

SENATE BILL REPORT

SB 5258

As of January 21, 2019

Title: An act relating to preventing the sexual harassment and sexual assault of certain isolated workers.

Brief Description: Preventing the sexual harassment and sexual assault of certain isolated workers.

Sponsors: Senators Keiser, Wellman, Saldaña, Randall, Das, Dhingra, Cleveland, Conway, Wilson, C., Darneille, Kuderer, Takko, Salomon, Hasegawa and Hunt.

Brief History:

Committee Activity: Labor & Commerce: 1/21/19.

Brief Summary of Bill

- Requires certain employers that employ custodians, security guards, hotel or motel housekeepers, or other isolated workers to adopt a sexual harassment policy, provide mandatory sexual harassment training, provide a list of resources to employees, and provide a panic button to each isolated worker.
- Requires the Department of Labor and Industries to establish procedures for licensing property service contractors.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR & COMMERCE

Staff: Jarrett Sacks (786-7448)

Background: Federal law and the Washington Law Against Discrimination (WLAD) prohibit discrimination in employment based on sex. Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination under WLAD and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

WLAD is administered by the Washington State Human Rights Commission (HRC). The HRC investigates complaints that allege unfair practices in violation of the WLAD. If the HRC finds that there is reasonable cause to believe that discrimination has occurred, it must first try to eliminate the unfair practice via conference and conciliation. If the parties do not

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reach an agreement, the HRC must refer the matter to an administrative judge for a determination

Summary of Bill: Every hospitality, retail, behavioral health care, custodial employer, or labor contractor who employs a custodian, security guard, hotel or motel housekeeper, or any worker who spends a majority of their working hours alongside two or fewer coworkers at a location not their home must:

- adopt a sexual harassment policy;
- provide mandatory sexual harassment training to the employer's managers, supervisors, and employees;
- provide a list of resources for the employer's employees to utilize—at a minimum these resources must include contact information for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Washington State Human Rights Commission, and local advocacy groups focused on preventing sexual harassment and sexual assault; and
- provide a panic button to each worker that spends a majority of their working hours alongside two or fewer coworkers at a location not their home.

The Department of Labor and Industries (L&I) must establish, by rule, procedures for licensing property service contractors. The rules must require that a property service contractor provide the following information to L&I:

- the total number of employees employed by the property service contractor;
- the physical address of the work location or locations at which janitorial services are provided by an employee of the property service contractor; and
- demographic data that is voluntarily provided by employees relating to race, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, marital status, and age.

A property service contractor is any person that for pay, recruits, solicits, supplies, or employs workers:

- to perform labor for another person to provide services that include janitorial services; or
- on behalf of an employer to provide services that include janitorial services.

The definition of property service contractor includes individuals who subcontract to provide workers to perform services that include janitorial services.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Requested on January 15, 2019.

Creates Committee/Commission/Task Force that includes Legislative members: No.

Effective Date: The bill takes effect on January 1, 2020.

Staff Summary of Public Testimony: PRO: Custodians, security guards, and hotel and motel housekeepers work for long hours alone in isolation and are vulnerable to sexual harassment and assault. They are provided no training or resources and are afraid of retaliation. Many times, isolated workers have no way to call for help. A survey showed that

53 percent of housekeepers have experienced sexual harassment or sexual assault and that 95 percent felt safer when provided a panic button. Providing a panic button will make isolated employees safer. The industry supports training and panic buttons and supports making its employees safer. The bill could be made stronger by providing for anti-retaliation for groups not covered by WLAD.

OTHER: The HRC developed best practices for isolated workers, many of which are included in the bill. The bill should apply to all health workers and agricultural workers should be added.

Persons Testifying: PRO: Giovanna Orecchio, Service Employees International Union Local 6; Corin Dugas-Goodman, Service Employees International Union Local 6; Rahama Hassan, Service Employees International Union Local 6; Andrea Piper-Wentland, citizen; Andrew Kashyap, Legal Voice; Hong Zhang, UNITE HERE Local 8; Julia Gorton, Washington Hospitality Association; Anna Boone, Seattle Hotel Alliance.

OTHER: Laura Lindstrand, Washington Human Rights Commission.

Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying: No one.