.900 | Effective date—2019 c 299. |

49.62.005 Findings. The legislature finds that workforce mobility is important to economic growth and development. Further, the legislature finds that agreements limiting competition or hiring may be contracts of adhesion that may be unreasonable. [2019 c 299 § 1.]

49.62.010 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Earnings" means the compensation reflected on box one of the employee's United States internal revenue service form W-2 that is paid to an employee over the prior year, or portion thereof for which the employee was employed, annualized and calculated as of the earlier of the date enforcement of the noncompetition covenant is sought or the date of separation from employment. "Earnings" also means payments reported on internal revenue service form 1099-MISC for independent contractors.

(2) "Employee" and "employer" have the same meanings as in RCW 49.17.020.

(3) "Franchisor" and "franchisee" have the same meanings as in RCW 19.100.010.

(4) "Noncompetition covenant" includes every written or oral covenant, agreement, or contract by which an employee or independent contractor is prohibited or restrained from engaging in a lawful profession, trade, or business of any kind. A "noncompetition covenant" does not include: (a) A nonsolicitation agreement; (b) a confidentiality agreement; (c) a covenant prohibiting use or disclosure of trade secrets or inventions; (d) a covenant entered into by a person purchasing or selling the goodwill of a business or otherwise acquiring or disposing of an ownership interest; or (e) a covenant entered into by a franchisee when the franchise sale complies with RCW 19.100.020(1).

(5) "Nonsolicitation agreement" means an agreement between an employer and employee that prohibits solicitation by an employee, upon termination of employment: (a) Of any employee of the employer to leave the employer; or (b) of any customer of the employer to cease or reduce the extent to which it is doing business with the employer.

(6) "Party seeking enforcement" means the named plaintiff or claimant in a proceeding to enforce a noncompetition covenant or the defendant in an action for declaratory relief. [2019 c 299 § 2.]

49.62.020 When void and unenforceable. (1) A noncompetition covenant is void and unenforceable against an employee:

(a)(i) Unless the employer discloses the terms of the covenant in writing to the prospective employee no later than the time of the acceptance of the offer of employment and, if the agreement becomes enforceable only at a later date due to changes in the employee's compensation, the employer specifically discloses that the agreement may be enforceable against the employee in the future; or

(ii) If the covenant is entered into after the commencement of employment, unless the employer provides independent consideration for the covenant;

(b) Unless the employee's earnings from the party seeking enforcement, when annualized, exceed one hundred thou-

sand dollars per year. This dollar amount must be adjusted annually in accordance with RCW 49.62.040;

(c) If the employee is terminated as the result of a layoff, unless enforcement of the noncompetition covenant includes compensation equivalent to the employee's base salary at the time of termination for the period of enforcement minus compensation earned through subsequent employment during the period of enforcement.

(2) A court or arbitrator must presume that any noncompetition covenant with a duration exceeding eighteen months after termination of employment is unreasonable and unenforceable. A party seeking enforcement may rebut the presumption by proving by clear and convincing evidence that a duration longer than eighteen months is necessary to protect the party's business or goodwill. [2019 c 299 § 3.]

49.62.030 When void and unenforceable against independent contractors. (1) A noncompetition covenant is void and unenforceable against an independent contractor unless the independent contractor's earnings from the party seeking enforcement exceed two hundred fifty thousand dollars per year. This dollar amount must be adjusted annually in accordance with RCW 49.62.040.

(2) The duration of a noncompetition covenant between a performer and a performance space, or a third party scheduling the performer for a performance space, must not exceed three calendar days. [2019 c 299 § 4.]

49.62.040 Dollar amounts adjusted. The dollar amounts specified in RCW 49.62.020 and 49.62.030 must be adjusted annually for inflation. Annually on September 30th the department of labor and industries must adjust the dollar amounts specified in this section by calculating to the nearest cent using the consumer price index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, CPI-W, or a successor index, for the twelve months prior to each September 1st as calculated by the United States department of labor. The adjusted dollar amount calculated under this section takes effect on the following January 1st. [2019 c 299 § 5.]

49.62.050 Unenforceable provisions. A provision in a noncompetition covenant signed by an employee or independent contractor who is Washington-based is void and unenforceable:

(1) If the covenant requires the employee or independent contractor to adjudicate a noncompetition covenant outside of this state; and

(2) To the extent it deprives the employee or independent contractor of the protections or benefits of this chapter. [2019 c 299 § 6.]

49.62.060 Franchisor restrictions. (1) No franchisor may restrict, restrain, or prohibit in any way a franchisee from soliciting or hiring any employee of a franchisee of the same franchisor.

(2) No franchisor may restrict, restrain, or prohibit in any way a franchisee from soliciting or hiring any employee of the franchisor. [2019 c 299 § 7.]

49.62.070 Employees having an additional job—When authorized. (1) Subject to subsection (2) of this sec-

tion, an employer may not restrict, restrain, or prohibit an employee earning less than twice the applicable state minimum hourly wage from having an additional job, supplementing their income by working for another employer, working as an independent contractor, or being self-employed.

(2)(a) This section shall not apply to any such additional services when the specific services to be offered by the employee raise issues of safety for the employee, coworkers, or the public, or interfere with the reasonable and normal scheduling expectations of the employer.

(b) This section does not alter the obligations of an employee to an employer under existing law, including the common law duty of loyalty and laws preventing conflicts of interest and any corresponding policies addressing such obligations. [2019 c 299 § 8.]

49.62.080 Violation of this chapter—Relief—Remedies. (1) Upon a violation of this chapter, the attorney general, on behalf of a person or persons, may pursue any and all relief. A person aggrieved by a noncompetition covenant to which the person is a party may bring a cause of action to pursue any and all relief provided for in subsections (2) and (3) of this section.

(2) If a court or arbitrator determines that a noncompetition covenant violates this chapter, the violator must pay the aggrieved person the greater of his or her actual damages or a statutory penalty of five thousand dollars, plus reasonable attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs incurred in the proceeding.

(3) If a court or arbitrator reforms, rewrites, modifies, or only partially enforces any noncompetition covenant, the party seeking enforcement must pay the aggrieved person the greater of his or her actual damages or a statutory penalty of five thousand dollars, plus reasonable attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs incurred in the proceeding.

(4) A cause of action may not be brought regarding a noncompetition covenant signed prior to January 1, 2020, if the noncompetition covenant is not being enforced. [2019 c 299 § 9.]

49.62.090 Conflict of laws. (1)(a) Subject to (b) of this subsection, this chapter displaces conflicting tort, restitutionary, contract, and other laws of this state pertaining to liability for competition by employees or independent contractors with their employers or principals, as appropriate.

(b) This chapter does not amend or modify chapter 19.108 RCW.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, this chapter does not revoke, modify, or impede the development of the common law. [2019 c 299 § 10.]

49.62.100 Retroactive application. This chapter applies to all proceedings commenced on or after January 1, 2020, regardless of when the cause of action arose. To this extent, this chapter applies retroactively, but in all other respects it applies prospectively. [2019 c 299 § 11.]

49.62.110 Construction. This chapter is an exercise of the state's police power and shall be construed liberally for the accomplishment of its purposes. [2019 c 299 § 12.]

(2020 Ed.)

49.62.900 Effective date—2019 c 299. This act takes effect January 1, 2020. [2019 c 299 § 13.]

Chapter 49.64 RCW EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Sections

- 49.64.010 Duration of trusts for employee benefits.
- 49.64.020 Trusts exempted from limitation as to duration.
- 49.64.030 Employee benefit plans—Payment or refund as discharge—Adverse claims.
- 49.64.040 Dental care assistance plans—Options required.

Health care savings accounts authorized: Chapter 48.68 RCW.

49.64.010 Duration of trusts for employee benefits. Any trust heretofore or hereafter created for the purposes and of the type enumerated in RCW 49.64.020, whether in real or personal property or in real and personal property, may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of the trust and shall not be invalid as violating any statute or rule of law against perpetuities, or against accumulations of earnings, or concerning the suspension of the power of alienation of the title to property, or otherwise limiting the duration of trusts. [1955 c 158 § 1.]

49.64.020 Trusts exempted from limitation as to duration. Trusts which are entitled to the exemption from limitation as to their duration provided for in RCW 49.64.010 must be:

(1) Created by an employer primarily for the benefit of some or all of the employees of such employer or the families or appointees of such employees, under any pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, retirement, disability, death benefit or other similar types of employee-benefit plans; and

(2) Contributed to by the employer or employees or both; and

(3) Existing for the purpose of distributing to or for the benefit of some or all of such employees (either before or after their employment ceases), their families or appointees, the earnings or principal, or earnings and principal, of the trust. [1955 c 158 § 2.]

49.64.030 Employee benefit plans—Payment or refund as discharge—Adverse claims. Notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 26.16.030, whenever payment or refund is made to an employee, former employee, or his or her beneficiary or estate pursuant to and in full compliance with a written retirement, death, or other employee benefit plan or savings plan, such payment or refund shall fully discharge the employer and any trustee or insurance company making such payment or refund from all adverse claims thereto unless, before such payment or refund is made, the employer or former employer, where the payment is made by the employer or former employer, has received at its principal place of business within this state, written notice by or on behalf of some other person that such other person claims to be entitled to such payment or refund or some part thereof, or where a trustee or insurance company is making the payment, such notice has been received by the trustee or insurance company at its home office or its principal place of business within this state, and if none, such notice may be made on the secretary of state: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That nothing

contained in this section shall affect any claim or right to any such payment or refund or part thereof as between all persons other than employer and the trustee or insurance company making such payment or refund. [2010 c 8 § 12061; 1953 c 45 § 1. Formerly RCW 49.52.065.]

Employees' benefit deductions are trust funds: RCW 49.52.010.

49.64.040 Dental care assistance plans—Options required. (1) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, in this section "dental care assistance plan" means any plan of dental insurance offered by an insurer as defined by chapter 48.01 RCW and any agreement for dental care benefits entered into or renewed after January 1, 1989, provided by a health care service contractor as defined by chapter 48.44 RCW.

(2) Each employer, public or private, that offers its employees a dental care assistance plan and each employee benefits fund that offers its members a dental care assistance plan limiting the provider of dental care to designated providers or group of providers, shall make available to and inform its employees or members of the option of enrolling in an alternative dental care assistance plan that permits the employees or members to obtain dental care services from any licensed dental care provider of their choice. The portion of the premium paid by the employer for the limiting plan shall be comparable to, but in no case greater than, the portion of the premium paid by the employer for the other plan. If employees are members of a bona fide bargaining unit covered by a labor-management collective bargaining agreement, the selection of the options required by this section may be specified in the agreement. The provisions of this section are not mandatory if the employees are covered by Taft-Hartley health care trust, except that the labor-management trustees may contract with a dental care assistance plan if a feasibility study determines it is to the advantage of the members: PROVIDED, That this section shall only apply to employers with greater than twenty-five employees under coverage. [1988 c 259 § 1.]

Chapter 49.66 RCW HEALTH CARE ACTIVITIES

Sections

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 49.66.010 | Purpose—Policy—Declaration. |
| 49.66.020 | Definitions. |
| 49.66.030 | Bargaining unit. |
| 49.66.040 | Unfair labor practice by health care activity. |
| 49.66.050 | Unfair labor practice by employee organization or agent. |
| 49.66.060 | Strike and picketing. |
| 49.66.070 | Relief from unfair labor practice—Actions—Remedial orders. |
| 49.66.080 | Rules and regulations—Procedures. |
| 49.66.090 | Board of arbitration—Members—Selection—Chair. |
| 49.66.100 | Board of arbitration—Hearings—Findings. |
| 49.66.110 | Board of arbitration—Standards or guidelines. |
| 49.66.120 | Arbitrator—Compensation—Expenses. |
| 49.66.900 | Severability—1972 ex.s. c 156. |

49.66.010 Purpose—Policy—Declaration. It is the public policy of the state to expedite the settlement of labor disputes arising in connection with health care activities, in order that there may be no lessening, however temporary, in the quality of the care given to patients. It is the legislative purpose by this chapter to promote collective bargaining between health care activities and their employees, to protect

the right of employees of health care activities to organize and select collective bargaining units of their own choosing.

It is further determined that any agreements involving union security including an all-union agreement or agency agreement must safeguard the rights of nonassociation of employees, based on bona fide religious tenets or teachings of a church or religious body of which such employee is a member. Such employee must pay an amount of money equivalent to regular union dues and initiation fees and assessments, if any, to a nonreligious charity or to another charitable organization mutually agreed upon by the employee affected and the representative of the labor organization to which such employee would otherwise pay dues. The employee shall furnish written proof that this has been done. If the employee and representative of the labor organization do not reach agreement on the matter, the department shall designate such organization. [1973 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 1; 1972 ex.s. c 156 § 1.]

49.66.020 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:
(1) "Health care activity" includes any hospital, nursing home, institution, agency or establishment, exclusive of those operated by the state, its municipalities, or political subdivisions, having for one of its principal purposes the preservation of health or the care of sick, aged or infirm persons.

(2) "Bargaining unit" includes any group of employees of a health care activity having substantially common interests with respect to working conditions. The composition of a bargaining unit may be determined by common consent between an employer and its employees, or, in the event either party shall apply to the director of labor and industries for a determination of the composition of a bargaining unit, it shall be determined by the director of labor and industries or his delegated representative. No bargaining unit shall be found appropriate if it includes guards together with other employees.

(3) "Employee" includes any registered nurse or licensed practical nurse or service personnel performing services for wages for a health care activity. The term shall not apply to a member of a religious order assigned to a health care activity by the order as a part of his obligations to it; nor shall it apply to persons performing services in connection with healing by prayer or spiritual means alone in accordance with the tenets and practices of recognized church or religious denominations by adherents thereof; nor shall it apply to supervisors.

(4) "Employer" includes any person, agency, corporation, company or other organization engaged in the operation of a health care activity, whether for profitable or charitable purposes.

(5) "Supervisor" means any individual having authority, in the interest of the employer, to hire, transfer, suspend, lay off, recall, promote, discharge, assign, reward, or discipline other employees, or responsibly to direct them, or to adjust their grievances, or effectively to recommend such action, if in connection with the foregoing the exercise of such authority is not of a merely routine or clerical nature, but requires the use of independent judgment. Supervisor includes registered nurses only if administrative supervision is his or her primary duty and activity.

(6) "Guard" means any individual employed as a guard to enforce against employees and other persons rules to pro-

protect property of the employer or to protect the safety of persons on the employer's premises.

(7) "Director" means the director of the department of labor and industries.

(8) "Department" means the department of labor and industries. [1973 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 2; 1972 ex.s. c 156 § 2.]

49.66.030 Bargaining unit. An employee association shall be deemed the properly designated representative of a bargaining unit when it can show evidence that bargaining rights have been assigned to it by a majority of the employees in the bargaining unit. Should questions arise concerning the representative status of any employee organization claiming to represent a bargaining unit of employees, upon petition by such an organization, it shall be the duty of the director, acting by himself or herself or through a designee to investigate and determine the composition of the organization. Any organization found authorized by not less than thirty percent of the employees of a bargaining unit shall be eligible to apply for an election to determine its rights to represent the unit. If more than one organization shall claim to represent any unit, the director, or his or her designee, may conduct an election by secret ballot to determine which organization shall be authorized to represent the unit. In order to be certified as a bargaining representative, an employee organization must receive, in a secret ballot election, votes from a majority of the employees who vote in the election, except that nothing in this section shall prohibit the voluntary recognition of a labor organization as a bargaining representative by an employer upon a showing of reasonable proof of majority. In any election held pursuant to this section, there shall be a choice on the ballot for employees to designate that they do not wish to be represented by any bargaining representative. No representation election shall be directed in any bargaining unit or any subdivision thereof within which, in the preceding twelve-month period, a valid election has been held. Thirty percent of the employees of an employer may file a petition for a secret ballot election to ascertain whether the employee organization which has been certified or is currently recognized by their employer as their bargaining representative is no longer their bargaining representative.

No employee organization shall be certified as the representative of employees in a bargaining unit of guards, if such organization admits to membership, or is affiliated directly or indirectly with an organization which admits to membership, employees other than guards. The determination shall be based upon a plurality of votes cast in such election, and shall remain in effect for a period of not less than one year. In determining appropriate bargaining units, the director shall limit such units to groups consisting of registered nurses, licensed practical nurses or service personnel: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That if a majority of each such classification desires inclusion within a single bargaining unit, they may combine into a single unit. [2010 c 8 § 12062; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 3; 1972 ex.s. c 156 § 3.]

49.66.040 Unfair labor practice by health care activity. It shall be deemed an unfair labor practice, and unlawful, for any health care activity to:

(1) Interfere with, restrain or coerce employees in any manner in the exercise of their right of self-organization:

(2020 Ed.)

PROVIDED, That the expressing of any views, argument, or opinion, or the dissemination thereof, whether in written, printed, graphic or visual form, shall not constitute or be evidence of an unfair labor practice under any of the provisions of this chapter, if such expression contains no threat of reprisal or force or promise of benefit;

(2) Initiate, create, dominate, contribute to or interfere with the formation or administration of any employee organization having bargaining as one of its functions;

(3) Discriminate in regard to hire, terms, or conditions of employment in order to discourage membership in any employee organization having collective bargaining as one of its functions;

(4) Refuse to meet and bargain in good faith with the duly designated representatives of an appropriate bargaining unit of employees; and it shall be a requirement of good faith bargaining that the parties be willing to reduce to writing, and have their representatives sign, any agreement arrived at through negotiation and discussion. [1972 ex.s. c 156 § 4.]

49.66.050 Unfair labor practice by employee organization or agent. It shall be an unfair labor practice and unlawful, for any employee organization or its agent to:

(1) Restrain or coerce (a) employees in the exercise of their right to refrain from self-organization, or (b) an employer in the selection of its representatives for purposes of collective bargaining or the adjustment of grievances;

(2) Cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an employee in violation of RCW 49.66.040(3) or to discriminate against an employee with respect to whom membership in such organization has been denied or terminated on some ground other than his or her failure to tender the periodic dues and initiation fees uniformly required as a condition of acquiring or retaining membership;

(3) Refuse to meet and bargain in good faith with an employer, provided it is the duly designated representative of the employer's employees for purposes of collective bargaining;

(4) Require of employees covered by a union security agreement the payment, as a condition precedent to becoming a member of such organization, of a fee in an amount which the director finds excessive or discriminatory under all the circumstances. In making such a finding, the director shall consider, among other relevant factors, the practices and customs of labor organizations in the particular industry, and the wages currently paid to the employees affected;

(5) Cause or attempt to cause an employer to pay or deliver or agree to pay or deliver any money or other thing of value, in the nature of an exaction, for services which are not performed or not to be performed;

(6) Enter into any contract or agreement, express or implied, whereby an employer or other person ceases or refrains, or agrees to cease or refrain, from handling, using, selling, transporting, or otherwise dealing in any of the products or services of any other employer or person, or to cease doing business with any other employer or person, and any such contract or agreement shall be unenforceable and void; or

(7) Engage in, or induce or encourage any individual employed by any employer or to engage in, an activity pro-

hibited by RCW 49.66.060. [2010 c 8 § 12063; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 4; 1972 ex.s. c 156 § 5.]

49.66.060 Strike and picketing. No employee organization, bargaining representative, person, or employee shall authorize, sanction, engage in, or participate in a strike (including but not limited to a concerted work stoppage of any kind, concerted slowdown or concerted refusal or failure to report for work or perform work) or picketing against an employer under any circumstances, whether arising out of a recognition dispute, bargaining impasse, or otherwise: PROVIDED, That nothing in this section shall prohibit picketing or other publicity for the sole purpose of truthfully advising the public of the existence of a dispute with the employer, unless an effect of such picketing or other publicity is (a) to induce any employee of the employer or any other individual, in the course of his or her employment, not to pick up, deliver, or transfer goods, not to enter the employer's premises, or not to perform services; or (b) to induce such an employee or individual to engage in a strike. [2010 c 8 § 12064; 1972 ex.s. c 156 § 6.]

49.66.070 Relief from unfair labor practice—Actions—Remedial orders. The director or any employee organization qualified to apply for an election under RCW 49.66.030 as now or hereafter amended or any employer may maintain in its name or in the name of its members legal action in any county in which jurisdiction of the employer or employee organization may be obtained, to seek relief from the commission of an unfair labor practice: PROVIDED, That such employer or employee organization exhausts the administrative remedies under rules and regulations promulgated by the department prior to seeking such court action.

The department is empowered and directed to prevent any unfair labor practice and to issue appropriate remedial orders. Any party aggrieved by any remedial order is entitled to the judicial review thereof in accordance with the provisions of chapter 34.05 RCW. [1973 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 5; 1972 ex.s. c 156 § 7.]

49.66.080 Rules and regulations—Procedures. The director shall have the power to make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this chapter, including the establishment of procedures for the hearing and determination of charges alleging unfair labor practices, and for a determination on application by either party when an impasse has arisen, and as he or she shall determine are necessary to effectuate its purpose and to enable him or her to carry out its provisions. [2010 c 8 § 12065; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 6; 1972 ex.s. c 156 § 8.]

49.66.090 Board of arbitration—Members—Selection—Chair. In the event that a health care activity and an employees' bargaining unit shall reach an impasse, the matters in dispute shall be submitted to a board of arbitration composed of three arbitrators for final and binding resolution. The board shall be selected in the following manner: Within ten days, the employer shall appoint one arbitrator and the employees shall appoint one arbitrator. The two arbitrators so selected and named shall within ten days agree upon and select the name of a third arbitrator who shall act as chair. If,

upon the expiration of the period allowed therefor the arbitrators are unable to agree on the selection of a third arbitrator, such arbitrator shall be appointed at the request of either party in accordance with RCW 7.04A.110, and that person shall act as chair of the arbitration board. [2010 c 8 § 12066; 2005 c 433 § 44; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 7; 1972 ex.s. c 156 § 9.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.66.100 Board of arbitration—Hearings—Findings. The arbitration board, acting through its chair, shall call a hearing to be held within ten days after the date of the appointment of the chair. The board shall conduct public or private hearings. Reasonable notice of such hearings shall be given to the parties who shall appear and be heard either in person or by counsel or other representative. Hearings shall be informal and the rules of evidence prevailing in judicial proceedings shall not be binding. A recording of the proceedings shall be taken. Any oral or documentary evidence and other data deemed relevant by the board may be received in evidence. The board shall have the power to administer oaths, require the attendance of witnesses, and the production of such books, papers, contracts, agreements, and documents as may be deemed by the board material to a just determination of the issues in dispute and to issue subpoenas. If any person refuses to obey such subpoena or refuses to be sworn to testify, or any witness, party, or attorney is guilty of any contempt while in attendance at any hearing held hereunder, the board may invoke the jurisdiction of any superior court and such court shall have jurisdiction to issue an appropriate order. A failure to obey such order may be punished by the court as a contempt thereof. The hearing conducted by the arbitrators shall be concluded within twenty days of the time of commencement and, within ten days after conclusion of the hearings, the arbitrator shall make written findings and a written opinion upon the issues presented, a copy of which shall be mailed or otherwise delivered to the employees' negotiating agent or its attorney or other designated representative and to the employer or the employer's attorney or designated representative. The determination of the dispute made by the board shall be final and binding upon both parties. [2010 c 8 § 12067; 1972 ex.s. c 156 § 10.]

49.66.110 Board of arbitration—Standards or guidelines. In making its determination, the board of arbitrators shall be mindful of the legislative purpose enumerated in RCW 49.66.010 and as additional standards or guidelines to aid it in reaching a decision, it shall take into consideration the following factors:

(1) Wage rates or other conditions of employment of the health care activity in question as compared with prevailing wage rates or other conditions of employment in the local operating area involved.

(2) Wage rates or other working conditions as compared with wage rates or other working conditions maintained for the same or similar work of workers in the local area.

(3) The overall compensation of employees having regard not only to wages for time actually worked but also for time not actually worked, including vacations, holidays and other excused time and for all fringe benefits received.

(4) Interest and welfare of the public.

(5) Comparison of peculiarities of employment in regard to other comparable trades or professions, specifically:

- (a) Physical qualifications.
- (b) Educational qualifications.
- (c) Job training and skills.

(6) Efficiency of operation of the health care activity. [1972 ex.s. c 156 § 11.]

49.66.120 Arbitrator—Compensation—Expenses.

The arbitrator so selected by the parties shall be paid at the daily rate or rates not to exceed the usual or customary rates paid to arbitrators in addition to travel expenses at the rates provided in RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 as now existing or hereafter amended. Such sums together with all expenses of the hearing shall be borne equally by the parties to the arbitration proceedings. [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 34 § 147; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 8; 1972 ex.s. c 156 § 12.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.66.900 Severability—1972 ex.s. c 156. If any portion of this chapter, or its application to any particular health care activity or class of health care activity, should be held invalid, the remainder of the chapter, or its application to other health care activities, or other classes thereof, shall not be affected. [1972 ex.s. c 156 § 13.]

Chapter 49.70 RCW

WORKER AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW ACT

Sections

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| 49.70.010 | Legislative findings. |
| 49.70.020 | Definitions. |
| 49.70.100 | Employee may request workplace survey or material safety data sheet. |
| 49.70.105 | Foreign language translation of written materials. |
| 49.70.110 | Discharge or discipline of employee prohibited—Application of discrimination statutes. |
| 49.70.115 | Agricultural employees—Information and training on hazardous chemicals. |
| 49.70.119 | Agricultural employees—Pesticides—Records. |
| 49.70.140 | Educational brochures and public service announcements. |
| 49.70.150 | Civil action authorized. |
| 49.70.160 | Request for additional information—Confidentiality. |
| 49.70.165 | Trade secret exemptions. |
| 49.70.170 | Worker and community right to know fund—Employer assessments—Audits—Appeal of assessment. |
| 49.70.175 | Worker and community right to know fund—Expenditure—Disbursements. |
| 49.70.177 | Penalties for late payment of fees—Collection of fees and penalties. |
| 49.70.180 | Application of enforcement and administrative procedures of Washington industrial safety and health act. |
| 49.70.190 | Compliance with chapter—Notice—Fines—Injunctive relief. |
| 49.70.200 | Adoption of rules. |
| 49.70.210 | Application of chapter to consumer products. |
| 49.70.900 | Short title. |

49.70.010 Legislative findings. The legislature finds and declares that the proliferation of hazardous substances in the environment poses a growing threat to the public health, safety, and welfare; that the constantly increasing number and variety of hazardous substances, and the many routes of exposure to them make it difficult and expensive to monitor adequately and detect any adverse health effects attributable thereto; that individuals themselves are often able to detect and thus minimize effects of exposure to hazardous substances if they are aware of the identity of the substances and

the early symptoms of unsafe exposure; and that individuals have an inherent right to know the full range of the risks they face so that they can make reasoned decisions and take informed action concerning their employment and their living conditions.

The legislature further declares that local health, fire, police, safety, and other government officials require detailed information about the identity, characteristics, and quantities of hazardous substances used and stored in communities within their jurisdictions, in order to plan adequately for, and respond to, emergencies, enforce compliance with applicable laws and regulations concerning these substances, and to compile records of exposures to hazardous substances over a period of time that will facilitate the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease.

The legislature further declares that the extent of the toxic contamination of the air, water, and land in this state has caused a high degree of concern among its residents and that much of this concern is needlessly aggravated by the unfamiliarity of these substances to residents.

The legislature therefore determines that while these substances have contributed to the high quality of life we enjoy in our state, it is in the public interest to establish a comprehensive program for the disclosure of information about hazardous substances in the workplace and the community, and to provide a procedure whereby residents of this state may gain access to this information. [1984 c 289 § 2.]

49.70.020 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Department" means the department of labor and industries.

(2) "Employee" means an employee of an employer who is employed in the business of his or her employer whether by way of manual labor or otherwise and every person in this state who is engaged in the employment of or who is working under an independent contract the essence of which is personal labor for an employer under this chapter whether by way of manual labor or otherwise. However, for the purposes of this chapter, employee shall not mean immediate family members of the officers of any corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship or other business entity or officers of any closely held corporation engaged in agricultural production of crops or livestock.

(3) "Employer" means any person, firm, corporation, partnership, business trust, legal representative, or other business entity that engages in any business, industry, profession, or activity in this state and employs one or more employees or who contract with one or more persons, the essence of which is the personal labor of such person or persons and includes the state, counties, cities, and all municipal corporations, public corporations, political subdivisions of the state, and charitable organizations. [1985 c 409 § 1.]

49.70.100 Employee may request workplace survey or material safety data sheet. An employee or employee representative may request, in writing, from the employer, a copy of a workplace survey or a material safety data sheet, filed pursuant to this chapter for the employee's work area. The employer shall supply this material within three working

days of the request. This section shall not apply to employees of vessels while the employees are on the water. [1989 c 11 § 22; 1984 c 289 § 15.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.70.105 Foreign language translation of written materials. (1) The department shall prepare and make available to employers or the public, upon request, a translation in any of the five most common foreign languages used in the workplace, of a written hazard communication program, a material safety data sheet, or written materials prepared by the department to inform employees of their rights relating to hazard communication standards under this chapter and chapter 49.17 RCW.

(2) An employer employing employees who have trouble communicating in English shall make reasonable efforts to post any notices in the employees' native languages as provided by the department. [1985 c 409 § 2.]

49.70.110 Discharge or discipline of employee prohibited—Application of discrimination statutes. No employer may discharge, cause to be discharged, or otherwise discipline, penalize, or discriminate against any employee because the employee or the employee's representative has exercised any right established in this chapter. The discrimination provisions of chapter 49.17 RCW apply to this chapter. [1984 c 289 § 16.]

49.70.115 Agricultural employees—Information and training on hazardous chemicals. (1) An employer shall provide employees engaged in agricultural production of crops or livestock or agricultural services with information and training on hazardous chemicals in their workplace at the time of their initial assignment, and whenever a new hazard is introduced into their work area, such instruction shall be tailored to the types of hazards to which the employees will be exposed. Seasonal and temporary employees who are not exposed to hazardous chemicals in their work area need not be trained.

(2) Employers shall maintain any material safety data sheets that are received with incoming shipments of hazardous chemicals, and ensure that they are accessible to agricultural employees upon request.

(3) Employers shall ensure that labels on incoming containers of hazardous chemicals are not removed or defaced. [1985 c 409 § 3.]

49.70.119 Agricultural employees—Pesticides—Records. (1) An employer who applies pesticides in connection with the production of an agricultural crop, or who causes pesticides to be applied in connection with such production, shall keep records for each application, which shall include the following information:

(a) The location of the land where the pesticide was applied or site where the pesticide was stored;

(b) The year, month, day, and time the pesticide was applied;

(c) The product name used on the registered label and the United States environmental protection agency registration number, if applicable, of the pesticide that was applied or stored;

(d) The crop or site to which the pesticide was applied;

(e) The amount of pesticide applied per acre, or other appropriate measure;

(f) The concentration of pesticide that was applied;

(g) The number of acres, or other appropriate measure, to which pesticide was applied;

(h) If applicable, the licensed applicator's name, address, and telephone number and the name of the individual or individuals making the application;

(i) The direction and estimated velocity of the wind at the time the pesticide was applied: PROVIDED, That this subsection (i) shall not apply to applications of baits in bait stations and pesticide applications within structures; and

(j) Any other reasonable information required by the director.

(2) The records shall be updated on the same day that a pesticide is applied. If the employer has been provided a copy of a pesticide application record under RCW 17.21.100(2)(b), the copy may be used as the record of the pesticide application required under this section. The employer shall maintain and preserve the pesticide application records for no less than seven years from the date of the application of the pesticide to which the records refer.

(3) The pesticide application records shall be readily accessible to the employer's employees and their designated representatives in a central location in the workplace beginning on the day the application is made and for at least thirty days following the application. The employee or representative shall be entitled to view the pesticide application records and make his or her own record from the information contained in the application records. New or newly assigned employees shall be made aware of the accessibility of the application records before working with pesticides or in a work area containing pesticides.

(4)(a) An employer subject to this section who stores pesticides shall at least once in each calendar year perform an inventory of the pesticides stored in any work area. The pesticide inventory records shall include the following information:

(i) The location of the site where the pesticide is stored;

(ii) The year, month, day, and time the pesticide was first stored;

(iii) The product name used on the registered label and the United States environmental protection agency registration number, if applicable, of the pesticide that is stored; and

(iv) The amount of pesticide in storage at the time of the inventory.

The inventory records shall be maintained and preserved for no less than seven years.

(b) In addition to performing the annual pesticide inventory required under this subsection, an employer shall maintain a record of pesticide purchases made between the annual inventory dates. In lieu of this purchase record, an employer may obtain from distributors from whom pesticides are purchased a statement obligating the distributor to maintain the purchase records on behalf of the employer and in satisfaction of the employer's obligations under this subsection. The director may require the submission of all purchase records from employers or distributors, covering the purchases during a specified period of time or in a specified geographical area.

(5) If activities for which the records are maintained cease, the records shall be filed with the department. If an employer subject to this section is succeeded or replaced in that function by another person, the person who succeeds or replaces the employer shall retain the records as required by this section but is not liable for violations committed by the former employer under this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter, including violations relating to the retention and preservation of records.

(6)(a) The records required under this section shall be readily accessible to the department for inspection. Copies of the records shall be provided, on request, to: An employee or the employee's designated representative in the case of an industrial insurance claim filed under Title 51 RCW with the department of labor and industries, treating health care personnel, the *pesticide incident reporting and tracking review panel, or department representative. The designated representative or treating health care personnel are not required to identify the employee represented or treated. The department shall keep the name of any affected employee confidential in accordance with RCW 49.17.080(1). When a request for records is made under this subsection by treating health care personnel and the record is required for determining treatment, copies of the record shall be provided immediately. For all other requests, copies of the records shall be provided within seventy-two hours.

(b) Copies of records provided to any person or entity under this subsection (6) shall, if so requested, be provided or made available on a form adopted under subsection (10) of this section. Information for treating health care personnel shall be made immediately available by telephone, if requested, with a copy of the records provided within twenty-four hours.

(c) If an employer has reason to suspect that an employee is ill or injured because of an exposure to one or more pesticides, the employer shall immediately provide the employee a copy of the relevant pesticide application records.

(7) If a request for a copy of a record is made under this section and the employer refuses to provide a copy, the requester may notify the department of the request and the employer's refusal. Within seven working days, the department shall request that the employer provide the department with all pertinent copies of the records, except that in a medical emergency the request shall be made within two working days. The employer shall provide copies of the records to the department within twenty-four hours after the department's request.

(8) The department shall include inspection of the records required under this section as part of any on-site inspection of a workplace conducted under this chapter or chapter 49.17 RCW. The inspection shall determine whether the records are readily transferable to a form adopted by the department, and readily accessible to employees. However, no employer subject to a department inspection may be inspected under this subsection (8) more than once in any calendar year, unless a previous inspection has found record-keeping violations. If recordkeeping violations are found, the department may conduct reasonable multiple inspections, pursuant to rules adopted by the department. Nothing in this subsection (8) limits the department's inspection of records

(2020 Ed.)

pertaining to pesticide-related injuries, illnesses, fatalities, accidents, or complaints.

(9) If an employer has failed to maintain and preserve the records or provide access to or copies of the records as required under this section, the employer shall be subject to penalties authorized under RCW 49.17.180.

(10) The department of labor and industries and the department of agriculture shall jointly adopt, by rule, forms that satisfy the information requirements of this section and RCW 17.21.100. [1992 c 173 § 3; 1989 c 380 § 77.]

*Reviser's note: The "pesticide incident reporting and tracking review panel" was eliminated pursuant to 2010 1st sp.s. c 7 § 132.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.70.140 Educational brochures and public service announcements. The department shall produce educational brochures and public service announcements detailing information available to citizens under this chapter. These educational materials shall be sent to each county health department. As necessary, the department shall provide information needed to update these educational materials. [1984 c 289 § 20.]

49.70.150 Civil action authorized. A person may bring a civil action on his or her own behalf against a manufacturer, supplier, employer, or user to compel compliance with the provisions of this chapter or any rule promulgated under this chapter subject to the provisions of Title 51 RCW. The superior court shall have jurisdiction over these actions. The court may award costs of litigation to the prevailing party, including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees. [1984 c 289 § 21.]

49.70.160 Request for additional information—Confidentiality. The department may request from an employer submitting surveys to it further information concerning the surveys, and the employer shall provide the additional information upon the request. The employer may require the department to provide reasons why further information is needed and to sign an agreement protecting the confidentiality of any additional information provided under this section. [1984 c 289 § 23.]

49.70.165 Trade secret exemptions. (1) The department shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW establishing criteria for evaluating the validity of trade secret claims and procedures for issuing a trade secret exemption. Manufacturers or importers that make a trade secret claim to the department must notify direct purchasers if a trade secret claim has been made on a product being offered for sale.

(2) If a trade secret claim exists, a manufacturer, importer, or employer may require a written statement of need or confidentiality agreement before the specific chemical identity of a hazardous substance is released. However, if a treating physician or nurse determines that a medical emergency exists and the specific chemical identity of a hazardous substance is necessary for emergency or first aid treatment, the manufacturer, importer, or employer shall immediately disclose the specific chemical identity to that treating physician or nurse, regardless of the existence of a written state-

ment of need or a confidentiality agreement. The chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer may require a written statement of need and confidentiality agreement, as defined by rule, as soon as circumstances permit.

(3) Any challenge to the denial of a trade secret claim shall be heard by an administrative law judge in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW. [1985 c 409 § 4.]

49.70.170 Worker and community right to know fund—Employer assessments—Audits—Appeal of assessment. (1) The worker and community right to know fund is hereby established in the custody of the state treasurer. The department shall deposit all moneys received under this chapter in the fund. Moneys in the fund may be spent only for the purposes of this chapter following legislative appropriation. Disbursements from the fund shall be on authorization of the director or the director's designee. The fund is subject to the allotment procedure provided under chapter 43.88 RCW.

(2) The department shall assess each employer who reported ten thousand four hundred or more worker hours in the prior calendar year an annual fee to provide for the implementation of this chapter. The department shall adopt rules establishing a fee schedule for all employers who reported ten thousand four hundred or more worker hours in the prior calendar year and are engaged in business operations in the following industries, as classified by the current industry classification system used by the bureau of labor statistics: Agriculture and forestry industries; mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction; construction industries; manufacturing industries; transportation, pipeline, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services; automotive repair, services, and garages; miscellaneous repair services; health services; and educational services. The department shall establish the annual fee for each employer who reported ten thousand four hundred or more worker hours in the prior calendar year in industries identified by this section, provided that fees assessed shall not be more than two dollars and fifty cents per full time equivalent employee. The annual fee shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars. The fees shall be collected solely from employers whose industries have been identified by rule under this chapter. The department shall adopt rules allowing employers who do not have hazardous substances at their workplace to request an exemption from the assessment and shall establish penalties for fraudulent exemption requests. All fees collected by the department pursuant to this section shall be collected in a cost-efficient manner and shall be deposited in the fund.

(3) Records required by this chapter shall at all times be open to the inspection of the director, or his or her designee including, the traveling auditors, agents, or assistants of the department provided for in RCW 51.16.070 and 51.48.040. The information obtained from employer records under the provisions of this section shall be subject to the same confidentiality requirements as set forth in RCW 51.16.070.

(4) An employer may appeal the assessment of the fee or penalties pursuant to the procedures set forth in Title 51 RCW and accompanying rules except that the employer shall not have the right of appeal to superior court as provided in Title 51 RCW. The employer from whom the fee or penalty is demanded or enforced, may however, within thirty days of

the board of industrial insurance appeal's final order, pay the fee or penalty under written protest setting forth all the grounds upon which such fee or penalty is claimed to be unlawful, excessive, or otherwise improper and thereafter bring an action in superior court against the department to recover such fee or penalty or any portion of the fee or penalty which was paid under protest.

(5) Repayment shall be made to the general fund of any moneys appropriated by law in order to implement this chapter. [2016 c 168 § 1; 2010 c 8 § 12068; 2004 c 276 § 911; 2001 2nd sp.s. c 7 § 913; 1999 c 309 § 917; 1986 c 310 § 1; 1984 c 289 § 24.]

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.70.175 Worker and community right to know fund—Expenditure—Disbursements. Funds in the worker and community right to know fund established under RCW 49.70.170 may be spent by the department of ecology to implement *RCW 70.102.020 (1) through (3) following legislative appropriation. Disbursements from the fund shall be on authorization of the director of the department of ecology. [1985 c 410 § 5.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 70.102.020 was recodified as RCW 70A.415.020 pursuant to 2020 c 20 § 207.

49.70.177 Penalties for late payment of fees—Collection of fees and penalties. If payment of any fee assessed under RCW 49.70.170 is not received by the department by the due date, there shall be assessed a penalty of five percent of the amount of the fee. If the fee is not received within thirty days after the due date, there shall be assessed a total penalty of ten percent of the amount of the fee. If the fee is not received within sixty days after the due date, there shall be assessed a total penalty of twenty percent of the amount of the fee. No penalty added may be less than ten dollars. If a warrant is issued by the department for the collection of fees, penalties, and interest, there shall be an additional penalty of five percent of the amount of the fee, but not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. Warrants shall earn interest at the rate of one percent per month, or fraction thereof, from and after the date of entry of the warrant. The department may utilize the procedures for collection of fees, penalties, and interest set forth in Title 51 RCW. [1986 c 310 § 2.]

49.70.180 Application of enforcement and administrative procedures of Washington industrial safety and health act. Unless reference is specifically made to another chapter, this chapter shall be implemented and enforced including penalties, violations, citations, and other administrative procedures pursuant to chapter 49.17 RCW. [1984 c 289 § 25.]

49.70.190 Compliance with chapter—Notice—Fines—Injunctive relief. If a manufacturer, supplier, employer, or user refuses or fails to provide the department with any data sheets, workplace surveys, or other papers, documents, or information required by this chapter, the department may give written notice to the manufacturer, supplier, employer, or user demanding immediate compliance. If the manufacturer, supplier, employer, or user fails to begin to

comply with the terms of the notice within fourteen days of receipt, the department may levy a fine of up to fifty dollars per affected employee per day, not to exceed five thousand dollars per day from the final date for compliance allowed by this section or by the department. In any case where the non-compliance continues for more than fifteen days or where the department determines the failure to comply creates a potential health or safety hazard to employees or hinders the department's performance of its duties under this chapter, the department may, in lieu of levying a fine or further fines, petition the superior court of Thurston county or the county where the manufacturer, supplier, employer, or user is located for an order enjoining the manufacturer, employer, supplier, or user from further noncompliance and granting any other remedies that may be appropriate. The court may award the department costs of litigation, including attorney's fees, if the department is the prevailing party. [1984 c 289 § 26.]

49.70.200 Adoption of rules. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the department, after consultation with the department of agriculture, shall adopt any rules necessary to carry out its responsibilities under this chapter. [1984 c 289 § 27.]

49.70.210 Application of chapter to consumer products. (1) It is the intent of the legislature that this chapter shall not apply to products that are generally made available to the noncommercial consumer: PROVIDED, That such "consumer" products used by employees in the workplace are used in substantially the same manner, form, and concentration as they are used by noncommercial consumers, and that the product exposure is not substantially greater to the employee than to the noncommercial consumer during normal and accepted use of that product.

(2) The department shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW to implement this section. This section shall not affect the department's authority to implement and enforce the Washington industrial safety and health act, chapter 49.17 RCW, at least as effectively as the federal occupational safety and health act. [1987 c 365 § 1.]

49.70.900 Short title. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "worker and community right to know act." [1984 c 289 § 1.]

Chapter 49.74 RCW AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Sections

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 49.74.005 | Legislative findings—Purpose. |
| 49.74.010 | Commission. |
| 49.74.020 | Affirmative action rules—Noncompliance—Notification—Hearing. |
| 49.74.030 | Noncompliance—Conciliation—Order. |
| 49.74.031 | Referral to administrative law judge for hearing. |
| 49.74.050 | Superior court—Remedies. |
| 49.74.900 | Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521. |

49.74.005 Legislative findings—Purpose. Discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin, age, sex, marital status, or the presence of any disability is contrary to

the findings of the legislature and public policy. The legislature finds and declares that racial minorities, women, persons in protected age groups, persons with disabilities, Vietnam-era veterans, and veterans with disabilities are underrepresented in Washington state government employment.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide for enforcement measures for affirmative action within Washington state government employment and institutions of higher education in order to eliminate such underrepresentation. [2020 c 274 § 41; 1985 c 365 § 7.]

49.74.010 Commission. As used in this chapter, "commission" means the Washington state human rights commission. [1985 c 365 § 8.]

49.74.020 Affirmative action rules—Noncompliance—Notification—Hearing. If the commission reasonably believes that a state agency, an institution of higher education, or the state patrol has failed to comply with an affirmative action rule adopted under RCW 41.06.150 or 43.43.340, the commission shall notify the director of the state agency, president of the institution of higher education, or chief of the Washington state patrol of the noncompliance, as well as the director of financial management. The commission shall give the director of the state agency, president of the institution of higher education, or chief of the Washington state patrol an opportunity to be heard on the failure to comply. [2015 3rd sp.s. c 1 § 324; 2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 463; 1993 c 281 § 57; 1985 c 365 § 9.]

Effective date—Purpose—2011 1st sp.s. c 43: See notes following RCW 43.19.003.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.74.030 Noncompliance—Conciliation—Order. The commission in conjunction with the department of enterprise services, the office of financial management, or the state patrol, whichever is appropriate, shall attempt to resolve the noncompliance through conciliation. If an agreement is reached for the elimination of noncompliance, the agreement shall be reduced to writing and an order shall be issued by the commission setting forth the terms of the agreement. The noncomplying state agency, institution of higher education, or state patrol shall make a good faith effort to conciliate and make a full commitment to correct the noncompliance with any action that may be necessary to achieve compliance, provided such action is not inconsistent with the rules adopted under RCW 41.06.150(5) and 43.43.340(5), whichever is appropriate. [2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 464; 2002 c 354 § 246; 2002 c 354 § 245; 1993 c 281 § 58; 1985 c 365 § 10.]

Effective date—Purpose—2011 1st sp.s. c 43: See notes following RCW 43.19.003.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

49.74.031 Referral to administrative law judge for hearing. If no agreement can be reached under RCW 49.74.030, the commission may refer the matter to the administrative law judge for hearing pursuant to RCW 49.60.250. If the administrative law judge finds that the state agency, institution of higher education, or state patrol has not made a good faith effort to correct the noncompliance, the administrative law judge shall order the state agency, institution of higher

education, or state patrol to comply with this chapter. The administrative law judge may order any action that may be necessary to achieve compliance, provided such action is not inconsistent with the rules adopted under RCW 41.06.150(6) and 43.43.340(5), whichever is appropriate.

An order by the administrative law judge may be appealed to superior court. [2015 c 225 § 102.]

49.74.050 Superior court—Remedies. If the superior court finds that the state agency, institution of higher education, or state patrol has not made a good faith effort to correct the noncompliance, the court, in addition to any other penalties and sanctions prescribed by law, shall order the state agency, institution of higher education, or state patrol to comply with this chapter. The court may require any action deemed appropriate by the court which is consistent with the intent of this chapter. [1985 c 365 § 12.]

49.74.900 Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521. For the purposes of this chapter, the terms spouse, marriage, marital, husband, wife, widow, widower, next of kin, and family shall be interpreted as applying equally to state registered domestic partnerships or individuals in state registered domestic partnerships as well as to marital relationships and married persons, and references to dissolution of marriage shall apply equally to state registered domestic partnerships that have been terminated, dissolved, or invalidated, to the extent that such interpretation does not conflict with federal law. Where necessary to implement chapter 521, Laws of 2009, gender-specific terms such as husband and wife used in any statute, rule, or other law shall be construed to be gender neutral, and applicable to individuals in state registered domestic partnerships. [2009 c 521 § 132.]

Chapter 49.76 RCW

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LEAVE

Sections

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| 49.76.010 | Legislative findings. |
| 49.76.020 | Definitions. |
| 49.76.030 | Domestic violence leave—Victims and family members—Purpose. |
| 49.76.040 | Documentation of leave—Notice of purpose—Confidentiality. |
| 49.76.050 | Retention of pay or benefits—Exceptions—Health coverage. |
| 49.76.060 | Scope—Application—Expansion of rights. |
| 49.76.070 | Enforcement—Complaint—Investigation—Notice of infraction. |
| 49.76.080 | Enforcement—Penalty for infraction. |
| 49.76.090 | Enforcement—Record confidentiality—Exceptions. |
| 49.76.100 | Enforcement—Remedies—Civil actions. |
| 49.76.110 | Effect of administrative findings and conclusions on civil action. |
| 49.76.115 | Employer conduct—Actual or perceived victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. |
| 49.76.120 | Retaliation against employee. |
| 49.76.130 | Notice to employees—Employment posters—Penalty. |
| 49.76.140 | Notice to employees—Prosecutors—Victims' advocates. |
| 49.76.150 | Authority to adopt rules. |
| 49.76.900 | Effective date—2008 c 286. |

49.76.010 Legislative findings. (1) It is in the public interest to reduce domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking by enabling victims to maintain the financial independence necessary to leave abusive situations, achieve

safety, and minimize physical and emotional injuries, and to reduce the devastating economic consequences of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking to employers and employees. Victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking should be able to recover from and cope with the effects of such violence and participate in criminal and civil justice processes without fear of adverse economic consequences. Victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking should also be able to seek and maintain employment without fear that they will face discrimination.

(2) One of the best predictors of whether a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking will be able to stay away from an abuser is his or her degree of economic independence. However, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking often negatively impact victims' ability to maintain employment.

(3) An employee who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or an employee whose family member is a victim, must often take leave from work due to injuries, court proceedings, or safety concerns requiring legal protection.

(4) Thus, it is in the public interest to provide reasonable leave from employment for employees who are victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or for employees whose family members are victims, to participate in legal proceedings, receive medical treatment, or obtain other necessary services.

(5) It is also in the public interest to ensure that victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking are able to seek and maintain employment without fear of discrimination and to have reasonable safety accommodations in the workplace. [2018 c 47 § 1; 2008 c 286 § 1.]

49.76.020 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Child," "spouse," "parent," "parent-in-law," "grandparent," and "sick leave and other paid time off" have the same meanings as in RCW 49.12.265.

(2) "Dating relationship" has the same meaning as in RCW 26.50.010.

(3) "Department," "director," "employer," and "employee" have the same meanings as in RCW 49.12.005.

(4) "Domestic violence" has the same meaning as in RCW 26.50.010.

(5) "Family member" means any individual whose relationship to the employee can be classified as a child, spouse, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, or person with whom the employee has a dating relationship.

(6) "Intermittent leave" is leave taken in separate blocks of time due to a single qualifying reason.

(7) "Reduced leave schedule" means a leave schedule that reduces the usual number of hours per workweek, or hours per workday, of an employee.

(8) "Sexual assault" has the same meaning as in RCW 70.125.030.

(9) "Stalking" has the same meaning as in RCW 9A.46.110. [2017 3rd sp.s. c 5 § 90; 2008 c 286 § 2.]

Effective date—2017 3rd sp.s. c 5 §§ 90-98: See note following RCW 49.77.040.

49.76.030 Domestic violence leave—Victims and family members—Purpose. An employee may take reasonable leave from work, intermittent leave, or leave on a reduced leave schedule, with or without pay, to:

(1) Seek legal or law enforcement assistance or remedies to ensure the health and safety of the employee or employee's family members including, but not limited to, preparing for, or participating in, any civil or criminal legal proceeding related to or derived from domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(2) Seek treatment by a health care provider for physical or mental injuries caused by domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or to attend to health care treatment for a victim who is the employee's family member;

(3) Obtain, or assist a family member in obtaining, services from a domestic violence shelter, rape crisis center, or other social services program for relief from domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(4) Obtain, or assist a family member in obtaining, mental health counseling related to an incident of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, in which the employee or the employee's family member was a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking; or

(5) Participate in safety planning, temporarily or permanently relocate, or take other actions to increase the safety of the employee or employee's family members from future domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. [2008 c 286 § 3.]

49.76.040 Documentation of leave—Notice of purpose—Confidentiality. (1) As a condition of taking leave for any purpose described in RCW 49.76.030, an employee shall give an employer advance notice of the employee's intention to take leave. The timing of the notice shall be consistent with the employer's stated policy for requesting such leave, if the employer has such a policy. When advance notice cannot be given because of an emergency or unforeseen circumstances due to domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the employee or his or her designee must give notice to the employer no later than the end of the first day that the employee takes such leave.

(2) When an employee requests leave under RCW 49.76.030 or requests a reasonable safety accommodation under RCW 49.76.115 the employer may require that the request be supported by verification that:

(a) The employee or employee's family member is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and

(b) The leave taken was for one of the purposes described in RCW 49.76.030 or that the safety accommodation requested under RCW 49.76.115 is for the purpose of protecting the employee from domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

(3) If an employer requires verification, verification must be provided in a timely manner. In the event that advance notice of the leave cannot be given because of an emergency or unforeseen circumstances due to domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and the employer requires verification, verification must be provided to the employer within a reasonable time period during or after the leave.

(4) An employee may satisfy the verification requirement of this section by providing the employer with one or more of the following:

(a) A police report indicating that the employee or employee's family member was a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(b) A court order protecting or separating the employee or employee's family member from the perpetrator of the act of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or other evidence from the court or the prosecuting attorney that the employee or employee's family member appeared, or is scheduled to appear, in court in connection with an incident of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(c) Documentation that the employee or the employee's family member is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, from any of the following persons from whom the employee or employee's family member sought assistance in addressing the domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking: An advocate for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking; an attorney; a member of the clergy; or a medical or other professional. The provision of documentation under this section does not waive or diminish the confidential or privileged nature of communications between a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking with one or more of the individuals named in this subsection (4)(c) pursuant to RCW 5.60.060, 70.123.075, 70.123.076, or 70.125.065; or

(d) An employee's written statement that the employee or the employee's family member is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking and that the leave taken was for one of the purposes described in RCW 49.76.030 or the safety accommodation requested pursuant to RCW 49.76.115 is to protect the employee from domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

(5) If the victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking is the employee's family member, verification of the familial relationship between the employee and the victim may include, but is not limited to, a statement from the employee, a birth certificate, a court document, or other similar documentation.

(6) An employee who is absent from work pursuant to RCW 49.76.030 may elect to use the employee's sick leave and other paid time off, compensatory time, or unpaid leave time.

(7) An employee is required to provide only the information enumerated in subsection (2) of this section to establish that the employee's leave is protected under this chapter or to establish that the employee's request for a safety accommodation is protected under this chapter. An employee is not required to produce or discuss any information with the employer that is beyond the scope of subsection (2) of this section, or that would compromise the employee's safety or the safety of the employee's family member in any way, and an employer is prohibited from requiring any such disclosure.

(8)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, an employer shall maintain the confidentiality of all information provided by the employee under this section, including the fact that the employee or employee's family member is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, that the employee has requested or obtained leave under this chapter,

and any written or oral statement, documentation, record, or corroborating evidence provided by the employee.

(b) Information given by an employee may be disclosed by an employer only if:

- (i) Requested or consented to by the employee;
- (ii) Ordered by a court or administrative agency; or
- (iii) Otherwise required by applicable federal or state law. [2018 c 47 § 3; 2008 c 286 § 4.]

49.76.050 Retention of pay or benefits—Exceptions—Health coverage. (1) The taking of leave under RCW 49.76.030 may not result in the loss of any pay or benefits to the employee that accrued before the date on which the leave commenced.

(2) Upon an employee's return, an employer shall either:

- (a) Restore the employee to the position of employment held by the employee when the leave commenced; or
- (b) Restore the employee to an equivalent position with equivalent employment benefits, pay, and other terms and conditions of employment.

(3)(a) This section does not apply if the employment from which the individual takes leave is with a staffing company and the individual is assigned on a temporary basis to perform work at or services for another organization to support or supplement the other organization's workforces, or to provide assistance in special work situations such as, but not limited to, employee absences, skill shortages, seasonal workloads, or to perform special assignments or projects, all under the direction and supervision of the organization to which the individual is assigned.

(b) This section does not apply if an employee was hired for a specific term or only to perform work on a discrete project, the employment term or project is over, and the employer would not otherwise have continued to employ the employee.

(4) To the extent allowed by law, an employer shall maintain coverage under any health insurance plan for an employee who takes leave under RCW 49.76.030. The coverage must be maintained for the duration of the leave at the level and under the conditions coverage would have been provided if the employee had not taken the leave. [2008 c 286 § 5.]

49.76.060 Scope—Application—Expansion of rights.

(1) The rights provided in this chapter are in addition to any other rights provided by state and federal law.

(2) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to discourage employers from adopting policies that provide greater leave rights or greater safety accommodations to employees who are victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking than those required by this chapter.

(3) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to diminish an employer's obligation to comply with any collective bargaining agreement, or any employment benefit program or plan, that provides greater leave rights or greater safety accommodations to employees than the rights provided by this chapter. [2018 c 47 § 4; 2008 c 286 § 6.]

49.76.070 Enforcement—Complaint—Investigation—Notice of infraction. Upon complaint by an employee, the director shall investigate to determine if there has been compliance with this chapter and the rules adopted

under this chapter. If the investigation indicates that a violation has occurred, the director shall issue a notice of infraction. Appeal from the director's decision is governed by chapter 34.05 RCW. [2008 c 286 § 7.]

49.76.080 Enforcement—Penalty for infraction. (1)

If an employer is found to have committed an infraction under RCW 49.76.070, the director may impose upon the employer a fine of up to five hundred dollars for the first infraction and a fine of up to one thousand dollars for each subsequent infraction committed within three years of a previous infraction.

(2) The director may also order an employer found to have committed an infraction under RCW 49.76.070 to comply with RCW 49.76.050(2). [2008 c 286 § 9.]

49.76.090 Enforcement—Record confidentiality—Exceptions. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, information contained in the department's complaint files and records of employees under this chapter is confidential and shall not be open to public inspection.

(2) Except as limited by state or federal statute or regulations:

(a) The information in subsection (1) of this section may be provided to public employees in the performance of their official duties; and

(b) A complainant or a representative of a complainant, be it an individual or an organization, may review a complaint file or receive specific information therefrom upon the presentation of the signed authorization of the complainant. [2008 c 286 § 10.]

49.76.100 Enforcement—Remedies—Civil actions.

(1) Any employee or applicant for employment deeming herself or himself injured by any act in violation of this chapter shall have a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin further violations, or to recover the actual damages sustained by the person, or both, together with the cost of suit including reasonable attorneys' fees.

(2) The remedy provided by this section is in addition to any common law remedy or other remedy that may be available to an employee.

(3) An employee is not required to exhaust administrative remedies before filing a civil action to enforce this chapter. [2018 c 47 § 5; 2008 c 286 § 12.]

49.76.110 Effect of administrative findings and conclusions on civil action. Any finding, determination, conclusion, declaration, or notice of infraction made for the purposes of enforcing this chapter by the director or by an appeal tribunal, administrative law judge, or reviewing officer is neither conclusive nor binding in any civil action filed pursuant to RCW 49.76.100 or in any other common law or civil action, regardless of whether the prior action was between the same or related parties or involved the same facts. [2008 c 286 § 8.]

49.76.115 Employer conduct—Actual or perceived victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. An employer may not:

(1) Refuse to hire an otherwise qualified individual because the individual is an actual or perceived victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(2) Discharge, threaten to discharge, demote, suspend or in any manner discriminate or retaliate against an individual with regard to promotion, compensation, or other terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because the individual is an actual or perceived victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(3) Refuse to make a reasonable safety accommodation requested by an individual who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, unless the employer can demonstrate that the accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the operation of the business of the employer. For the purposes of this section, an "undue hardship" means an action requiring significant difficulty or expense. A reasonable safety accommodation may include, but is not limited to, a transfer, reassignment, modified schedule, changed work telephone number, changed work email address, changed workstation, installed lock, implemented safety procedure, or any other adjustment to a job structure, workplace facility, or work requirement in response to actual or threatened domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. [2018 c 47 § 2.]

49.76.120 Retaliation against employee. No employer may discharge, threaten to discharge, demote, deny a promotion to, sanction, discipline, retaliate against, harass, or otherwise discriminate against an employee with respect to compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because the employee:

- (1) Exercised rights under RCW 49.76.030 or 49.76.115;
- (2) Filed or communicated to the employer an intent to file a complaint under RCW 49.76.070 or 49.76.100; or
- (3) Participated or assisted, as a witness or otherwise, in another employee's attempt to exercise rights under RCW 49.76.030, 49.76.115, 49.76.070, or 49.76.100. [2018 c 47 § 6; 2008 c 286 § 11.]

49.76.130 Notice to employees—Employment posters—Penalty. The department shall include notice of the provisions of this chapter in the next reprinting of employment posters. Each employer shall post and keep posted, in conspicuous places on the premises of the employer where notices to employees and applicants for employment are customarily posted, a notice, to be prepared or approved by the director, setting forth excerpts from, or summaries of, the pertinent provisions of this chapter and information pertaining to the filing of a charge. Any employer that willfully violates this section may be subject to a civil penalty of not more than one hundred dollars for each separate offense. Any penalties collected by the department under this section shall be deposited into the family and medical leave enforcement account. [2017 3rd sp.s. c 5 § 91; 2008 c 286 § 13.]

Effective date—2017 3rd sp.s. c 5 §§ 90-98: See note following RCW 49.77.040.

49.76.140 Notice to employees—Prosecutors—Victims' advocates. Prosecuting attorney and victim/witness offices are encouraged to make information regarding this

chapter available for distribution at their offices. [2008 c 286 § 14.]

49.76.150 Authority to adopt rules. The director shall adopt rules as necessary to implement this chapter. [2008 c 286 § 15.]

49.76.900 Effective date—2008 c 286. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [April 1, 2008]. [2008 c 286 § 18.]

**Chapter 49.77 RCW
MILITARY FAMILY LEAVE ACT**

Sections

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 49.77.010 | Military family leave. |
| 49.77.020 | Definitions. |
| 49.77.030 | Entitlement to leave—Employment protection—Notice requirement—Administration. |
| 49.77.040 | Prohibited acts. |
| 49.77.050 | Employee complaints. |
| 49.77.060 | Civil penalties. |
| 49.77.070 | Damages—Equitable relief—Parties to action—Costs. |
| 49.77.900 | Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521. |

49.77.010 Military family leave. In order to support the families of military personnel serving in military conflicts, and to assure that these families are able to spend time together after being notified of an impending call or order to active duty and before deployment and during a military member's leave from deployment, the legislature hereby creates the military family leave act. [2008 c 71 § 1.]

49.77.020 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Department" means the department of labor and industries.

(2) "Employee" means a person who performs service for hire for an employer, for an average of twenty or more hours per week, and includes all individuals employed at any site owned or operated by an employer, but does not include an independent contractor.

(3) "Employer" means: (a) Any person, firm, corporation, partnership, business trust, legal representative, or other business entity which engages in any business, industry, profession, or activity in this state; (b) the state, state institutions, and state agencies; and (c) any unit of local government including, but not limited to, a county, city, town, municipal corporation, quasi-municipal corporation, or political subdivision.

(4) "Period of military conflict" means a period of war declared by the United States Congress, declared by executive order of the president, or in which a member of a reserve component of the armed forces is ordered to active duty pursuant to either sections 12301 and 12302 of Title 10 of the United States Code or Title 32 of the United States Code.

(5) "Spouse" means a husband or wife, as the case may be, or state registered domestic partner. [2017 3rd sp.s. c 5 § 92; 2008 c 71 § 2.]

Effective date—2017 3rd sp.s. c 5 §§ 90-98: See note following RCW 49.77.040.

49.77.030 Entitlement to leave—Employment protection—Notice requirement—Administration. (1) During a period of military conflict, an employee who is the spouse of a member of the armed forces of the United States, national guard, or reserves who has been notified of an impending call or order to active duty or has been deployed is entitled to a total of fifteen days of unpaid leave per deployment after the military spouse has been notified of an impending call or order to active duty and before deployment or when the military spouse is on leave from deployment.

(2)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, any employee who takes leave under this chapter for the intended purpose of the leave is entitled, on return from the leave:

(i) To be restored by the employer to the position of employment held by the employee when the leave commenced; or

(ii) To be restored to an equivalent position with equivalent employment benefits, pay, and other terms and conditions of employment at a workplace within twenty miles of the employee's workplace when leave commenced.

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

(c) Nothing in this section entitles any restored employee to:

(i) The accrual of any seniority or employment benefits during any period of leave; or

(ii) Any right, benefit, or position of employment other than any right, benefit, or position to which the employee would have been entitled had the employee not taken the leave.

(d) Nothing in this subsection (2) prohibits an employer from requiring an employee on leave to report periodically to the employer on the status and intention of the employee to return to work.

(3) An employer may deny restoration under subsection (2) of this section to any salaried employee who is among the highest paid ten percent of the employees employed by the employer within seventy-five miles of the facility at which the employee is employed if:

(a) Denial is necessary to prevent substantial and grievous economic injury to the operations of the employer;

(b) The employer notifies the employee of the intent of the employer to deny restoration on such basis at the time the employer determines that the injury would occur; and

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

(4) If the employee on leave under this chapter is not eligible for any employer contribution to medical or dental benefits under an applicable collective bargaining agreement or employer policy during any period of leave, an employer shall allow the employee to continue, at the employee's expense, medical or dental insurance coverage, in accordance with state or federal law. The premium to be paid by the employee shall not exceed one hundred two percent of the applicable premium for the leave period.

(5) An employee who seeks to take leave under this chapter must provide the employer with notice, within five

business days of receiving official notice of an impending call or order to active duty or of a leave from deployment, of the employee's intention to take leave under this chapter.

(6) An employee who takes leave under this chapter may elect to substitute any of the accrued leave to which the employee may be entitled for any part of the leave provided under this chapter.

(7) The department shall administer the provisions of this chapter, and may adopt rules as necessary to implement this chapter. [2017 3rd sp.s. c 5 § 93; 2008 c 71 § 3.]

Effective date—2017 3rd sp.s. c 5 §§ 90-98: See note following RCW 49.77.040.

49.77.040 Prohibited acts. (1) It is unlawful for any employer to:

(a) Interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of, or the attempt to exercise, any right provided under this chapter; or

(b) Discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any individual for opposing any practice made unlawful by this chapter.

(2) It is unlawful for any person to discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any individual because the individual has:

(a) Filed any charge, or has instituted or caused to be instituted any proceeding, under or related to this chapter;

(b) Given, or is about to give, any information in connection with any inquiry or proceeding relating to any right provided under this chapter; or

(c) Testified, or is about to testify, in any inquiry or proceeding relating to any right provided under this chapter. [2017 3rd sp.s. c 5 § 94.]

Effective date—2017 3rd sp.s. c 5 §§ 90-98: "Sections 90 through 98 of this act take effect December 31, 2019." [2017 3rd sp.s. c 5 § 103.]

49.77.050 Employee complaints. Upon complaint by an employee, the director shall investigate to determine if there has been compliance with this chapter and the rules adopted under this chapter. If the investigation indicates that a violation may have occurred, a hearing must be held in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW. The director must issue a written determination including his or her findings after the hearing. A judicial appeal from the director's determination may be taken in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW, with the prevailing party entitled to recover reasonable costs and attorneys' fees. [2017 3rd sp.s. c 5 § 95.]

Effective date—2017 3rd sp.s. c 5 §§ 90-98: See note following RCW 49.77.040.

49.77.060 Civil penalties. An employer who is found, in accordance with RCW 49.77.050, to have violated a requirement of this chapter and the rules adopted under this chapter, is subject to a civil penalty of not less than one thousand dollars for each violation. Civil penalties must be collected by the department and deposited into the family and medical leave enforcement account. [2017 3rd sp.s. c 5 § 96.]

Effective date—2017 3rd sp.s. c 5 §§ 90-98: See note following RCW 49.77.040.

49.77.070 Damages—Equitable relief—Parties to action—Costs. (1) Any employer who violates RCW 49.77.040 is liable:

(a) For damages equal to:

(i) The amount of:

(A) Any wages, salary, employment benefits, or other compensation denied or lost to such employee by reason of the violation; or

(B) In a case in which wages, salary, employment benefits, or other compensation have not been denied or lost to the employee, any actual monetary losses sustained by the employee as a direct result of the violation, such as the cost of providing care, up to a sum equal to twelve weeks of wages or salary for the employee;

(ii) The interest on the amount described in (a)(i) of this subsection calculated at the prevailing rate; and

(iii) An additional amount as liquidated damages equal to the sum of the amount described in (a)(i) of this subsection and the interest described in (a)(ii) of this subsection, except that if an employer who has violated RCW 49.77.040 proves to the satisfaction of the court that the act or omission which violated RCW 49.77.040 was in good faith and that the employer had reasonable grounds for believing that the act or omission was not a violation of RCW 49.77.040, the court may, in the discretion of the court, reduce the amount of the liability to the amount and interest determined under (a)(i) and (ii) of this subsection, respectively; and

(b) For such equitable relief as may be appropriate, including employment, reinstatement, and promotion.

(2) An action to recover the damages or equitable relief prescribed in subsection (1) of this section may be maintained against any employer in any court of competent jurisdiction by any one or more employees for and on behalf of:

(a) The employees; or

(b) The employees and other employees similarly situated.

(3) The court in such an action shall, in addition to any judgment awarded to the plaintiff, allow reasonable attorneys' fees, reasonable expert witness fees, and other costs of the action to be paid by the defendant. [2017 3rd sp.s. c 5 § 97.]

Effective date—2017 3rd sp.s. c 5 §§ 90-98: See note following RCW 49.77.040.

49.77.900 Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521. For the purposes of this chapter, the terms spouse, marriage, marital, husband, wife, widow, widower, next of kin, and family shall be interpreted as applying equally to state registered domestic partnerships or individuals in state registered domestic partnerships as well as to marital relationships and married persons, and references to dissolution of marriage shall apply equally to state registered domestic partnerships that have been terminated, dissolved, or invalidated, to the extent that such interpretation does not conflict with federal law. Where necessary to implement chapter 521, Laws of 2009, gender-specific terms such as husband and wife used in any statute, rule, or other law shall be construed to be gender neutral, and applicable to individuals in state registered domestic partnerships. [2009 c 521 § 133.]

(2020 Ed.)

Chapter 49.80 RCW

HIGH HAZARD FACILITIES—WORKFORCE

Sections

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 49.80.010 | Definitions. |
| 49.80.020 | Use of skilled and trained workforce required—Advanced safety curriculum—Application. |
| 49.80.030 | Implementation schedule. |
| 49.80.040 | Failure to comply constitutes violation of chapter 49.17 RCW—Wage rate requirements constitute a wage payment requirement. |
| 49.80.050 | Consideration of new apprenticeship programs. |
| 49.80.060 | Rule-making authority. |
| 49.80.900 | Effective date—2019 c 306. |

49.80.010 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Apprenticeable occupation" means an occupation for which an apprenticeship program has been approved by the Washington state apprenticeship and training council pursuant to chapter 49.04 RCW.

(2) "Department" means the department of labor and industries.

(3) "On-site work" does not include ship and rail car support activities; environmental inspection and testing; security guard services; work which is performed by an original equipment manufacturer for warranty, repair, or maintenance on the vendor's equipment if required by the original equipment manufacturer's warranty agreement between the original equipment manufacturer and the owner; industrial cleaning not related to construction; safety services requiring professional safety certification; nonconstruction catalyst loading, regeneration, and removal; chemical purging and cleaning; refinery by-product separation and recovery; inspection services not related to construction; and work performed that is not in an apprenticeable occupation.

(4) "Prevailing hourly wage rate" has the meaning provided for "prevailing rate of wage" in RCW 39.12.010.

(5) "Registered apprentice" means an apprentice registered in an apprenticeship program approved by the Washington state apprenticeship and training council according to chapter 49.04 RCW.

(6) "Skilled and trained workforce" means a workforce that meets both of the following criteria:

(a) All the workers are either registered apprentices or skilled journeypersons; and

(b) The workforce meets the apprenticeship graduation and approved advanced safety training requirements established in RCW 49.80.030.

(7) "Skilled journeyperson" means a worker who meets all of the following criteria:

(a) The worker either graduated from an apprenticeship program for the applicable occupation that was approved by the Washington state apprenticeship and training council according to chapter 49.04 RCW, or has at least as many hours of on-the-job experience in the applicable occupation that would be required to graduate from an apprenticeship program approved by the Washington state apprenticeship and training council according to chapter 49.04 RCW; and

(b) The worker is being paid at least a rate commensurate with the wages typically paid for the occupation in the applicable geographic area, subject to the following provisions:

(i) The prevailing wage rate paid for a worker in the applicable occupation and geographic area on public works projects may be used to determine the appropriate rate of pay, however, this subsection (7)(b) does not require a contractor to pay prevailing wage rates; and

(ii) In no case may the worker be paid at a rate less than an hourly rate consistent with the seventy-fifth percentile in the applicable occupation and geographic area in the most recent occupational employment statistics published by the employment security department. [2019 c 306 § 1.]

49.80.020 Use of skilled and trained workforce required—Advanced safety curriculum—Application.

(1) An owner or operator of a stationary source that is engaged in activities described in code 324110 or 325110 of the North American industry classification system, when contracting for the performance of construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, or maintenance work at the stationary source, shall require that its contractors and any subcontractors use a skilled and trained workforce to perform all on-site work within an apprenticeable occupation in the building and construction trades. This section shall not apply to oil and gas extraction operations.

(2)(a) The department in consultation with the Washington state apprenticeship and training council shall approve a curriculum of in-person classroom and laboratory instruction for approved advanced safety training for workers at high hazard facilities.

(b) The safety training must be provided by a training provider, which may include a registered apprenticeship program, approved by the department. The department must periodically review and revise the curriculum to reflect current best practices.

(c) Upon receipt of certification from the approved training provider, the department must issue a certificate to a worker who completes the approved curriculum.

(d) The department may accept a certificate or other documentation issued by another state if the department finds that the curriculum and documentation of the other state meets the requirements of this subsection.

(3) This section applies to work performed under contracts awarded, contract extensions, and contract renewals occurring on or after January 1, 2020. This section shall also apply to work performed under a contract awarded before January 1, 2020, if the work is performed more than one year after January 1, 2020.

(4) This section does not apply to:

(a) The employees of the owner or operator of the stationary source, nor does it prevent the owner or operator of the stationary source from using its own employees to perform any work that has not been assigned to contractors while the employees of the contractor are present and working;

(b) A contractor who has requested qualified workers from the local hiring halls or apprenticeship programs that dispatch workers in the apprenticeable occupation and who, due to workforce shortages, is unable to obtain sufficient qualified workers within forty-eight hours of the request, Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays excepted; and

(c) Emergencies that make compliance impracticable because they require immediate action to prevent harm to public health or safety or to the environment. This section

applies as soon as the emergency is over or it becomes practicable for contractors to obtain a qualified workforce.

(5) The requirements under subsection (1) of this section apply to each individual contractor's and subcontractor's on-site workforce.

(6) The requirements of this section do not make the work described in subsection (1) of this section a public work within the meaning of RCW 39.04.010. [2019 c 306 § 2.]

49.80.030 Implementation schedule. The following implementation schedule must be complied with to meet the requirements of RCW 49.80.020 for a skilled and trained workforce to perform all on-site work within an apprenticeable occupation in the building and construction trades:

(1)(a) By January 1, 2021, at least twenty percent of the skilled journeypersons must be graduates of an apprenticeship program for the applicable occupation approved by the Washington state apprenticeship and training council under chapter 49.04 RCW;

(b) By January 1, 2022, at least thirty-five percent of the skilled journeypersons must be graduates of an apprenticeship program for the applicable occupation approved by the Washington state apprenticeship and training council under chapter 49.04 RCW;

(c) By January 1, 2023, at least forty-five percent of the skilled journeypersons must be graduates of an apprenticeship program for the applicable occupation approved by the Washington state apprenticeship and training council according to chapter 49.04 RCW; and

(d) By January 1, 2024, at least sixty percent of the skilled journeypersons must be graduates of an apprenticeship program for the applicable occupation approved by the Washington state apprenticeship and training council according to chapter 49.04 RCW; and

(2) By January 1, 2022, all workers in the skilled and trained workforce must have completed within the past three calendar years at least twenty hours of approved advanced safety training for workers at high hazard facilities. [2019 c 306 § 3.]

49.80.040 Failure to comply constitutes violation of chapter 49.17 RCW—Wage rate requirements constitute a wage payment requirement. (1) Failure to comply with the skilled and trained workforce requirements of this chapter, except the requirement that a worker be paid at a rate commensurate with wages typically paid for the occupation, constitutes a violation of chapter 49.17 RCW.

(2) The wage rate requirement of RCW 49.80.010(7)(b) constitutes a wage payment requirement as defined in RCW 49.48.082. [2019 c 306 § 4.]

49.80.050 Consideration of new apprenticeship programs. (Expires December 31, 2023.) (1) The department in consultation with the Washington state apprenticeship and training council shall prioritize consideration of new apprenticeship programs for workers in high hazard facilities. The Washington state apprenticeship and training council shall issue a decision within six months of the acceptance of a completed application for consideration of a new state registered apprenticeship program for workers in high hazard facilities.

(2) This section expires December 31, 2023. [2019 c 306 § 5.]

49.80.060 Rule-making authority. The department may adopt rules necessary to implement this chapter. [2019 c 306 § 6.]

49.80.900 Effective date—2019 c 306. This act takes effect January 1, 2020. [2019 c 306 § 8.]

Chapter 49.90 RCW SENSORY DISABILITIES

Sections

49.90.010 Sensory disabilities—State agencies—Need for service animal training—Definition.

49.90.010 Sensory disabilities—State agencies—Need for service animal training—Definition. (1) Within this section, "sensory disability" means a sensory condition that materially limits, contributes to limiting, or, if not corrected or accommodated, will probably result in limiting an individual's activities or functioning.

(2) The office of financial management shall adopt rules that authorize state agencies to provide allowances to employees with sensory disabilities who must attend training necessary to attain a new service animal. The employee's absence must be treated in the same manner as that granted to employees who are absent to attend training that supports or improves their job performance, except that the employee shall not be eligible for reimbursement under RCW 43.03.050 or 43.03.060. The office of financial management shall adopt rules as necessary to implement this chapter.

(3) If the necessity to attend training for a new service animal is foreseeable and the training will cause the employee to miss work, the employee shall provide the employer with not less than thirty days' notice, before the date the absence is to begin, of the employee's impending absence. If the date of the training requires the absence to begin in less than thirty days, the employee shall provide notice as is practicable.

(4) An agency may require that a request to attend service animal training be supported by a certification issued by the relevant training organization. The employee must provide, in a timely manner, a copy of the certification to the agency. Certification provided under this section is sufficient if it states: (a) The date on which the service animal training session is scheduled to commence; and (b) the session's duration. [2011 1st sp.s. c 43 § 465; 2009 c 294 § 5.]

Effective date—Purpose—2011 1st sp.s. c 43: See notes following RCW 43.19.003.

Additional notes found at www.leg.wa.gov

Chapter 49.94 RCW JOB APPLICANTS—CRIMINAL RECORDS

Sections

49.94.005 Definitions.
49.94.010 Inquiries about criminal records—Timing—Advertisements—Exceptions.
49.94.020 Limitations on application of chapter.
49.94.030 Attorney general's enforcement powers—Penalties.

(2020 Ed.)

49.94.900 Conflict with federal requirements—2018 c 38.
49.94.901 Short title—2018 c 38.

49.94.005 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Criminal record" includes any record about a citation or arrest for criminal conduct, including records relating to probable cause to arrest, and includes any record about a criminal or juvenile case filed with any court, whether or not the case resulted in a finding of guilt.

(2) "Employer" includes public agencies, private individuals, businesses and corporations, contractors, temporary staffing agencies, training and apprenticeship programs, and job placement, referral, and employment agencies.

(3) "Otherwise qualified" means that the applicant meets the basic criteria for the position as set out in the advertisement or job description without consideration of a criminal record. [2018 c 38 § 1.]

49.94.010 Inquiries about criminal records—Timing—Advertisements—Exceptions. (1) An employer may not include any question on any application for employment, inquire either orally or in writing, receive information through a criminal history background check, or otherwise obtain information about an applicant's criminal record until after the employer initially determines that the applicant is otherwise qualified for the position. Once the employer has initially determined that the applicant is otherwise qualified, the employer may inquire into or obtain information about a criminal record.

(2) An employer may not advertise employment openings in a way that excludes people with criminal records from applying. Ads that state "no felons," "no criminal background," or otherwise convey similar messages are prohibited.

(3) An employer may not implement any policy or practice that automatically or categorically excludes individuals with a criminal record from consideration prior to an initial determination that the applicant is otherwise qualified for the position. Prohibited policies and practices include rejecting an applicant for failure to disclose a criminal record prior to initially determining the applicant is otherwise qualified for the position.

(4) This section does not apply to:

(a) Any employer hiring a person who will or may have unsupervised access to children under the age of eighteen, a vulnerable adult as defined in chapter 74.34 RCW, or a vulnerable person as defined in RCW 9.96A.060;

(b) Any employer, including a financial institution, who is expressly permitted or required under any federal or state law to inquire into, consider, or rely on information about an applicant's or employee's criminal record for employment purposes;

(c) Employment by a general or limited authority Washington law enforcement agency as defined in RCW 10.93.020 or by a criminal justice agency as defined in RCW 10.97.030(5)(b);

(d) An employer seeking a nonemployee volunteer; or

(e) Any entity required to comply with the rules or regulations of a self-regulatory organization, as defined in section

3(a)(26) of the securities and exchange act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(26). [2018 c 38 § 2.]

49.94.020 Limitations on application of chapter. (1) This chapter may not be construed to interfere with, impede, or in any way diminish any provision in a collective bargaining agreement or the right of employees to bargain collectively with their employers through representatives of their own choosing concerning wages, standards, and conditions of employment.

(2) This chapter may not be interpreted or applied to diminish or conflict with any requirements of state or federal law, including Title VII of the civil rights act of 1964; the federal fair credit reporting act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 1681; the Washington state fair credit reporting act, chapter 19.182 RCW; and state laws regarding unsupervised access to children or vulnerable persons, RCW 43.43.830 through 43.43.845.

(3) This chapter may not be interpreted or applied as imposing an obligation on the part of an employer to provide accommodations or job modifications in order to facilitate the employment or continued employment of an applicant or employee with a criminal record or who is facing pending criminal charges.

(4) This chapter may not be construed to discourage or prohibit an employer from adopting employment policies that are more protective of employees and job applicants than the requirements of this chapter.

(5) This chapter may not be construed to interfere with local government laws that provide additional protections to applicants or employees with criminal records, nor does it prohibit local governments from enacting greater protections for such applicants or employees in the future. Local government laws that provide lesser protections to job applicants with criminal records than this chapter conflict with this chapter and may not be enforced.

(6) This chapter may not be construed to create a private right of action to seek damages or remedies of any kind. The exclusive remedy available under this chapter is enforcement described in RCW 49.94.030. This chapter does not create any additional liability for employers beyond that enumerated in this chapter. [2018 c 38 § 3.]

49.94.030 Attorney general's enforcement powers—Penalties. (1) The state attorney general's office shall enforce this chapter. Its powers to enforce this chapter include the authority to:

- (a) Investigate violations of this chapter on its own initiative;
- (b) Investigate violations of this chapter in response to complaints and seek remedial relief for the complainant;
- (c) Educate the public about how to comply with this chapter;
- (d) Issue written civil investigative demands for pertinent documents, answers to written interrogatories, or oral testimony as required to enforce this chapter;
- (e) Adopt rules implementing this chapter including rules specifying applicable penalties; and
- (f) Pursue administrative sanctions or a lawsuit in the courts for penalties, costs, and attorneys' fees.

(2) In exercising its powers, the attorney general's office shall utilize a stepped enforcement approach, by first educating violators, then warning them, then taking legal, including administrative, action. Maximum penalties are as follows: A notice of violation and offer of agency assistance for the first violation; a monetary penalty of up to seven hundred fifty dollars for the second violation; and a monetary penalty of up to one thousand dollars for each subsequent violation. [2018 c 38 § 4.]

49.94.900 Conflict with federal requirements—2018 c 38. If any part of this act is found to be in conflict with federal requirements that are a prescribed condition to the allocation of federal funds to the state, the conflicting part of this act is inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict and with respect to the agencies directly affected, and this finding does not affect the operation of the remainder of this act in its application to the agencies concerned. Rules adopted under this act must meet federal requirements that are a necessary condition to the receipt of federal funds by the state. [2018 c 38 § 6.]

49.94.901 Short title—2018 c 38. This act may be known and cited as the Washington fair chance act. [2018 c 38 § 8.]

Chapter 49.95 RCW LONG-TERM CARE WORKERS

Sections

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 49.95.005 | Findings—Intent—2020 c 309. |
| 49.95.010 | Definitions. |
| 49.95.020 | Discrimination, abusive conduct, and challenging behavior—Written policy required. |
| 49.95.030 | Abusive conduct, challenging behavior prevention and assistance plan—Requirements. |
| 49.95.040 | Employer duty to inform. |
| 49.95.050 | Records required of reported incidents. |
| 49.95.060 | Work group. |
| 49.95.070 | Compliance investigations—When authorized. |

49.95.005 Findings—Intent—2020 c 309. (1) The legislature finds that, as the citizens of Washington state age and their life expectancy increases, demand for long-term care is also on the rise. Like many Americans, Washingtonians prefer to stay in their own homes and communities as they age, fueling an increased demand for home-based long-term services and supports. Nationally, the direct care workforce is expected to increase by more than one million jobs, making this one of the fastest growing occupations in the country.

(2) As the state of Washington is a national leader in supporting individuals to receive services in their own homes where self-direction, autonomy, choice, and dignity is valued. The average needs and acuity levels of people served in their homes has increased and become more diverse. The prevalence of individuals with complex behaviors due to their disabilities is a growing issue experienced by individuals who need assistance with personal care tasks in their own homes and to be able to fully integrate in community living.

(3) The lack of workplace safety, including incidents of verbal and physical aggression, as well as sexual harassment, is an occupational hazard for many long-term care workers, including those who work in the homes of the person to

whom they provide care. The risk may be outside the control of the individual receiving care due to the conduct of others in the home. The risk may be due to symptoms or conditions that can manifest with individuals communicating their needs in ways that an individual caring for the person may experience or interpret as harassment, abuse, or violence. In any event, caregivers should not have to experience discrimination, abusive conduct, and challenging behaviors without assistance or redress.

(4) Workers who have adverse experiences at work can manifest negative physical and mental health outcomes. These workers often leave the field of direct caregiving, resulting in fewer available caregivers in the workforce, increased turnover, and lower quality of care received by individuals in their own homes.

(5) Adequate preparation of caregivers helps both the caregiver and person receiving care. Caregivers should be equipped with information, including relevant care plans and behavioral support interventions, existing problem-solving tools, and strategies to improve safe care delivery.

(6) The legislature further finds that caregivers are the backbone of long-term services and supports in Washington. Therefore, the intent of chapter 309, Laws of 2020 is to reduce the instances of harassment, discrimination, and abuse experienced by caregivers, and ensure that they feel safe while providing care while also prioritizing the continuity of care for individuals who rely on their assistance. This will improve the quality of care provided to Washingtonians and build a strong workforce to meet future care needs in the state. [2020 c 309 § 1.]

49.95.010 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Abusive conduct" means conduct in a work setting that qualifies as workplace aggression, workplace violence, aggravated workplace violence, physical sexual aggression, rape, attempted rape, sexual contact, sexual harassment, workplace physical aggression, workplace verbal aggression, or inappropriate sexual behavior. For service recipients, behavior that meets the definition of subsection (3) of this section is not considered abusive conduct for the purposes of this chapter if expressly exempted from the applicable definition.

(2) "Aggravated workplace violence," "aggravated violence," or "aggravated violent act" means assault or physically threatening behavior involving the use of a lethal weapon or a common object used as a lethal weapon, regardless of whether the use of a lethal weapon resulted in injury.

(3) "Challenging behavior" means behavior by a service recipient that is specifically caused by or related to a disability that might be experienced by a long-term care worker as offensive or presenting a safety risk.

(4) "Covered employer" means:

(a) A consumer directed employer as defined in RCW 74.39A.009; and

(b) A home care agency as defined in RCW 70.127.010.

(5) "Department" means the department of labor and industries.

(6) "Disability" has the same meaning as in RCW 49.60.040.

(7) "Discrimination" means employment discrimination prohibited by chapter 49.60 RCW, including discriminatory harassment. It shall not constitute discrimination for a recipient of personal care services as defined in RCW 74.39A.009 to refuse to hire or terminate an employment relationship with an employee based on gender preferences.

(8) "Discriminatory harassment" is unwelcome conduct that is based on a protected class listed in RCW 49.60.030(1) where the conduct is enough to create a work environment that a reasonable person would consider intimidating, hostile, or abusive. "Discriminatory harassment" includes sexual harassment. For service recipients, behavior that meets the definition of subsection (3) of this section is not considered discriminatory harassment for purposes of this chapter.

(9) "Employee" means a long-term care worker as defined in RCW 74.39A.009 that is employed by a covered employer.

(10) "Inappropriate sexual behavior" means nonphysical acts of a sexual nature that a reasonable person would consider offensive or intimidating, such as sexual comments, unwanted requests for dates or sexual favors, or leaving sexually explicit material in view. An act may be considered inappropriate sexual behavior independent of whether the act is severe or pervasive enough to be considered sexual harassment. For service recipients, behavior that meets the definition of subsection (3) of this section is not considered inappropriate sexual behavior for purposes of this chapter.

(11) "Long-term care workers" means all persons who provide paid, hands-on personal care services for the elderly or persons with disabilities, including individual providers of home care services, direct care workers employed by home care agencies or a consumer directed employer, and providers of home care services to persons with developmental disabilities under Title 71A RCW.

(12) "Physical sexual aggression" means any type of sexual contact or behavior, other than rape or attempted rape, that occurs without the explicit consent of the recipient. For service recipients, behavior that meets the definition of subsection (3) of this section is not considered physical sexual aggression for the purposes of this chapter.

(13) "Rape" or "attempted rape" have the same meanings as in RCW 9A.44.040, 9A.44.050, and 9A.44.060.

(14) "Sexual contact" has the same meaning as in RCW 9A.44.010. For service recipients, behavior that meets the definition of subsection (3) of this section is not considered sexual contact for the purposes of this chapter.

(15) "Sexual harassment" has the same meaning as in RCW 28A.640.020. For service recipients, behavior that meets the definition of subsection (3) of this section is not considered sexual harassment for purposes of this chapter.

(16) "Trauma-informed care" means a strength-based service delivery approach that:

(a) Is grounded in the understanding of and responsiveness to the impact of trauma;

(b) Emphasizes physical, psychological, and emotional safety for both providers and survivors; and

(c) Creates opportunities for survivors to rebuild a sense of control and empowerment.

(17) "Workplace physical aggression" means an occurrence of physically threatening behavior in a work setting, including threats of physical harm, or an occurrence of slap-

ping, biting, or intentionally bumping. For service recipients, behavior that meets the definition of subsection (3) of this section is not considered workplace physical aggression for purposes of this chapter.

(18) "Workplace verbal aggression" means acts of non-physical hostility or threats of violence in the work setting. "Workplace verbal aggression" includes verbal aggression such as insulting or belittling an individual. For service recipients, behavior that meets the definition of subsection (3) of this section is not considered workplace verbal aggression for purposes of this chapter.

(19) "Workplace violence," "violence," or "violent act" means the occurrence of physical assault, such as hitting or kicking, including using a nonlethal weapon. For service recipients, behavior that meets the definition of subsection (3) of this section is not considered workplace violence for purposes of this chapter. [2020 c 309 § 2.]

49.95.020 Discrimination, abusive conduct, and challenging behavior—Written policy required. (1) Beginning July 1, 2021, each covered employer must adopt and maintain a comprehensive written policy concerning how the covered employer shall address instances of discrimination, abusive conduct, and challenging behavior and work to resolve issues impacting the provision of personal care. The covered employer must:

(a) Disseminate the comprehensive written policy to each employee at the beginning of employment, annually, and on the issuance of any substantive update to the comprehensive written policy;

(b) Post the comprehensive written policy in prominent locations at its place of business and in a prominent location on its web site, such as an online payroll portal, if applicable. The covered employer must provide employees with a copy of the current policy within thirty days of the employee's date of hire, and at least once a year thereafter;

(c) Make the policy available in plain English and in each of the three languages spoken most by long-term care workers in the state;

(d) Review and update the adopted policy annually; and

(e) Ensure that all employees are aware of the current policy and the changes from the previous policy.

(2) At a minimum, the comprehensive written policy must include:

(a) A definition of discrimination, harassment, abusive conduct, and challenging behavior;

(b) A description of the types of discrimination and abusive conduct covered by the policy, with examples relevant to the long-term care workforce;

(c) The identification of multiple persons to whom an employee may report discrimination, abusive conduct, and challenging behavior;

(d) Stated permission and a process for allowing workers to leave situations where they feel their safety is at immediate risk. This process must include a requirement to notify the employer and applicable third parties such as department of social and health services case managers, emergency services, or service recipient decision makers as soon as possible. The process must not authorize abandonment as defined in RCW 74.34.020 unless the worker has called the phone

number provided by the employer for emergency assistance and has a reasonable fear of imminent bodily harm;

(e) A stated prohibition against retaliation for actions related to disclosing, challenging, reporting, testifying, or assisting in an investigation regarding allegations of discrimination, abusive conduct, or challenging behavior, and a description of how the employer will protect employees against retaliation;

(f) A list of resources about discrimination and harassment for long-term care workers to utilize. At a minimum, the resources must include contact information of the equal employment opportunity commission, the Washington state human rights commission, and local advocacy groups focused on preventing harassment and discrimination and providing support for survivors; and

(g) Any additional components recommended by the work group established in RCW 49.95.060 for the purpose of preventing discrimination and abusive conduct and responding to challenging behavior. [2020 c 309 § 3.]

49.95.030 Abusive conduct, challenging behavior prevention and assistance plan—Requirements. (1)(a) Beginning July 1, 2021, each covered employer shall implement a plan to prevent and protect employees from abusive conduct, to assist employees working in environments with challenging behavior, and work to resolve issues impacting the provision of personal care. This plan should be reviewed and updated as necessary and at least once every three years. The plan shall be developed and monitored by a workplace safety committee. The members of the workplace safety committee shall consist of individuals that are employee-elected, employer-selected, and include at least one service recipient representative. The number of employee-elected members shall equal or exceed the number of employer-selected members. A labor management committee established by a collective bargaining agreement that receives formal input from representatives of service recipients who wish to participate in the committee's deliberations shall be sufficient to fulfill the requirement for a workplace safety committee in this chapter.

(b) If a workplace safety committee does not have the requisite number of employee-elected members or service recipient representatives because employees or service recipient representatives do not wish to participate in the workplace safety committee, the covered employer will be considered in compliance with the requirement to have a workplace safety committee if the covered employer has documented evidence showing it was unable to get employees or a service recipient representative to participate in the workplace safety committee.

(2) The plan developed under subsection (1) of this section, at a minimum, must include:

(a) Processes for intervening and providing assistance to an employee directly affected by challenging behavior including accessing technical assistance or similar resources, if available, to assist employees when challenging behavior occurs;

(b) Processes that covered employers may follow to engage appropriate members of the care team, such as case managers or health professionals when allegations of dis-

crimination, abusive conduct, or challenging behaviors occur;

(c) The development of processes for reporting, intervening, and providing assistance to an employee directly affected by abusive conduct; and

(d) Processes covered employers may follow to engage the service recipient in problem resolution with the goal of ending abusive or discriminatory conduct while working to address issues impacting the provision of personal care.

(3) Each covered employer and workplace safety committee must annually review the frequency of incidents of discrimination and abusive conduct in the home care setting, including identification of the causes for, and consequences of, abusive conduct and any emerging issues that contribute to abusive conduct. As part of its annual review, the workplace safety committee must also review the number of miscategorizations in aggregate. The covered employer must adjust the plan developed under subsection (1) of this section as necessary based on this annual review.

(4) In developing the plan required by subsection (1) of this section, the covered employer shall consider any guidelines on violence in the workplace or in health care settings issued by the department of health, the department of social and health services, the department of labor and industries, the federal occupational safety and health administration, and the work group created in RCW 49.95.060.

(5) Nothing in this chapter requires an individual recipient of services to develop or implement the plan required by this section. [2020 c 309 § 4.]

49.95.040 Employer duty to inform. (1)(a) Covered employers must inform an employee of instances of discrimination and abusive conduct occurring in or around the service recipient's home care setting prior to assigning the employee to that service recipient, and throughout the duration of service, if those instances are:

(i) Documented by the covered employer; or
(ii) Documented by the department of social and health services and communicated to the covered employer.

(b) Covered employers must inform an employee, prior to assigning the employee to a service recipient, of a service recipient's challenging behavior that is documented:

(i) In the service recipient's care plan;
(ii) By the covered employer; or
(iii) By the department of social and health services and communicated to the covered employer.

(2)(a) Communication of the information in subsection (1) of this section must be tailored to respect the privacy of service recipients in accordance with the federal health insurance portability and accountability act of 1996.

(b) Upon request of the service recipient, a covered employer must provide a copy of the information the covered employer communicated to the employee under subsection (1) of this section.

(3) If a covered employer miscategorizes an instance as discrimination or abusive conduct that should have been categorized as challenging behavior, or if a covered employer miscategorizes an instance as challenging behavior that should have been categorized as discrimination or abusive conduct, the covered employer must correct the categorization, correct how the instance was reported under RCW

(2020 Ed.)

49.95.050, and comply with any provisions under this chapter applicable to addressing the behavior or conduct.

(4) A covered employer may not terminate an employee, reduce the pay of an employee, or not offer future assignments to an employee for requesting reassignment due to alleged discrimination, abusive conduct, or challenging behavior.

(5) Nothing in this section prevents a covered employer from:

(a) Disciplining or terminating an employee if an allegation or request for reassignment was reasonably determined to be false or not made in good faith;

(b) Terminating an employee or reducing hours due to lack of suitable work; or

(c) Disciplining or terminating an employee for lawful reasons unrelated to their request for reassignment.

(6) Nothing in this section requires an individual recipient of services to provide information required by this section to an employee. Nothing in this chapter shall limit the rights of a recipient of services under chapter 74.39A RCW to select, dismiss, assign hours, and supervise the work of individual providers as in RCW 74.39A.500(1)(b). [2020 c 309 § 5.]

49.95.050 Records required of reported incidents.

(1) Covered employers are required to keep a record of any reported incidents of discrimination or abusive conduct experienced by an employee during the provision of paid personal care services. The records must be kept for at least five years following the reported act and must be made available for inspection by the department or its agents upon request. If the covered employer makes its records available to the exclusive bargaining representative representing the employer's employees, the exclusive bargaining representative may assess whether the employer is meeting the data collection requirements in this section. The department must take into consideration the exclusive bargaining representative's assessment when determining whether an employer is in compliance with this section. Covered employers must make anonymized aggregate data of reported incidents available to the work group created under RCW 49.95.060.

(2) The retained records must include:

(a) The covered employer's name and address;

(b) The date, time, and location of where the act occurred;

(c) The reporting method;

(d) The name of the person who experienced the act;

(e) A description of the person committing the act as:

(i) A service recipient;

(ii) Another resident of the home care setting;

(iii) A visitor to the home care setting;

(iv) Another employee;

(v) A manager or supervisor; or

(vi) Other;

(f) A description of the type of act as one or more of the following:

(i) Discrimination, including discriminatory harassment;

(ii) Sexual harassment, inappropriate sexual behavior, or sexual contact;

(iii) Physical sexual aggression;

(iv) Rape or attempted rape;

- (v) Workplace verbal aggression;
 - (vi) Workplace violence;
 - (vii) Workplace physical aggression; or
 - (viii) Aggravated workplace violence;
 - (g) A description of the actions taken by the employee and the covered employer in response to the act; and
 - (h) A description of how the incident was resolved.
- (3) Nothing in this section requires an individual recipient of services to keep, collect, or provide any data required by this section to the department.
- (4) Communication of the information in this section must be tailored to respect the privacy of service recipients in accordance with the federal health insurance portability and accountability act of 1996. [2020 c 309 § 6.]

49.95.060 Work group. (1) The department of social and health services must convene a stakeholder work group to recommend policy changes and best practices for training employers, long-term care workers, and service recipients to keep home care settings free from discrimination and abusive conduct while maintaining the ability for individuals who need services to access needed services while maintaining the ability to provide services.

(2) To the extent practicable, the following groups should be represented in the work group, each group may have one representative, unless otherwise specified:

- (a) The department of social and health services;
- (b) The department of labor and industries;
- (c) The Washington state human rights commission;
- (d) Two representatives of covered employers, one of which is chosen by the association which represents home care agencies which contract with area agencies on aging for medicaid home care services, and one of which is representative of the consumer-directed employer;
- (e) Two representatives from labor organizations representing employees;
- (f) Two long-term care workers that work for a covered employer;
- (g) Organizations with at least five years of experience providing training to at least ten thousand long-term care workers;
- (h) Two representatives of disability advocacy organizations, at least one of whom represents individuals with developmental disabilities;
- (i) Three service recipients, at least one of whom lives with a developmental disability and one of whom is over age sixty-five;
- (j) A family member or guardian of a service recipient;
- (k) Area agencies on aging; and
- (l) No more than three subject matter experts determined to be necessary by the work group.

(3) In developing the report required by subsection (4) of this section, the work group shall consider:

- (a) Using new employee orientation to emphasize the prevention of discrimination and abusive conduct;
- (b) The extent to which current training content could be modified to cover content within existing hours of required training such as basic, modified basic, and/or continuing education;
- (c) Requiring training about discrimination and abusive conduct for all employees;

(d) Interactive teaching strategies that engage across multiple literacy levels;

(e) Factors that are predictive of discrimination and abusive conduct;

(f) The violence escalation cycle;

(g) De-escalation techniques to minimize abusive conduct or challenging behavior;

(h) Strategies to prevent physical harm with hands-on practice or role play;

(i) How incorporating information on trauma-informed care could improve the effectiveness of training and reduce interruptions to the provision of personal care;

(j) How incorporating person-centered planning practices could minimize challenging behaviors and reduce interruptions to the provision of personal care;

(k) Best practices for documenting and reporting incidents;

(l) The debriefing process for affected employees following violent acts;

(m) Resources available to employees for coping with the effects of violence;

(n) Culturally competent peer-to-peer training for the prevention of discrimination and abusive conduct;

(o) Best practices for training service recipients on preventing discrimination and abusive conduct in the home care setting;

(p) Best practices for training direct supervisors on preventing and responding to reports of discrimination and abusive conduct in the home care setting;

(q) Recommended best practices for workplace safety committees referenced in RCW 49.95.030 and recommended topics to be included in prevention plans required in RCW 49.95.030;

(r) Other policy changes that will reduce discrimination and abusive conduct in the workplace and best prepare employees to work in environments where challenging behavior occurs; and

(s) Other best practices from trainings developed in other states or for other industries to prevent discrimination and abusive conduct in home care settings or the workplace.

(4) By December 1, 2021, the work group must submit to the legislature a report with recommendations for training long-term care workers, agency supervisors, and service recipients in order to prevent discrimination and abusive conduct in the workplace, minimize challenging behaviors, and reduce interruptions to the provision of personal care. The report must also address issues regarding the continuation of collecting and reviewing data, the future role of the work group, and how the work group is measuring the efficacy of its recommendations. The report may inform the prevention plans required in RCW 49.95.030. [2020 c 309 § 7.]

49.95.070 Compliance investigations—When authorized. (1) The department may conduct investigations to ensure compliance when information is obtained that a covered employer may be committing a violation under this chapter or in response to complaints from employees or employee representatives for the following requirements of this chapter:

(a) A written policy as required by RCW 49.95.020 that includes the minimum elements under RCW 49.95.020(2) and is updated annually;

(b) The written policy is provided to employees in accordance with RCW 49.95.020(1) (a) through (c) and (e);

(c) A current plan as required by RCW 49.95.030 that includes the minimum elements under RCW 49.95.030(2);

(d) The prior notice requirement under RCW 49.95.040(1);

(e) The recordkeeping and retention requirements under RCW 49.95.050; and

(f) The retaliation prohibition under RCW 49.95.040(4) upon receipt of a complaint by an employee who believes that he or she was subject to retaliation.

(2) The department may prioritize investigations as needed to allow for timely resolution.

(3) Nothing in this chapter limits the department's ability to investigate under any other authority.

(4) Nothing in this chapter limits a worker's right to pursue private legal action.

(5) Nothing in this chapter authorizes the department to investigate individual allegations of harassment, abuse, or discrimination made by employees against recipients of care or other individuals.

(6) The department of social and health services and its agents shall not be liable for the acts or omissions of a covered employer that are in violation of this chapter.

(7) Covered employers shall not be liable for the acts or omissions of the department of social and health services or agents thereof that are in violation of this chapter.

(8) Failure of a covered employer to comply with the requirements under subsection (1)(a) through (e) of this section shall subject the covered employer to citation under chapter 49.17 RCW. Claims of retaliation under subsection (1)(f) of this section are subject to the provisions of RCW 49.17.160. [2020 c 309 § 8.]

