SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2614

State of Washington 66th Legislature 2020 Regular Session

By House Labor & Workplace Standards (originally sponsored by Representatives Robinson, Doglio, Sells, Lekanoff, Tharinger, and Ormsby; by request of Employment Security Department)

READ FIRST TIME 01/27/20.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to paid family and medical leave; amending RCW
- 2 50A.05.010, 50A.10.010, 50A.10.040, 50A.15.020, 50A.15.060,
- 3 50A.15.080, 50A.15.100, 50A.25.070, 50A.30.010, 50A.30.035,
- 4 50A.40.010, 50A.40.020, 50A.40.030, 50A.50.010, and 26.23.060; adding
- 5 new sections to chapter 50A.40 RCW; adding a new section to chapter
- 6 50A.05 RCW; and declaring an emergency.
- 7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 8 Sec. 1. RCW 50A.05.010 and 2019 c 13 s 1 are each amended to 9 read as follows:
- 10 Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in 11 this section apply throughout this title.
- 12 (1) (a) "Casual labor" means work that:
- (i) Is performed infrequently and irregularly; and
- (ii) If performed for an employer, does not promote or advance
- 15 the employer's customary trade or business.
- 16 (b) For purposes of casual labor:
- 17 (i) "Infrequently" means work performed twelve or fewer times per
- 18 <u>calendar quarter; and</u>
- 19 (ii) "Irregularly" means work performed not on a consistent
- 20 cadence.

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(2) "Child" includes a biological, adopted, or foster child, a stepchild, a child's spouse, 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.

- $((\frac{(2)}{(2)}))$ <u>(3)</u> "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the department or the commissioner's designee.
- $((\frac{3}{3}))$ <u>(4)</u> "Department" means the employment security 8 department.
- $((\frac{4}{1}))$ (5)(a) "Employee" means an individual who is in the employment of an employer.
- 11 (b) "Employee" does not include employees of the United States of 12 America.
 - $((\frac{5}{1}))$ <u>(6)</u> "Employee's average weekly wage" means the quotient derived by dividing the employee's total wages during the two quarters of the employee's qualifying period in which total wages were highest by twenty-six. If the result is not a multiple of one dollar, the department must round the result to the next lower multiple of one dollar.
 - (((6))) (7)(a) "Employer" means: (i) Any individual or type of organization, including any partnership, association, trust, estate, joint stock company, insurance company, limited liability company, or corporation, whether domestic or foreign, or the receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, trustee, or the legal representative of a deceased person, having any person in employment or, having become an employer, has not ceased to be an employer as provided in this title; (ii) the state, state institutions, and state agencies; and (iii) any unit of local government including, but not limited to, a county, city, town, municipal corporation, quasi-municipal corporation, or political subdivision.
 - (b) "Employer" does not include the United States of America.
 - (((7))) <u>(8)</u>(a) "Employment" means personal service, of whatever nature, unlimited by the relationship of master and servant as known to the common law or any other legal relationship performed for wages or under any contract calling for the performance of personal services, written or oral, express or implied. The term "employment" includes an individual's entire service performed within or without or both within and without this state, if:
 - (i) The service is localized in this state; or
- 39 (ii) The service is not localized in any state, but some of the 40 service is performed in this state; and

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- (A) The base of operations of the employee is in the state, or if there is no base of operations, then the place from which such service is directed or controlled is in this state; or
- (B) The base of operations or place from which such service is directed or controlled is not in any state in which some part of the service is performed, but the individual's residence is in this state.
 - (b) "Employment" does not include:
 - (i) Self-employed individuals;
 - (ii) <u>Casual labor;</u>

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- 11 <u>(iii)</u> Services for remuneration when it is shown to the 12 satisfaction of the commissioner that:
 - (A) (I) Such individual has been and will continue to be free from control or direction over the performance of such service, both under his or her contract of service and in fact; and
 - (II) Such service is either outside the usual course of business for which such service is performed, or that such service is performed outside of all the places of business of the enterprises for which such service is performed; and
 - (III) Such individual is customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, profession, or business, of the same nature as that involved in the contract of service; or
 - (B) As a separate alternative:
 - (I) Such individual has been and will continue to be free from control or direction over the performance of such service, both under his or her contract of service and in fact; and
 - (II) Such service is either outside the usual course of business for which such service is performed, or that such service is performed outside of all the places of business of the enterprises for which such service is performed, or the individual is responsible, both under the contract and in fact, for the costs of the principal place of business from which the service is performed; and
- 34 (III) Such individual is customarily engaged in an independently 35 established trade, occupation, profession, or business, of the same 36 nature as that involved in the contract of service, or such 37 individual has a principal place of business for the work the 38 individual is conducting that is eligible for a business deduction 39 for federal income tax purposes; and

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(IV) On the effective date of the contract of service, such individual is responsible for filing at the next applicable filing period, both under the contract of service and in fact, a schedule of expenses with the internal revenue service for the type of business the individual is conducting; and

- (V) On the effective date of the contract of service, or within a reasonable period after the effective date of the contract, such individual has established an account with the department of revenue, and other state agencies as required by the particular case, for the business the individual is conducting for the payment of all state taxes normally paid by employers and businesses and has registered for and received a unified business identifier number from the state of Washington; and
- (VI) On the effective date of the contract of service, such individual is maintaining a separate set of books or records that reflect all items of income and expenses of the business which the individual is conducting; or
- (((iii))) <u>(iv)</u> Services that require registration under chapter 18.27 RCW or licensing under chapter 19.28 RCW rendered by an individual when:
- (A) The individual has been and will continue to be free from control or direction over the performance of the service, both under the contract of service and in fact;
- (B) The service is either outside the usual course of business for which the service is performed, or the service is performed outside of all the places of business of the enterprise for which the service is performed, or the individual is responsible, both under the contract and in fact, for the costs of the principal place of business from which the service is performed;
- (C) The individual is customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, profession, or business, of the same nature as that involved in the contract of service, or the individual has a principal place of business for the business the individual is conducting that is eligible for a business deduction for federal income tax purposes, other than that furnished by the employer for which the business has contracted to furnish services;
- (D) On the effective date of the contract of service, the individual is responsible for filing at the next applicable filing period, both under the contract of service and in fact, a schedule of

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expenses with the internal revenue service for the type of business the individual is conducting;

- (E) On the effective date of the contract of service, or within a reasonable period after the effective date of the contract, the individual has an active and valid certificate of registration with the department of revenue, and an active and valid account with any other state agencies as required by the particular case, for the business the individual is conducting for the payment of all state taxes normally paid by employers and businesses and has registered for and received a unified business identifier number from the state of Washington;
- (F) On the effective date of the contract of service, the individual is maintaining a separate set of books or records that reflect all items of income and expenses of the business that the individual is conducting; and
- 16 (G) On the effective date of the contract of service, the 17 individual has a valid contractor registration pursuant to chapter 18 18.27 RCW or an electrical contractor license pursuant to chapter 19 19.28 RCW.
 - (((8))) <u>(9)</u> "Employment benefits" means all benefits provided or made available to employees by an employer, including group life insurance, health insurance, disability insurance, sick leave, annual leave, educational benefits, and pensions.
- $((\frac{(9)}{}))$ <u>(10)</u> "Family leave" means any leave taken by an employee 25 from work:
 - (a) To participate in providing care, including physical or psychological care, for a family member of the employee made necessary by a serious health condition of the family member;
 - (b) To bond with the employee's child during the first twelve months after the child's birth, or the first twelve months after the placement of a child under the age of eighteen with the employee; or
 - (c) Because of any qualifying exigency as permitted under the federal family and medical leave act, 29 U.S.C. Sec. 2612(a)(1)(E) and 29 C.F.R. Sec. 825.126(b)(1) through (9), as they existed on October 19, 2017, for family members as defined in subsection (10) of this section.
- $((\frac{(10)}{(10)}))$ <u>(11)</u> "Family member" means a child, grandchild, 38 grandparent, parent, sibling, or spouse of an employee.
- $((\frac{11}{11}))$ "Grandchild" means a child of the employee's child.

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 $((\frac{12}{12}))$ "Grandparent" means a parent of the employee's parent.

- (((13))) <u>(14)</u> "Health care provider" means: (a) A person licensed as a physician under chapter 18.71 RCW or an osteopathic physician and surgeon under chapter 18.57 RCW; (b) a person licensed as an advanced registered nurse practitioner under chapter 18.79 RCW; or (c) any other person determined by the commissioner to be capable of providing health care services.
- ((-(14))) (15) "Medical leave" means any leave taken by an employee from work made necessary by the employee's own serious health condition.
- (((15))) (16) "Paid time off" includes vacation leave, personal leave, medical leave, sick leave, compensatory leave, or any other paid leave offered by an employer under the employer's established policy.
 - (17) "Parent" means the biological, adoptive, de facto, or foster parent, stepparent, or legal guardian of an employee or the employee's spouse, or an individual who stood in loco parentis to an employee when the employee was a child.
 - (((16))) (18) "Period of incapacity" means an inability to work, attend school, or perform other regular daily activities because of a serious health condition, treatment of that condition or recovery from it, or subsequent treatment in connection with such inpatient care.
 - $((\frac{17}{17}))$ (19) "Premium" or "premiums" means the payments required by RCW 50A.10.030 and paid to the department for deposit in the family and medical leave insurance account under RCW 50A.05.070.
 - (((18))) (20) "Qualifying period" means the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters or, if eligibility is not established, the last four completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the application for leave.
 - $((\frac{(19)}{(19)}))$ (21)(a) "Remuneration" means all compensation paid for personal services including commissions and bonuses and the cash value of all compensation paid in any medium other than cash.
 - (b) Previously accrued compensation, other than severance pay or payments received pursuant to plant closure agreements, when assigned to a specific period of time by virtue of a collective bargaining agreement, individual employment contract, customary trade practice, or request of the individual compensated, is considered remuneration for the period to which it is assigned. Assignment clearly occurs

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- when the compensation serves to make the individual eligible for all regular fringe benefits for the period to which the compensation is assigned.
 - (c) Remuneration also includes settlements or other proceeds received by an individual as a result of a negotiated settlement for termination of an individual written employment contract prior to its expiration date. The proceeds are deemed assigned in the same intervals and in the same amount for each interval as compensation was allocated under the contract.
 - (d) Remuneration does not include:
 - (i) The payment of tips;

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- (ii) Supplemental benefit payments made by an employer to an employee in addition to any paid family or medical leave benefits received by the employee; or
- 15 (iii) Payments to members of the armed forces of the United 16 States, including the organized militia of the state of Washington, 17 for the performance of duty for periods not exceeding seventy-two 18 hours at a time.
- 19 $((\frac{(20)}{(20)}))$ (22) (a) "Serious health condition" means an illness, 20 injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves:
- 21 (i) Inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical 22 care facility, including any period of incapacity; or
 - (ii) Continuing treatment by a health care provider. A serious health condition involving continuing treatment by a health care provider includes any one or more of the following:
 - (A) A period of incapacity of more than three consecutive, full calendar days, and any subsequent treatment or period of incapacity relating to the same condition, that also involves:
 - (I) Treatment two or more times, within thirty days of the first day of incapacity, unless extenuating circumstances exist, by a health care provider, by a nurse or physician's assistant under direct supervision of a health care provider, or by a provider of health care services, such as a physical therapist, under orders of, or on referral by, a health care provider; or
- 35 (II) Treatment by a health care provider on at least one occasion 36 which results in a regimen of continuing treatment under the 37 supervision of the health care provider;
- 38 (B) Any period of incapacity due to pregnancy, or for prenatal 39 care;

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(C) Any period of incapacity or treatment for such incapacity due to a chronic serious health condition. A chronic serious health condition is one which:

- (I) Requires periodic visits, defined as at least twice a year, for treatment by a health care provider, or by a nurse under direct supervision of a health care provider;
- (II) Continues over an extended period of time, including recurring episodes of a single underlying condition; and
- (III) May cause episodic rather than a continuing period of incapacity, including asthma, diabetes, and epilepsy;
- (D) A period of incapacity which is permanent or long term due to a condition for which treatment may not be effective. The employee or family member must be under the continuing supervision of, but need not be receiving active treatment by, a health care provider, including Alzheimer's, a severe stroke, or the terminal stages of a disease; or
- (E) Any period of absence to receive multiple treatments, including any period of recovery from the treatments, by a health care provider or by a provider of health care services under orders of, or on referral by, a health care provider, either for: (I) Restorative surgery after an accident or other injury; or (II) a condition that would likely result in a period of incapacity of more than three consecutive, full calendar days in the absence of medical intervention or treatment, such as cancer, severe arthritis, or kidney disease.
- (b) The requirement in (a)(i) and (ii) of this subsection for treatment by a health care provider means an in-person visit to a health care provider. The first, or only, in-person treatment visit must take place within seven days of the first day of incapacity.
- (c) Whether additional treatment visits or a regimen of continuing treatment is necessary within the thirty-day period shall be determined by the health care provider.
- (d) The term extenuating circumstances in (a)(ii)(A)(I) of this subsection means circumstances beyond the employee's control that prevent the follow-up visit from occurring as planned by the health care provider. Whether a given set of circumstances are extenuating depends on the facts. For example, extenuating circumstances exist if a health care provider determines that a second in-person visit is needed within the thirty-day period, but the health care provider does not have any available appointments during that time period.

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(e) Treatment for purposes of (a) of this subsection includes, but is not limited to, examinations to determine if a serious health condition exists and evaluations of the condition. Treatment does not include routine physical examinations, eye examinations, or dental examinations. Under (a) (ii) (A) (II) of this subsection, a regimen of continuing treatment includes, but is not limited to, a course of prescription medication, such as an antibiotic, or therapy requiring special equipment to resolve or alleviate the health condition, such as oxygen. A regimen of continuing treatment that includes taking over-the-counter medications, such as aspirin, antihistamines, or salves, or bed rest, drinking fluids, exercise, and other similar activities that can be initiated without a visit to a health care provider, is not, by itself, sufficient to constitute a regimen of continuing treatment for purposes of this title.

- (f) Conditions for which cosmetic treatments are administered, such as most treatments for acne or plastic surgery, are not serious health conditions unless inpatient hospital care is required or unless complications develop. Ordinarily, unless complications arise, the common cold, the flu, ear aches, upset stomach, minor ulcers, headaches other than migraines, routine dental or orthodontia problems, and periodontal disease are examples of conditions that are not serious health conditions and do not qualify for leave under this title. Restorative dental or plastic surgery after an injury or removal of cancerous growths are serious health conditions provided all the other conditions of this section are met. Mental illness resulting from stress or allergies may be serious health conditions, but only if all the conditions of this section are met.
- (g) (i) Substance abuse may be a serious health condition if the conditions of this section are met. However, leave may only be taken for treatment for substance abuse by a health care provider or by a licensed substance abuse treatment provider. Absence because of the employee's use of the substance, rather than for treatment, does not qualify for leave under this title.
- (ii) Treatment for substance abuse does not prevent an employer from taking employment action against an employee. The employer may not take action against the employee because the employee has exercised his or her right to take medical leave for treatment. However, if the employer has an established policy, applied in a nondiscriminatory manner that has been communicated to all employees, that provides under certain circumstances an employee may be

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- terminated for substance abuse, pursuant to that policy the employee
 may be terminated whether or not the employee is presently taking
 medical leave. An employee may also take family leave to care for a
 covered family member who is receiving treatment for substance abuse.

 The employer may not take action against an employee who is providing
 care for a covered family member receiving treatment for substance
 abuse.
- (h) Absences attributable to incapacity under (a)(ii)(B) or (C) 8 of this subsection qualify for leave under this title even though the 9 employee or the family member does not receive treatment from a 10 health care provider during the absence, and even if the absence does 11 12 not last more than three consecutive, full calendar days. For example, an employee with asthma may be unable to report for work due 13 14 to the onset of an asthma attack or because the employee's health care provider has advised the employee to stay home when the pollen 15 16 count exceeds a certain level. An employee who is pregnant may be 17 unable to report to work because of severe morning sickness.
 - $((\frac{(21)}{(21)}))$ "Service is localized in this state" has the same meaning as described in RCW 50.04.120.
- 20 $((\frac{(22)}{)})$ <u>(24)</u> "Spouse" means a husband or wife, as the case may 21 be, or state registered domestic partner.
 - $((\frac{(23)}{(25)}))$ "State average weekly wage" means the most recent average weekly wage calculated under RCW 50.04.355 and available on January 1st of each year.
 - (((24))) (26) "Supplemental benefit payments" means payments made by an employer to an employee as salary continuation or as paid time off. Such payments must be in addition to any paid family or medical leave benefits the employee is receiving.
 - (27) "Typical workweek hours" means:

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- 30 (a) For an hourly employee, the average number of hours worked 31 per week by an employee ((since the beginning of)) within the 32 qualifying period; and
 - (b) Forty hours for a salaried employee, regardless of the number of hours the salaried employee typically works.
 - $((\frac{(25)}{(25)}))$ <u>(28)</u> "Wage" or "wages" means:
- 36 (a) For the purpose of premium assessment, the remuneration paid 37 by an employer to an employee. The maximum wages subject to a premium 38 assessment are those wages as set by the commissioner under RCW 39 50A.10.030;

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(b) For the purpose of payment of benefits, the remuneration paid by one or more employers to an employee for employment during the employee's qualifying period. At the request of an employee, wages may be calculated on the basis of remuneration payable. The department shall notify each employee that wages are calculated on the basis of remuneration paid, but at the employee's request a redetermination may be performed and based on remuneration payable; and

- 9 (c) For the purpose of a self-employed person electing coverage 10 under RCW 50A.10.010, the meaning is defined by rule.
- **Sec. 2.** RCW 50A.10.010 and 2019 c 13 s 19 are each amended to 12 read as follows:
 - (1) For benefits payable beginning January 1, 2020, any self-employed person, including a sole proprietor, independent contractor, partner, or joint venturer, may elect coverage under this title for an initial period of not less than three years and subsequent periods of not less than one year immediately following a period of coverage. Those electing coverage under this section must elect coverage for both family leave and medical leave and are responsible for payment of one hundred percent of all premiums assessed to an employee under RCW 50A.10.030. The self-employed person must file a notice of election in writing with the department, in a manner as required by the department in rule. The self-employed person is eligible for family and medical leave benefits after working eight hundred twenty hours in the state during the qualifying period following the date of filing the notice.
 - (2) A self-employed person who has elected coverage may withdraw from coverage within thirty days after the end of each period of coverage, or at such other times as the commissioner may adopt by rule, by filing a notice of withdrawal in writing with the commissioner, such withdrawal to take effect not sooner than thirty days after filing the notice with the commissioner.
 - (3) The department may cancel elective coverage if the self-employed person fails to make required payments or file reports. The department may collect due and unpaid premiums and may levy an additional premium for the remainder of the period of coverage. The cancellation shall be effective no later than thirty days from the date of the notice in writing advising the self-employed person of the cancellation.

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1 (4) Those electing coverage are considered employers or employees 2 where the context so dictates.

- (5) For the purposes of this section, "independent contractor" means an individual excluded from employment under RCW $50A.05.010((\frac{7}{1}))$ (8) (b) $((\frac{1}{1}))$ and (iv).
- (6) In developing and implementing the requirements of this section, the department shall adopt government efficiencies to improve administration and reduce costs. These efficiencies may include, but are not limited to, requiring that payments be made in a manner and at intervals unique to the elective coverage program.
- (7) The department shall adopt rules for determining the hours worked and the wages of individuals who elect coverage under this section and rules for enforcement of this section.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 50A.10.040 and 2019 c 13 s 22 are each amended to 15 read as follows:
 - (1) An employer may file an application with the department for a conditional waiver for the payment of family and medical leave premiums, assessed under RCW 50A.10.030, for any employee who ((is)):
 - (a) ((Physically based)) <u>Primarily performs work</u> outside of the state;
 - (b) <u>Is employed</u> in the state on a limited or temporary work schedule; and
 - (c) <u>Is not expected to be employed in the state for eight hundred twenty hours or more in a $((\frac{\text{qualifying}}{\text{period of four consecutive completed calendar quarters.}$ </u>
 - (2) ((The department must approve an application that has been signed by)) Both the employee and employer must sign the application verifying their belief that the conditions in ((this)) subsection (1) of this section will be met ((during the qualifying period)).
 - (3) If the ((employee exceeds the eight hundred twenty hours or more in a period of four consecutive complete calendar quarters)) department finds any of the conditions in subsection (1) of this section are no longer satisfied, or were not satisfied at any point after a conditional waiver was approved and is in effect, the department will consider the conditional waiver ((expires)) expired and the employer and employee will be responsible for their shares of all premiums that would have been paid during this period had the waiver not been granted. Upon payment of the missed premiums, the employee will be credited for the hours worked and will be eligible

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- 1 for benefits under this title as if the premiums were originally 2 paid.
- 3 **Sec. 4.** RCW 50A.15.020 and 2019 c 13 s 3 are each amended to 4 read as follows:

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- $(1)((\frac{1}{2}))$ Beginning January 1, 2020, family and medical leave are available and benefits are payable to a qualified employee under this section.
 - (a) Following a waiting period consisting of the first seven consecutive calendar days, benefits are payable when family or medical leave is required. However, no waiting period is required for leave for the birth or placement of a child, or for leave because of any qualifying exigency as defined under RCW 50A.05.010(10)(c). The waiting period begins the previous Sunday of the week when an otherwise eligible employee takes leave for the minimum claim duration under subsection (2)(c) of this section. Eligible employees may satisfy the waiting period requirement while simultaneously receiving paid time off for any part of the waiting period.
 - (b) Benefits may continue during the continuance of the need for family ((and)) or medical leave, subject to the maximum and minimum weekly benefits, duration, and other conditions and limitations established in this title. ((Successive periods of family and medical leave caused by the same or related injury or sickness are deemed a single period of family and medical leave only if separated by less than four months.))
 - (2) The weekly benefit shall be prorated by the percentage of hours on leave compared to the number of hours provided as the typical workweek hours as defined in RCW 50A.05.010.
 - (a) The benefits in this section, if not a multiple of one dollar, shall be reduced to the next lower multiple of one dollar.
- 30 (b) Hours on leave claimed for benefits under this title, if not 31 a multiple of one hour, shall be reduced to the next lower multiple 32 of one hour.
- 33 (c) The minimum claim duration payment is for eight consecutive 34 hours of leave.
- 35 (3)(a) The maximum duration of paid family leave may not exceed 36 twelve times the typical workweek hours during a period of fifty-two 37 consecutive calendar weeks.
- 38 (b) The maximum duration of paid medical leave may not exceed 39 twelve times the typical workweek hours during a period of fifty-two

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consecutive calendar weeks. This leave may be extended an additional two times the typical workweek hours if the employee experiences a serious health condition with a pregnancy that results in incapacity.

- (c) An employee is not entitled to paid family and medical leave benefits under this title that exceeds a combined total of sixteen times the typical workweek hours. The combined total of family and medical leave may be extended to eighteen times the typical workweek hours if the employee experiences a serious health condition with a pregnancy that results in incapacity.
- (4) The weekly benefit for family and medical leave shall be determined as follows: If the employee's average weekly wage is: (a) Equal to or less than one-half of the state average weekly wage, then the benefit amount is equal to ninety percent of the employee's average weekly wage; or (b) greater than one-half of the state average weekly wage, then the benefit amount is the sum of: (i) Ninety percent of one-half of the state average weekly wage; and (ii) fifty percent of the difference of the employee's average weekly wage and one-half of the state average weekly wage.
- (5) (a) The maximum weekly benefit for family and medical leave that occurs on or after January 1, 2020, shall be one thousand dollars. By September 30, 2020, and by each subsequent September 30th, the commissioner shall adjust the maximum weekly benefit amount to ninety percent of the state average weekly wage. The adjusted maximum weekly benefit amount takes effect on the following January 1st.
- (b) The minimum weekly benefit shall not be less than one hundred dollars per week except that if the employee's average weekly wage at the time of family ((and)) or medical leave is less than one hundred dollars per week, the weekly benefit shall be the employee's full wage.
- **Sec. 5.** RCW 50A.15.060 and 2019 c 13 s 8 are each amended to 32 read as follows:
- 33 (1) An employee is not entitled to paid family or medical leave 34 benefits under this title:
 - (a) For any absence occasioned by the willful intention of the employee to bring about injury to or the sickness of the employee or another, or resulting from any injury or sickness sustained in the perpetration by the employee of an illegal act;

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- 1 (b) For any family or medical leave commencing before the 2 employee becomes qualified for benefits under this title;
 - (c) For an employee who is on suspension from his or her employment; or

- (d) For any period of time during which an employee works for remuneration or profit.
- (2) An employer may offer supplemental benefit payments to an employee on family or medical leave in addition to any paid family or medical leave benefits the employee is receiving. ((Supplemental benefit payments include, but are not limited to, vacation, sick, or other paid time off.))
- (a) Supplemental benefit payments are not considered remuneration under RCW 50A.05.010(21) and the department will not prorate or reduce an employee's weekly benefit amount due to the receipt of supplemental benefit payments.
- (b) The choice to receive supplemental benefit payments lies with the employee. Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring an employee to receive or an employer to provide supplemental benefit payments.
- (3) An individual is disqualified for benefits for any week he or she has knowingly and willfully made a false statement or representation involving a material fact or knowingly and willfully failed to report a material fact and, as a result, has obtained or attempted to obtain any benefits under the provisions of this title. An individual disqualified for benefits under this subsection (3) for the:
- (a) First time is disqualified for an additional twenty-six weeks beginning with the Sunday of the week in which the determination is mailed or delivered, and is subject to an additional penalty of fifteen percent of the amount of benefits overpaid or deemed overpaid;
- (b) Second time is also disqualified for an additional fifty-two weeks beginning with the Sunday of the week in which the determination is mailed or delivered, and is subject to an additional penalty of twenty-five percent of the amount of benefits overpaid or deemed overpaid;
- (c) Third time and any time thereafter is also disqualified for an additional one hundred four weeks beginning with the Sunday of the week in which the determination is mailed or delivered, and is

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- subject to an additional penalty of fifty percent of the amount of benefits overpaid or deemed overpaid.
- 3 (4) All penalties collected under this section must be deposited 4 in the family and medical leave enforcement account created under RCW 5 50A.05.080.
- 6 Sec. 6. RCW 50A.15.080 and 2019 c 13 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) If ((an)) the department determines an employee is qualified for benefits and that the employee owes child support obligations ((under RCW 50A.15.040 and)), the department ((determines that the employee is qualified for benefits, the department shall notify the applicable state or local child support enforcement agency and deduct and withhold an amount from benefits in a manner consistent with RCW 50.40.050.)) shall notify the applicable state or local child support enforcement agency and deduct and withhold an amount from benefits in a manner consistent with RCW 50.40.050.
- 17 (2) For the purposes of this section, "child support obligations"
 18 means only those obligations that are being enforced pursuant to a
 19 plan described in section 454 of the social security act which has
 20 been approved by the secretary of health and human services under
 21 Title IV-D of the social security act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 651 et seq.).
- 22 (3) Consistent with ((RCW 50A.15.040(1)(c))) chapter 50A.25 RCW,
 23 the department may verify child support obligations with the
 24 department of social and health services.
- 25 **Sec. 7.** RCW 50A.15.100 and 2019 c 13 s 38 are each amended to 26 read as follows:
 - (1) Leave from employment under this title is in addition to leave from employment during which benefits are paid or are payable under Title 51 RCW or other applicable federal or state industrial insurance laws.
- 31 (2) ((In)) An employee is disqualified from receiving family or 32 medical leave benefits under this title for any week in which ((an)) 33 the employee is ((eligible to receive benefits)) receiving, has 34 received, or will receive compensation, as determined by the 35 governing state or federal agency under:
- 36 (a) Title 50 ((or 51)) RCW((r or));
- 37 <u>(b) RCW 51.32.060;</u>

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38 <u>(c) RCW 51.32.090; or</u>

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- 1 (d) Any other applicable federal ((or state)) unemployment 2 compensation, industrial insurance, or disability insurance laws((r 3 the employee is disqualified from receiving family or medical leave 4 benefits under this title)).
- 5 Sec. 8. RCW 50A.25.070 and 2019 c 13 s 76 are each amended to 6 read as follows:

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- (1) The department may enter into data-sharing contracts and may disclose records and information deemed confidential to state or local government agencies under this chapter only if permitted under subsection (2) of this section and RCW 50A.25.090. A state or local government agency must need the records or information for an official purpose and must also provide:
- (a) An application in writing to the department for the records or information containing a statement of the official purposes for which the state or local government agency needs the information or records and specifically identify the records or information sought from the department; and
- (b) A written verification of the need for the specific information from the director, commissioner, chief executive, or other official of the requesting state or local government agency either on the application or on a separate document.
- (2) The department may disclose information or records deemed confidential under this chapter to the following state or local government agencies:
- (a) To the department of social and health services to identify child support obligations <u>as defined in RCW 50A.15.080;</u>
- (b) To the department of revenue to determine potential tax liability or employer compliance with registration and licensing requirements;
- 30 (c) To the department of labor and industries to compare records 31 or information to detect improper or fraudulent claims;
 - (d) To the office of financial management for the purpose of conducting periodic salary or fringe benefit studies pursuant to law;
 - (e) To the office of the state treasurer and any financial or banking institutions deemed necessary by the office of the state treasurer and the department for the proper administration of funds;
- 37 (f) To the office of the attorney general for purposes of legal representation;

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1 (g) To a county clerk for the purpose of RCW 9.94A.760 if 2 requested by the county clerk's office;

- (h) To the office of administrative hearings for the purpose of administering the administrative appeal process;
- (i) To the department of enterprise services for the purpose of agency administration and operations; and
- (j) To the consolidated technology services agency for the purpose of enterprise technology support.
- **Sec. 9.** RCW 50A.30.010 and 2019 c 13 s 56 are each amended to 10 read as follows:
 - (1) An employer may apply to the commissioner for approval of a voluntary plan for the payment of either family leave benefits or medical leave benefits, or both. The application must be submitted on a form and in the manner as prescribed by the commissioner in rule. The fee for the department's review of each application for approval of a voluntary plan is two hundred fifty dollars.
 - (2) The benefits payable as indemnification for loss of wages under any voluntary plan must be separately stated and designated separately and distinctly in the plan from other benefits, if any.
 - (3) Neither an employee nor his or her employer are liable for any premiums for benefits covered by an approved voluntary plan.
 - (4) An employee may only receive payment of benefits for family leave, medical leave, or both from one approved plan at a time. An employee who qualifies for benefits and is simultaneously covered by more than one plan under this title will receive benefits under the plan for which the employee has worked the most hours during the employee's qualifying period. The commissioner must adopt rules to allow benefits or prevent duplication of benefits to employees simultaneously covered by one or more approved voluntary plans and the state program.
 - (5) The commissioner must approve any voluntary plan as to which the commissioner finds that there is at least one employee in employment and all of the following exist:
 - (a) The benefits afforded to the employees must be at least equivalent to the benefits the employees are entitled to as part of the state's family and medical leave program, including but not limited to the duration of leave. The employer must offer at least one-half of the length of leave as provided in RCW 50A.15.020(3) with pay and provide a monetary payment in an amount equal to or higher

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than the total amount of monetary benefits the employee would be entitled to receive as part of the state-run program. The employer may offer the same duration of leave and monetary benefits as offered under the state program.

- (b) The sick leave an employee is entitled to under RCW 49.46.210 is in addition to the employer's provided benefits and is in addition to any family ((and)) or medical leave benefits.
- (c) The plan is available to all of the eligible employees of the employer employed in this state, including future employees.
- (d) The employer has agreed to make ((the)) all required payroll deductions ((required, if any, and transmit the proceeds to the department for any portions not collected for the voluntary plan)), including that:
- (i) In the case of plan termination or withdrawal, the employer must remit to the department all required moneys under RCW 50A.30.045 and 50A.30.065(3); and
- (ii) If the employer has an approved voluntary plan for either medical leave or family leave but not both, the employer is still obligated to remit to the department premiums owed to the state plan for the portions not covered by the employer's approved voluntary plan.
- (e) The plan will be in effect for a period of not less than one year and, thereafter, continuously unless the commissioner finds that the employer has given notice of withdrawal from the plan in a manner specified by the commissioner in rule. The plan may be withdrawn by the employer on the date of any law increasing the benefit amounts or the date of any change in the rate of employee premiums, if notice of the withdrawal from the plan is transmitted to the commissioner not less than thirty days prior to the date of that law or change. If the plan is not withdrawn, it must be amended to conform to provide the increased benefit amount or change in the rate of the employee's premium on the date of the increase or change.
- (f) The amount of payroll deductions from the wages of an employee in effect for any voluntary plan may not exceed the maximum payroll deduction for that employee as authorized under RCW 50A.10.030. The deductions may not be increased on other than an anniversary of the effective date of the plan, except to the extent that any increase in the deductions from the wages of an employee do not exceed the maximum rate authorized under the state program.

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(g) The voluntary plan provides that an employee of an employer with a voluntary plan for either family leave or medical leave, or both, is eligible for the plan benefits if the employee meets the requirements of RCW 50A.15.010 and has worked at least three hundred forty hours for the employer during the twelve months immediately preceding the date leave will commence.

- (h) The voluntary plan provides that an employee of an employer with a voluntary plan for either family leave or medical leave, or both, who takes leave under the voluntary plan is entitled to the employment protection provisions contained in RCW 50A.35.010 if the employee has worked for the employer for at least nine months and nine hundred sixty-five hours during the twelve months immediately preceding the date leave will commence.
- (i) The voluntary plan provides that the employer maintains the employee's existing health benefits as provided under RCW 50A.35.020.
- (6)(a) The department must conduct a review of the expenses incurred in association with the administration of the voluntary plans during the first three years after implementation and report its findings to the legislature.
- (b) The review must include an analysis of the adequacy of the fee in subsection (1) of this section to cover the department's administrative expenses related to reviewing and approving or denying the applications and administering appeals related to voluntary plans. The review must include an estimate of the next year's projected administrative costs related to the voluntary plans. The legislature shall adjust the fee in subsection (1) of this section as needed to ensure the department's administrative expenses related to the voluntary plans are covered by the fee.
- (c) If the current receipts from the fee in subsection (1) of this section are inadequate to cover the department's administrative expenses related to the voluntary plans, the department may use funds from the family and medical leave insurance account under RCW 50A.05.070 to pay for these expenses.
- **Sec. 10.** RCW 50A.30.035 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 5 s 25 are each 35 amended to read as follows:
- An employer with a voluntary plan must provide a notice prepared by or approved by the commissioner regarding the voluntary plan consistent with the provisions of RCW ((50A.04.075)) 50A.20.020.

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- Sec. 11. RCW 50A.40.010 and 2019 c 13 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) It is unlawful for any employer to:

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- (a) Interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of, or the attempt to exercise, any valid right provided under this title; or
- (b) Discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any employee for opposing any practice made unlawful by this title.
- (2) It is unlawful for any person to discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any employee because the employee has:
- (a) Filed any complaint, or has instituted or caused to be instituted any proceeding, under or related to this title;
- 12 (b) Given, or is about to give, any information in connection 13 with any inquiry or proceeding relating to any right provided under 14 this title; or
- 15 (c) Testified, or is about to testify, in any inquiry or 16 proceeding relating to any right provided under this title.
- (3) As provided in RCW 50A.40.020 and 50A.40.030, the department will investigate allegations of unlawful acts and determine damages, as necessary.
- 20 **Sec. 12.** RCW 50A.40.020 and 2019 c 13 s 17 are each amended to 21 read as follows:
 - (1) An employee who alleges one or more unlawful acts under RCW 50A.40.010 have occurred may file a complaint with the department. The department may not investigate any alleged violation of RCW 50A.40.010 that occurred more than three years before the date the employee filed the complaint.
 - (2) Upon receipt of a complaint ((by an employee)) under subsection (1) of this section, the commissioner shall investigate to determine if ((there has been compliance with RCW 50A.40.010 and the related rules. The department will issue a determination including the findings of the investigation and whether a violation may have occurred. Determinations are appealable under chapter 50A.50 RCW. If the investigation indicates that a violation may have occurred, a hearing may be held if requested by an interested party in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW. The commissioner must issue a written determination including the commissioner's findings after the hearing. A judicial appeal from the commissioner's determination may be taken in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW)) a violation occurred

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- and the amount of any liquidated damages, unless the employee terminates the complaint under section 16 of this act.
- 3 (3) Upon completing an investigation, the commissioner shall issue a determination, unless the complaint is otherwise resolved
- 5 upon agreement by all parties and in compliance with section 16(6) of
- 6 this act or withdrawn under section 16(5) of this act. If the
- 7 <u>department determines a violation occurred, the department may order</u>
- 8 the employer to pay liquidated damages under RCW 50A.40.030.
- 9 **Sec. 13.** RCW 50A.40.030 and 2019 c 13 s 18 are each amended to 10 read as follows:
- 11 <u>(1)</u> Any employer who violates RCW 50A.40.010 is liable for damages ((equal to:
- 13 (1) The amount of:
- 14 (a)))<u>.</u>

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- 15 <u>(2) Damages are owed to the employee and must be paid by the</u> 16 employer to the employee directly.
 - (3)(a) Damages include:
 - (i) Any wages, salary, employment benefits, or other compensation denied or lost to such employee by reason of the violation; or
 - (((b))) <u>(ii)</u> 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 wages or salary for the employee for up to sixteen weeks, or eighteen weeks if the employee experiences a serious health condition with a pregnancy that results in incapacity.
- 27 (((2) (a) The interest on the amount described in subsection (1)
 28 of this section calculated at the prevailing rate; and))
- 29 (b) Any employer who violates RCW 50A.40.010 is also liable for 30 interest accrued on the damages assessed in this subsection.
 - (4) For a willful violation, the employer is also liable for an additional amount as liquidated damages equal to the sum of the amount described in subsection (((1))) (3)(a) of this section and the interest described in ((this)) subsection (((this))) (3)(b) of this section. For purposes of this section, "willful" means a knowing and intentional action that is neither accidental nor the result of a bona fide dispute. All liquidated damages are owed to the employee and must be paid to the employee directly.

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- 1 (5) Interest in this section is calculated at the prevailing 2 rate.
- 3 **Sec. 14.** RCW 50A.50.010 and 2018 c 141 s 3 are each amended to 4 read as follows:

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- (1) Any aggrieved ((person)) party may file an appeal from any determination or redetermination with the commissioner within thirty days after the date of notification or mailing, whichever is earlier, of such determination or redetermination to the ((person's)) party's last known address. If an appeal with respect to any determination is pending as of the date when a redetermination is issued, such appeal, unless withdrawn, shall be treated as an appeal from such redetermination.
- (2) Any appeal from a determination of denial of benefits shall be deemed to be an appeal as to all weeks subsequent to the effective date of the denial for which benefits have already been denied. If no appeal is taken from any determination, or redetermination, within the time allowed by the provisions of this section for appeal, the determination or redetermination, as the case may be, shall be conclusively deemed to be correct except as provided in respect to reconsideration by the commissioner of any determination.
- 21 (3) Upon receipt of a notice of appeal, the commissioner shall 22 request the assignment of an administrative law judge under chapter 23 34.12 RCW to conduct a hearing in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW 24 and issue a proposed order.
- 25 **Sec. 15.** RCW 26.23.060 and 2019 c 13 s 66 are each amended to 26 read as follows:
- 27 (1) The division of child support may issue a notice of payroll 28 deduction:
- 29 (a) As authorized by a support order that contains a notice 30 clearly stating that child support may be collected by withholding 31 from earnings, wages, or benefits without further notice to the 32 obligated parent; or
- 33 (b) After service of a notice containing an income-withholding 34 provision under this chapter or chapter 74.20A RCW.
 - (2) The division of child support shall serve a notice of payroll deduction upon a responsible parent's employer or upon the employment security department for the state in possession of or owing any benefits from the unemployment compensation fund to the responsible

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parent pursuant to Title 50 RCW or from the paid family and medical leave program under Title 50A RCW:

- (a) In the manner prescribed for the service of a summons in a civil action;
 - (b) By certified mail, return receipt requested;

- (c) By electronic means if there is an agreement between the secretary and the person, firm, corporation, association, political subdivision, department of the state, or agency, subdivision, or instrumentality of the United States to accept service by electronic means; or
- (d) By regular mail to a responsible parent's employer unless the division of child support reasonably believes that service of process in the manner prescribed in (a) or (b) of this subsection is required for initiating an action to ensure employer compliance with the withholding requirement.
- (3) Service of a notice of payroll deduction upon an employer or employment security department requires the employer or employment security department to immediately make a mandatory payroll deduction from the responsible parent's unpaid disposable earnings or ((unemployment compensation)) benefits paid by the employment security department. The employer or employment security department shall thereafter deduct each pay period the amount stated in the notice divided by the number of pay periods per month. The payroll deduction each pay period shall not exceed fifty percent of the responsible parent's disposable earnings.
- (4) A notice of payroll deduction for support shall have priority over any wage assignment, garnishment, attachment, or other legal process.
- 29 (5) The notice of payroll deduction shall be in writing and 30 include:
- 31 (a) The name and social security number of the responsible 32 parent;
 - (b) The amount to be deducted from the responsible parent's disposable earnings each month, or alternate amounts and frequencies as may be necessary to facilitate processing of the payroll deduction;
- 37 (c) A statement that the total amount withheld shall not exceed 38 fifty percent of the responsible parent's disposable earnings;
- 39 (d) The address to which the payments are to be mailed or 40 delivered; and

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(e) A notice to the responsible parent warning the responsible parent that, despite the payroll deduction, the responsible parent's privileges to obtain and maintain a license, as defined in RCW 74.20A.320, may not be renewed, or may be suspended if the parent is not in compliance with a support order as defined in RCW 74.20A.320.

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- (6) An informational copy of the notice of payroll deduction shall be mailed to the last known address of the responsible parent by regular mail.
- (7) An employer or employment security department that receives a notice of payroll deduction shall make immediate deductions from the responsible parent's unpaid disposable earnings and remit proper amounts to the Washington state support registry within seven working days of the date the earnings are payable to the responsible parent.
- (8) An employer, or the employment security department, upon whom a notice of payroll deduction is served, shall make an answer to the division of child support within twenty days after the date of service. The answer shall confirm compliance and institution of the payroll deduction or explain the circumstances if no payroll deduction is in effect. The answer shall also state whether the responsible parent is employed by or receives earnings from the employer or receives ((unemployment compensation benefits)) benefit payments from the employment security department, whether employer or employment security department anticipates earnings or ((unemployment compensation)) benefits and the amount of earnings or benefit payments. If the responsible parent is no longer employed, or receiving earnings from the employer, the answer shall state the present employer's name and address, if known. If the responsible parent is no longer receiving ((unemployment compensation benefits)) benefit payments from the employment security department, the answer shall state the present employer's name and address, if known.

The returned answer or a payment remitted to the division of child support by the employer constitutes proof of service of the notice of payroll deduction in the case where the notice was served by regular mail.

(9) The employer may deduct a processing fee from the remainder of the responsible parent's earnings after withholding under the notice of payroll deduction, even if the remainder is exempt under RCW 26.18.090. The processing fee may not exceed: (a) Ten dollars for

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the first disbursement made to the Washington state support registry; and (b) one dollar for each subsequent disbursement to the registry.

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- 3 (10) The notice of payroll deduction shall remain in effect until released by the division of child support, the court enters an order 4 terminating the notice and approving an alternate arrangement under 5 6 26.23.050, or until the employer no longer employs the responsible parent and is no longer in possession of or owing any 7 earnings to the responsible parent. The employer shall promptly 8 notify the office of support enforcement when the employer no longer 9 employs the parent subject to the notice. For the employment security 10 11 department, the notice of payroll deduction shall remain in effect 12 until released by the division of child support or until the court enters an order terminating the notice. 13
 - (11) The division of child support may use uniform interstate withholding forms adopted by the United States department of health and human services to take withholding actions under this section whether the responsible parent is receiving earnings or unemployment compensation in this state or in another state.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. A new section is added to chapter 50A.40 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) If the department issues a determination under RCW 50A.40.020 that an employer owes liquidated damages, the employer must, within thirty calendar days, either pay all damages owed or file an appeal as provided in this title. Thereafter, all parties owed moneys may initiate collection action against the employer by filing a warrant with the clerk of any county within the state.
 - (a) The warrant may include all damages awarded to the employee plus reasonable attorneys' fees for the collection action, reasonable expert witness fees, and other reasonable costs of the action.
- 30 (b) For purposes of this section, thirty calendar days begins the 31 day the determination is issued.
- 32 (2) The department is not responsible for collection action 33 against an employer that has defaulted the payment of an award 34 established under RCW 50A.40.030.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. A new section is added to chapter 50A.40 RCW to read as follows:

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- 1 (1) A private action to recover damages under RCW 50A.40.030 may 2 be brought against any employer by any one or more employees for and 3 on behalf of:
 - (a) The employee or employees; or

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- (b) The employees and other employees similarly situated.
- (2) Any action under subsection (1) of this section must be filed with a court of competent jurisdiction within the state. Any private action for an alleged violation of RCW 50A.40.010 must be commenced within three years of the date of the alleged violation.
- (3) In an action under subsection (1) of this section the court shall, in addition to any judgment awarded to a prevailing plaintiff, award reasonable attorneys' fees, reasonable expert witness fees, and other costs of the action to be paid by the defendant.
- (4) A private right of action is only available to an employee who either has not filed a complaint with the department, has withdrawn a filed complaint under subsection (5) of this section, or has resolved a complaint under subsection (6) of this section.
- (5) An employee who has filed a complaint with the department under RCW 50A.40.020 may elect to withdraw the complaint by providing written notice to the department within ten business days after filing the complaint with the department. Withdrawing a complaint terminates the department's administrative action.
- (6) A complaint may be resolved upon agreement by all parties. Resolution of a complaint must be communicated to the department prior to the department's issuance of a determination. Resolution of a complaint terminates the department's administrative action.
- (7) In the event the department's administrative action is terminated under subsection (5) or (6) of this section:
- (a) The department will immediately discontinue its investigation and any action against the employer; and
 - (b) The determination, if already issued, along with any related findings of fact and conclusions of law, and any payments or offers of payment made by the employer including interest, are not admissible in any court action or other judicial or administrative proceeding.
- 36 (8) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or 37 affect:
- 38 (a) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, the 39 right of any employee to pursue any judicial, administrative, or 40 other action available with respect to an employer;

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- 1 (b) The right of the department to pursue any judicial, 2 administrative, or other action available with respect to an employee 3 that is identified as a result of a complaint under RCW 50A.40.020; 4 or
- 5 (c) The right of the department to pursue any judicial, 6 administrative, or other action available with respect to an employer 7 in the absence of a complaint.
- 8 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 18.** A new section is added to chapter 50A.05 9 RCW to read as follows:

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- (1) In the discharge of the duties imposed by this title, the appeal tribunal and any duly authorized representative of the commissioner shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations, take depositions, certify to official acts, and issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, and other records deemed necessary as evidence in connection with any dispute or the administration of this title. It shall be unlawful for any person, without just cause, to fail to comply with subpoenas issued pursuant to the provisions of this section.
- (2) (a) Any authorized representative of the commissioner may apply for and obtain a superior court order approving and authorizing a subpoena in advance of its issuance. The application may be made in the county where the subpoenaed person resides or is found, or the county where the subpoenaed records or documents are located, or in Thurston county. The application must:
 - (i) State that an order is sought pursuant to this subsection;
 - (ii) Adequately specify the records, documents, or testimony; and
- (iii) Declare under oath that an investigation is being conducted for a lawfully authorized purpose related to an investigation within the department's authority and that the subpoenaed documents or testimony are reasonably related to an investigation within the department's authority.
- (b) Where the application under this subsection is made to the satisfaction of the court, the court must issue an order approving the subpoena. An order under this subsection constitutes authority of law for the department to subpoena the records or testimony.
- (c) Any authorized representative of the commissioner may seek approval and a court may issue an order under this subsection without

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prior notice to any person, including the person to whom the subpoena is directed and the person who is the subject of an investigation.

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- (3) Subsection (2) of this section is intended to comply with the holdings of *State v. Miles*, 160 Wn.2d 236 (2007) and *State v. Reeder*, 184 Wn.2d 805 (2015), and Article I, section 7 of the state Constitution. These provisions collectively require judicial review of investigative subpoenas under certain circumstances. The department is not required to receive court approval under subsection (2) of this section unless otherwise required by law.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. Section 1 of 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.

--- END ---

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