

# HOUSE BILL REPORT

## HB 2511

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**As Reported by House Committee On:**  
Labor & Workplace Standards

**Title:** An act relating to providing labor protections for domestic workers.

**Brief Description:** Providing labor protections for domestic workers.

**Sponsors:** Representatives Stonier, Sells, Gregerson, Ormsby, Chapman, Valdez, Chopp, Bergquist, Davis, Doglio, Frame, Ramel, Pollet, Macri, Goodman, Riccelli and Robinson; by request of Attorney General and Office of the Governor.

**Brief History:**

**Committee Activity:**

Labor & Workplace Standards: 1/27/20, 2/6/20 [DPS].

**Brief Summary of Substitute Bill**

- Prohibits those employing or hiring domestic workers from engaging in certain conduct, such as discrimination and taking adverse action against domestic workers exercising their rights, and creates a rebuttable presumption of retaliation under certain circumstances.
- Establishes a private cause of action and other provisions for domestic workers.
- Requires the Office of the Attorney General to establish a stakeholder work group.

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### HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LABOR & WORKPLACE STANDARDS

**Majority Report:** The substitute bill be substituted therefor and the substitute bill do pass. Signed by 4 members: Representatives Sells, Chair; Chapman, Vice Chair; Gregerson and Ormsby.

**Minority Report:** Do not pass. Signed by 3 members: Representatives Mosbrucker, Ranking Minority Member; Chandler, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Hoff.

**Staff:** Trudes Tango (786-7384).

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*This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not a part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.*

## **Background:**

Employment standards and benefits generally apply only if an employer-employee relationship exists. The Minimum Wage Act, the industrial insurance laws, and the unemployment insurance laws each have various exemptions for domestic services. For example, persons doing "casual labor" in a home, and persons whose duties require they sleep or reside at their place of employment, are exempt from the Minimum Wage Act.

The Washington Law Against Discrimination (WLAD) prohibits discrimination in employment based on the person's protected status, such as race, creed, color, national origin, sex, disability, and other protected categories. The WLAD applies to employers who employ eight or more persons and does not include any nonprofit religious or sectarian organization. An aggrieved person may file a complaint with the Human Rights Commission or may file a private cause of action in court.

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## **Summary of Substitute Bill:**

### Hiring Entities and Domestic Workers.

A "hiring entity" is any employer who employs a domestic worker or any individual or entity that pays a wage for services of a domestic worker. State agencies and certain home care agencies are not hiring entities.

A "domestic worker" includes hourly and salaried employees and includes any worker who works for one or more hiring entities and works in residences as a nanny, house cleaner, home care worker, cook, gardener, or household manager, or for other domestic service purposes. Domestic worker does not include persons who provide:

- Medicaid-funded home care services as "individual providers;"
- babysitting on a casual labor basis;
- services or supports for family members on a casual labor basis;
- casual labor in a private home, unless performed in the course of the hiring entity's trade, business, or profession;
- dog walking, pet sitting, or house sitting; or
- services to another family member who is sick, convalescing, elderly, or a person with a disability, where the family members do not intend to establish an employer-employee relationship and other conditions are met.

A hiring entity may not:

- request that a domestic worker allow the hiring entity to take possession of the worker's personal effects, including any legal documents such as passports or other forms of identification;
- subject a domestic worker to conduct with the purpose or effect of unreasonable interfering with the domestic worker's work by creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment;
- monitor or record the domestic worker using the bathroom or changing clothes;
- monitor or record, or interfere with, private communications;

- communicate an intent to inform a government entity about the citizenship or immigration status of a domestic worker or the worker's family member, in response to the domestic worker exercising any of the worker's rights; or
- take any adverse action against a domestic worker for exercising his or her rights, including the right to organize, participate in political speech, disclose immigration status, or institute proceedings.

"Adverse action" includes denying or delaying payment due, reducing the number of work hours already scheduled, reducing the rate of pay, and threatening to take action based on the immigration status of a domestic worker or the worker's family member.

In addition, the hiring entity may not engage in employment discrimination, as defined under the WLAD, and any discriminatory harassment. The hiring entity may not terminate a domestic worker, retaliate against a domestic worker, reduce the domestic worker's pay, or refuse to offer assignments to a domestic worker, for the domestic worker requesting reassignment due to alleged discrimination or abusive behavior prohibited by the WLAD. An exception from the prohibition against discrimination is created when a hiring entity informs the domestic worker that the hiring entity has reason to believe the person receiving care has a documented behavioral condition that will result in discrimination and abusive conduct, and the domestic worker agrees to the employment. A hiring entity is considered an employer under the WLAD regardless of the number of employees the hiring entity employs.

There must be disclosure of information about the behavioral health needs of the individual being cared for, as well as tools and supports available to the domestic worker, including any applicable behavioral management plan. The disclosure should be reviewed regularly and must be updated when any changes in behavior occur.

It is unlawful for a hiring entity to interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of any right provided to a domestic worker. The hiring entity may not use a domestic worker's exercise of rights as a negative factor in any employment action, such as disciplining the domestic worker, denying or delaying payment of wages, terminating or demoting the worker, or reducing the number of work hours the worker is scheduled to work.

There is a rebuttable presumption of retaliation if the hiring entity takes adverse action against a domestic worker within 90 days of the domestic worker exercising his or her rights. The hiring entity may rebut the presumption with clear and convincing evidence that the adverse action was taken for a permissible purpose.

A domestic worker may also bring a civil action for any violation of the worker's rights.

#### Work Group.

The Office of the Attorney General (AGO) must administer a work group on domestic workers, which must make recommendations on:

- a structure for a domestic workers' standards board whose scope and authority include training on labor laws, benefits, protections, safety standards, accreditation, fair scheduling practices, and other issues;
- access to benefits, including paid sick leave and state industrial insurance; and

- the possible role of intermediary nonprofit organizations that make referrals for domestic workers and provide assistance.

The work group must consist of at least one representative from each of the following:

- directly impacted domestic workers employed in private homes;
- unions, work centers, or intermediary nonprofit organizations that assist or refer directly impacted domestic workers;
- hiring entities who directly employ single domestic workers in private homes;
- an organization that educates and organizes household hiring entities;
- at least two members of the Department of Labor and Industries (L&I) in an ex officio capacity;
- the Department of Social and Health Services;
- an organization representing the Area Agencies on Aging;
- an organization representing retired persons;
- the Office of the Governor; and
- the AGO.

The Governor must appoint members to the work group no later than July 1, 2020, and the work group must report its findings to the Office of the Governor, the AGO, and the appropriate committees of the Legislature by April 1, 2021.

#### Miscellaneous.

The AGO must develop model disclosure statements describing a hiring entity's obligations related to domestic workers and a model written agreement describing actions that are prohibited by a hiring entity and describing domestic workers' rights.

Applicable federal, state, and local laws that are more favorable to domestic workers are not affected and still apply to domestic workers.

Definitions for various terms are provided.

#### **Substitute Bill Compared to Original Bill:**

The substitute bill removes provisions regarding paying minimum wages, paying overtime, requiring meal and rest breaks, requiring written agreements of employment conditions, filing administrative complaints, and authorizing the L&I to investigate and enforce provisions. The substitute bill also: (1) exempts from the definition of "domestic worker" persons providing services to family members under certain limited circumstances; (2) creates an exception from the prohibition against discrimination under certain circumstances; (3) requires disclosure of information about the behavioral health needs of an individual being cared for, including any applicable behavioral health plan; (4) adds more members to the work group, removes legislators from the work group, makes changes to the topics the work group must examine, and requires the Governor to appoint work group members by July 1, 2020, rather than June 1, 2020; (5) requires the work group to report recommendations to the Office of the Governor and the AGO, in addition to the Legislature; and (6) makes changes to the definitions and other clarifying changes.

**Appropriation:** None.

**Fiscal Note:** Preliminary fiscal note available.

**Effective Date of Substitute Bill:** This bill takes effect July 1, 2021, except for section 10, relating to establishing the work group, which takes effect 90 days after adjournment of the session in which the bill is passed.

**Staff Summary of Public Testimony:**

(In support) Domestic work has a racial history and many house cleaners and nannies are women of color. Traditionally, many labor laws, such as minimum wage, were not available for domestic service work. This bill helps right some historic wrongs. When many of the labor laws were passed, significant portions of the work force were excluded. Many workers have been exploited through the nature of the work and the worker's immigration status. The bill creates best practices for employers whether the worker is hired through an agency or by an individual. The bill clearly defines what retaliation looks like and requires written agreements that will help with clarity. It allows consumers to make informed choices. Domestic workers experience wage theft, having to work excessive hours, and sexual harassment. The bill will allow domestic workers to enjoy standards that all other employees in the state enjoy. They currently lack legal protection and are excluded from the WLAD. Au pair companies are just like any other employer and should be included. The economy depends on these workers. Domestic service work allows two-parent households to work outside the home.

(Opposed) Au pairs should be excluded from the bill. Host families of au pairs pay much higher than minimum wages when you total the cost of housing, time off, and other benefits the families give au pairs. The au pair program is a cultural exchange program and the au pairs become part of the family. This bill would raise the cost of the au pair program to the point that it will not be accessible. New York's domestic worker bill exempts au pairs. Au pairs are not responsible for paying rent or paying for food. Host families need to follow all the federal laws around au pair programs.

(Other) There are potential unintended consequences of this bill for situations when one family member compensates another family member for personal care. Family care givers will be negatively impacted. This bill is meant to protect workers who do not have protections already, and the au pair industry is already regulated and limited under federal law. This bill will increase the existing problem of child care deserts.

**Persons Testifying:** (In support) Representative Stonier, prime sponsor; Krista Hanson; Doris Garcia; Leila Reynolds; Jordan Goldwarg; Kim England; Andrew Kashyap, Legal Voice; April Sims, Washington State Labor Council; Caitlyn Jekel, Office of the Governor; Yasmin Trudeau, Office of the Attorney General; Steve Hooper; Eltebina Hauser; Martha Barrientos; Barb deMichelle; Adriana Cazorla; Emily Dills; and Enriqueta Vega.

(Opposed) Jill Sullivan; Daya Fields; Kayla Van Blerk; and Aimee Foord.

(Other) Doug Shadel, American Association of Retired Persons Washington; Christy Woodruff; Noah Reandean and Natalie Jordan, Cultural Care Au Pair; Emily Ascolese; Michel Proff; Tri Le; Maggie Clark; Laure Gallagher; Camille Rouxel; Jim Simmons; Kate White Tudor, Washington Association of Area Agencies on Aging; Jenna Andersen; and Michael Kelly.

**Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying:** Kimberly Van Cleave Michaels; Theresa Magruder; Carol Perry; and Erica Frank.