ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5190

State of Washington 67th Legislature

n Legislature 2021 Regular Session

By Senate Labor, Commerce & Tribal Affairs (originally sponsored by Senators Holy, Frockt, Conway, Hasegawa, Honeyford, Keiser, King, Lovelett, Randall, Salomon, Van De Wege, Warnick, Wilson, C., and Wilson, J.)

READ FIRST TIME 02/12/21.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to providing health care workers with presumptive
- 2 benefits during a public health emergency; amending RCW 50.04.294,
- 3 50.20.010, 50.20.050, 50.29.021, and 51.52.130; adding new sections
- 4 to chapter 51.32 RCW; creating a new section; and declaring an
- 5 emergency.
- 6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 7 **Sec. 1.** RCW 50.04.294 and 2006 c 13 s 9 are each amended to read 8 as follows:
- 9 With respect to claims that have an effective date on or after 10 January 4, 2004:
- 11 (1) "Misconduct" includes, but is not limited to, the following 12 conduct by a claimant:
- 13 (a) Willful or wanton disregard of the rights, title, and 14 interests of the employer or a fellow employee;
- 15 (b) Deliberate violations or disregard of standards of behavior 16 which the employer has the right to expect of an employee;
- 17 (c) Carelessness or negligence that causes or would likely cause 18 serious bodily harm to the employer or a fellow employee; or
- 19 (d) Carelessness or negligence of such degree or recurrence to 20 show an intentional or substantial disregard of the employer's 21 interest.

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- 1 (2) The following acts are considered misconduct because the acts 2 signify a willful or wanton disregard of the rights, title, and 3 interests of the employer or a fellow employee. These acts include, 4 but are not limited to:
- 5 (a) Insubordination showing a deliberate, willful, or purposeful 6 refusal to follow the reasonable directions or instructions of the 7 employer;
- 8 (b) Repeated inexcusable tardiness following warnings by the 9 employer;
- 10 (c) Dishonesty related to employment, including but not limited 11 to deliberate falsification of company records, theft, deliberate 12 deception, or lying;
- 13 (d) Repeated and inexcusable absences, including absences for 14 which the employee was able to give advance notice and failed to do 15 so;
- 16 (e) Deliberate acts that are illegal, provoke violence or 17 violation of laws, or violate the collective bargaining agreement. 18 However, an employee who engages in lawful union activity may not be 19 disqualified due to misconduct;
- 20 (f) Violation of a company rule if the rule is reasonable and if 21 the claimant knew or should have known of the existence of the rule; 22 or
- 23 (g) Violations of law by the claimant while acting within the 24 scope of employment that substantially affect the claimant's job 25 performance or that substantially harm the employer's ability to do 26 business.
 - (3) "Misconduct" does not include:

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- 28 (a) Inefficiency, unsatisfactory conduct, or failure to perform 29 well as the result of inability or incapacity;
- 30 (b) Inadvertence or ordinary negligence in isolated instances; $((\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial \mathbf{r}}))$
 - (c) Good faith errors in judgment or discretion; or
- 33 (d) Entering quarantine because of exposure to or contracting the disease that is the subject of the declaration of the public health emergency.
 - (4) "Gross misconduct" means a criminal act in connection with an individual's work for which the individual has been convicted in a criminal court, or has admitted committing, or conduct connected with the individual's work that demonstrates a flagrant and wanton

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- disregard of and for the rights, title, or interest of the employer or a fellow employee.
- 3 Sec. 2. RCW 50.20.010 and 2021 c 2 s 8 are each amended to read 4 as follows:

- (1) An unemployed individual shall be eligible to receive waiting period credits or benefits with respect to any week in his or her eligibility period only if the commissioner finds that:
- (a) The individual has registered for work at, and thereafter has continued to report at, an employment office in accordance with such regulation as the commissioner may prescribe, except that the commissioner may by regulation waive or alter either or both of the requirements of this subdivision as to individuals attached to regular jobs and as to such other types of cases or situations with respect to which the commissioner finds that the compliance with such requirements would be oppressive, or would be inconsistent with the purposes of this title;
- (b) The individual has filed an application for an initial determination and made a claim for waiting period credit or for benefits in accordance with the provisions of this title;
- (c) The individual is able to work, and is available for work in any trade, occupation, profession, or business for which the individual is reasonably fitted.
- (i) To be available for work, an individual must be ready, able, and willing, immediately to accept any suitable work which may be offered to him or her and must be actively seeking work pursuant to customary trade practices and through other methods when so directed by the commissioner or the commissioner's agents. If a labor agreement or dispatch rules apply, customary trade practices must be in accordance with the applicable agreement or rules.
- (ii) Until June 30, 2021, an individual under quarantine or isolation, as defined by the department of health, as directed by a public health official during the novel coronavirus outbreak pursuant to the gubernatorial declaration of emergency of February 29, 2020, will meet the requirements of this subsection (1)(c) if the individual is able to perform, available to perform, and actively seeking work which can be performed while under quarantine or isolation.
- 38 (iii) For the purposes of this subsection, "customary trade 39 practices" includes compliance with an electrical apprenticeship

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1 training program that includes a recognized referral system under apprenticeship program standards approved by the Washington state apprenticeship and training council;

- (d) The individual has been unemployed for a waiting period of one week;
- (e) The individual participates in reemployment services if the individual has been referred to reemployment services pursuant to the profiling system established by the commissioner under RCW 50.20.011, unless the commissioner determines that:
 - (i) The individual has completed such services; or

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- (ii) There is justifiable cause for the claimant's failure to participate in such services; and
- (f) As to weeks which fall within an extended benefit period as defined in RCW 50.22.010, the individual meets the terms and conditions of RCW 50.22.020 with respect to benefits claimed in excess of twenty-six times the individual's weekly benefit amount.
- (2) An individual's eligibility period for regular benefits shall be coincident to his or her established benefit year. An individual's eligibility period for additional or extended benefits shall be the periods prescribed elsewhere in this title for such benefits.
- (3) (a) For any weeks of unemployment insurance benefits when the one week waiting period is fully paid or fully reimbursed by the federal government, subsection (1)(d) of this section is waived.
- (b) For any weeks of unemployment insurance benefits when the one week waiting period is partially paid or partially reimbursed by the federal government, the department may, by rule, elect to waive subsection (1)(d) of this section.
- (4) During the weeks of a public health emergency, an unemployed individual may also meet the requirements of subsection (1)(c) of this section if:
- (a) The unemployed individual is able to perform, available to perform, and actively seeking suitable work which can be performed for an employer from the individual's home; and
 - (b) The unemployed individual or another individual residing with the unemployed individual is at higher risk of severe illness or death from the disease that is the subject of the public health emergency because the higher risk individual:
- (i) Was in an age category that is defined as high risk for the 38 39 disease that is the subject of the public health emergency by:
 - (A) The federal centers for disease control and prevention;

p. 4 ESSB 5190 (B) The department of health; or

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- 2 (C) The equivalent agency in the state where the individual 3 resides; or
 - (ii) Has an underlying health condition, verified as required by the department by rule, that is identified as a risk factor for the disease that is the subject of the public health emergency by:
 - (A) The federal centers for disease control and prevention;
 - (B) The department of health; or
- 9 (C) The equivalent agency in the state where the individual 10 resides.
- 11 (5) During the weeks of a public health emergency, an unemployed
 12 individual may also meet the requirements of subsection (1)(c) of
 13 this section if the unemployed individual described in RCW
 14 50.20.050(3) and 50.29.021(1)(c)(iii) is able to perform, available
 15 to perform, and actively seeking suitable work which will commence
 16 after quarantine or which can be performed for an employer from the
 17 individual's home.
- 18 **Sec. 3.** RCW 50.20.050 and 2021 c 2 s 10 are each amended to read 19 as follows:
- 20 (1) With respect to separations that occur on or after September 21 6, 2009, and for separations that occur before April 4, 2021:
 - (a) A claimant shall be disqualified from benefits beginning with the first day of the calendar week in which the claimant left work voluntarily without good cause and thereafter for seven calendar weeks and until the claimant obtains bona fide work in employment covered by this title and earned wages in that employment equal to seven times the claimant's weekly benefit amount. Good cause reasons to leave work are limited to reasons listed in (b) of this subsection.

The disqualification shall continue if the work obtained is a mere sham to qualify for benefits and is not bona fide work. In determining whether work is of a bona fide nature, the commissioner shall consider factors including but not limited to the following:

- (i) The duration of the work;
- 35 (ii) The extent of direction and control by the employer over the work; and
- 37 (iii) The level of skill required for the work in light of 38 ((the)) the claimant's training and experience.

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1 (b) A claimant has good cause and is not disqualified from 2 benefits under (a) of this subsection only under the following 3 circumstances:

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- (i) The claimant has left work to accept a bona fide offer of bona fide work as described in (a) of this subsection;
- (ii) The separation was necessary because of the illness or disability of the claimant or the death, illness, or disability of a member of the claimant's immediate family if:
- (A) The claimant pursued all reasonable alternatives to preserve the claimant's employment status by requesting a leave of absence, by having promptly notified the employer of the reason for the absence, and by having promptly requested reemployment when again able to assume employment. These alternatives need not be pursued, however, when they would have been a futile act, including those instances when the futility of the act was a result of a recognized labor/management dispatch system; and
- (B) The claimant terminated the claimant's employment status, and is not entitled to be reinstated to the same position or a comparable or similar position;
- (iii) The claimant: (A) Left work to relocate for the employment of a spouse or domestic partner that is outside the existing labor market area; and (B) remained employed as long as was reasonable prior to the move;
- (iv) The separation was necessary to protect the claimant or the claimant's immediate family members from domestic violence, as defined in RCW 26.50.010, or stalking, as defined in RCW 9A.46.110;
- (v) The claimant's usual compensation was reduced by twenty-five percent or more;
- 29 (vi) The claimant's usual hours were reduced by twenty-five 30 percent or more;
- 31 (vii) The claimant's worksite changed, such change caused a 32 material increase in distance or difficulty of travel, and, after the 33 change, the commute was greater than is customary for workers in the 34 claimant's job classification and labor market;
 - (viii) The claimant's worksite safety deteriorated, the claimant reported such safety deterioration to the employer, and the employer failed to correct the hazards within a reasonable period of time;
- 38 (ix) The claimant left work because of illegal activities in the 39 claimant's worksite, the claimant reported such activities to the

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employer, and the employer failed to end such activities within a reasonable period of time;

- (x) The claimant's usual work was changed to work that violates the claimant's religious convictions or sincere moral beliefs; or
- (xi) The claimant left work to enter an apprenticeship program approved by the Washington state apprenticeship training council. Benefits are payable beginning Sunday of the week prior to the week in which the claimant begins active participation in the apprenticeship program.
- 10 (2) With respect to separations that occur on or after April 4, 11 2021:
 - (a) A claimant shall be disqualified from benefits beginning with the first day of the calendar week in which the claimant has left work voluntarily without good cause and thereafter for seven calendar weeks and until the claimant has obtained bona fide work in employment covered by this title and earned wages in that employment equal to seven times the claimant's weekly benefit amount. Good cause reasons to leave work are limited to reasons listed in (b) of this subsection.

The disqualification shall continue if the work obtained is a mere sham to qualify for benefits and is not bona fide work. In determining whether work is of a bona fide nature, the commissioner shall consider factors including but not limited to the following:

(i) The duration of the work;

- (ii) The extent of direction and control by the employer over the work; and
- 27 (iii) The level of skill required for the work in light of the 28 claimant's training and experience.
- 29 (b) A claimant has good cause and is not disqualified from 30 benefits under (a) of this subsection only under the following 31 circumstances:
 - (i) The claimant has left work to accept a bona fide offer of bona fide work as described in (a) of this subsection;
 - (ii) The separation was necessary because of the illness or disability of the claimant or the death, illness, or disability of a member of the claimant's immediate family if:
 - (A) The claimant made reasonable efforts to preserve the claimant's employment status by requesting a leave of absence, by having promptly notified the employer of the reason for the absence, and by having promptly requested reemployment when again able to

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assume employment. These alternatives need not be pursued, however, when they would have been a futile act, including those instances when the futility of the act was a result of a recognized labor/ management dispatch system; and

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- (B) The claimant terminated the claimant's employment status, and is not entitled to be reinstated to the same position or a comparable or similar position;
- (iii) The claimant: (A) Left work to relocate for the employment of a spouse or domestic partner that is outside the existing labor market area; and (B) remained employed as long as was reasonable prior to the move;
- (iv) The separation was necessary to protect the claimant or the claimant's immediate family members from domestic violence, as defined in RCW 26.50.010, or stalking, as defined in RCW 9A.46.110;
- 15 (v) The claimant's usual compensation was reduced by twenty-five percent or more;
 - (vi) The claimant's usual hours were reduced by twenty-five
 percent or more;
 - (vii) The claimant's worksite changed, such change caused a material increase in distance or difficulty of travel, and, after the change, the commute was greater than is customary for workers in the individual's job classification and labor market;
 - (viii) The claimant's worksite safety deteriorated, the claimant reported such safety deterioration to the employer, and the employer failed to correct the hazards within a reasonable period of time;
 - (ix) The claimant left work because of illegal activities in the claimant's worksite, the claimant reported such activities to the employer, and the employer failed to end such activities within a reasonable period of time;
- 30 (x) The claimant's usual work was changed to work that violates 31 the claimant's religious convictions or sincere moral beliefs;
- 32 (xi) The claimant left work to enter an apprenticeship program 33 approved by the Washington state apprenticeship training council. 34 Benefits are payable beginning Sunday of the week prior to the week 35 in which the claimant begins active participation in the 36 apprenticeship program; or
- 37 (xii) During a public health emergency:
- 38 (A) The claimant was unable to perform the claimant's work for 39 the employer from the claimant's home;

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(B) The claimant is able to perform, available to perform, and can actively seek suitable work which can be performed for an employer from the claimant's home; and

- (C) The claimant or another individual residing with the claimant is at higher risk of severe illness or death from the disease that is the subject of the public health emergency because the higher risk individual:
- (I) Was in an age category that is defined as high risk for the disease that is the subject of the public health emergency by the federal centers for disease control and prevention, the department of health, or the equivalent agency in the state where the individual resides; or
- (II) Has an underlying health condition, verified as required by the department by rule, that is identified as a risk factor for the disease that is the subject of the public health emergency by the federal centers for disease control and prevention, the department of health, or the equivalent agency in the state where the individual resides.
- (3) With respect to claims that occur on or after July 4, 2021, a claimant has good cause and is not disqualified from benefits under subsection (2)(a) of this section under the following circumstances, in addition to those listed under subsection (2)(b) of this section, if, during a public health emergency, the claimant worked at a health care facility as defined in RCW 9A.50.010, was directly involved in the delivery of health services, and left work due to entering quarantine because of exposure to or contracting the disease that is the subject of the declaration of the public health emergency.
- (4) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, a claimant who was simultaneously employed in full-time employment and part-time employment and is otherwise eligible for benefits from the loss of the full-time employment shall not be disqualified from benefits because the claimant:
- 33 (a) Voluntarily quit the part-time employment before the loss of the full-time employment; and
- 35 (b) Did not have prior knowledge that the claimant would be 36 separated from full-time employment.
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 50.29.021 and 2021 c 2 s 16 are each amended to read 38 as follows:

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(1) (a) An experience rating account shall be established and maintained for each employer, except employers as described in RCW 50.44.010, 50.44.030, and 50.50.030 who have properly elected to make payments in lieu of contributions, taxable local government employers as described in RCW 50.44.035, and those employers who are required to make payments in lieu of contributions, based on existing records of the employment security department.

- (b) Benefits paid to an eligible individual shall be charged to the experience rating accounts of each of such individual's employers during the individual's base year in the same ratio that the wages paid by each employer to the individual during the base year bear to the wages paid by all employers to that individual during that base year, except as otherwise provided in this section.
- (c) When the eligible individual's separating employer is a covered contribution paying base year employer, benefits paid to the eligible individual shall be charged to the experience rating account of only the individual's separating employer if the individual qualifies for benefits under:
- (i) RCW 50.20.050 (1)(b)(i) or (2)(b)(i), as applicable, and became unemployed after having worked and earned wages in the bona fide work; ((or))
- 22 (ii) RCW 50.20.050 (1)(b) (v) through (x) or (2)(b) (v) through 23 (x); or
 - (iii) During a public health emergency, the claimant worked at a health care facility as defined in RCW 9A.50.010, was directly involved in the delivery of health services, and was terminated from work due to entering quarantine because of exposure to or contracting the disease that is the subject of the declaration of the public health emergency.
 - (2) The legislature finds that certain benefit payments, in whole or in part, should not be charged to the experience rating accounts of employers except those employers described in RCW 50.44.010, 50.44.030, and 50.50.030 who have properly elected to make payments in lieu of contributions, taxable local government employers described in RCW 50.44.035, and those employers who are required to make payments in lieu of contributions, as follows:
 - (a) Benefits paid to any individual later determined to be ineligible shall not be charged to the experience rating account of any contribution paying employer, except as provided in subsection (4) of this section.

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- (b) Benefits paid to an individual filing under the provisions of chapter 50.06 RCW shall not be charged to the experience rating account of any contribution paying employer only if:
- (i) The individual files under RCW 50.06.020(1) after receiving crime victims' compensation for a disability resulting from a nonwork-related occurrence; or
 - (ii) The individual files under RCW 50.06.020(2).

- (c) Benefits paid which represent the state's share of benefits payable as extended benefits defined under RCW 50.22.010(6) shall not be charged to the experience rating account of any contribution paying employer.
- (d) In the case of individuals who requalify for benefits under RCW 50.20.050 or 50.20.060, benefits based on wage credits earned prior to the disqualifying separation shall not be charged to the experience rating account of the contribution paying employer from whom that separation took place.
- (e) Benefits paid to an individual who qualifies for benefits under RCW 50.20.050 (1)(b) (iv) or (xi) $((\Theta r))_L$ (2)(b) (iv), (xi), or (xii), or (3), as applicable, shall not be charged to the experience rating account of any contribution paying employer.
- (f) Benefits paid that exceed the benefits that would have been paid if the weekly benefit amount for the claim had been determined as one percent of the total wages paid in the individual's base year shall not be charged to the experience rating account of any contribution paying employer. This subsection (2)(f) does not apply to the calculation of contribution rates under RCW 50.29.025 for rate year 2010 and thereafter.
- (g) Upon approval of an individual's training benefits plan submitted in accordance with RCW 50.22.155(2), an individual is considered enrolled in training, and regular benefits beginning with the week of approval shall not be charged to the experience rating account of any contribution paying employer.
- (h) Training benefits paid to an individual under RCW 50.22.155 shall not be charged to the experience rating account of any contribution paying employer.
- (i) (i) Benefits paid during the one week waiting period when the one week waiting period is fully paid or fully reimbursed by the federal government shall not be charged to the experience rating account of any contribution paying employer.

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(ii) In the event the one week waiting period is partially paid or partially reimbursed by the federal government, the department may, by rule, elect to not charge, in full or in part, benefits paid during the one week waiting period to the experience rating account of any contribution paying employer.

- (j) Benefits paid for all weeks starting with the week ending March 28, 2020, and ending with the week ending May 30, 2020, shall not be charged to the experience rating account of any contribution paying employer.
- (3) (a) A contribution paying base year employer, except employers as provided in subsection (5) of this section, not otherwise eligible for relief of charges for benefits under this section, may receive such relief if the benefit charges result from payment to an individual who:
- 15 (i) Last left the employ of such employer voluntarily for reasons 16 not attributable to the employer;
 - (ii) Was discharged for misconduct or gross misconduct connected with his or her work not a result of inability to meet the minimum job requirements;
 - (iii) Is unemployed as a result of closure or severe curtailment of operation at the employer's plant, building, worksite, or other facility. This closure must be for reasons directly attributable to a catastrophic occurrence such as fire, flood, or other natural disaster, or to the presence of any dangerous, contagious, or infectious disease that is the subject of a public health emergency at the employer's plant, building, worksite, or other facility;
 - (iv) Continues to be employed on a regularly scheduled permanent part-time basis by a base year employer and who at some time during the base year was concurrently employed and subsequently separated from at least one other base year employer. Benefit charge relief ceases when the employment relationship between the employer requesting relief and the claimant is terminated. This subsection does not apply to shared work employers under chapter 50.60 RCW;
 - (v) Continues to be employed on a regularly scheduled permanent part-time basis by a base year employer and who qualified for two consecutive unemployment claims where wages were attributable to at least one employer who employed the individual in both base years. Benefit charge relief ceases when the employment relationship between the employer requesting relief and the claimant is terminated. This

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subsection does not apply to shared work employers under chapter 50.60 RCW;

- (vi) Was hired to replace an employee who is a member of the military reserves or National Guard and was called to federal active military service by the president of the United States and is subsequently laid off when that employee is reemployed by their employer upon release from active duty within the time provided for reemployment in RCW 73.16.035;
- (vii) Worked for an employer for ((twenty)) 20 weeks or less, and was laid off at the end of temporary employment when that employee temporarily replaced a permanent employee receiving family or medical leave benefits under Title 50A RCW, and the layoff is due to the return of that permanent employee. This subsection (3)(a)(vii) applies to claims with an effective date on or after January 1, 2020; or
- 16 (viii) Was discharged because the individual was unable to 17 satisfy a job prerequisite required by law or administrative rule.
 - (b) The employer requesting relief of charges under this subsection must request relief in writing within thirty days following mailing to the last known address of the notification of the valid initial determination of such claim, stating the date and reason for the separation or the circumstances of continued employment. The commissioner, upon investigation of the request, shall determine whether relief should be granted.
 - (4) When a benefit claim becomes invalid due to an amendment or adjustment of a report where the employer failed to report or inaccurately reported hours worked or remuneration paid, or both, all benefits paid will be charged to the experience rating account of the contribution paying employer or employers that originally filed the incomplete or inaccurate report or reports. An employer who reimburses the trust fund for benefits paid to workers and who fails to report or inaccurately reported hours worked or remuneration paid, or both, shall reimburse the trust fund for all benefits paid that are based on the originally filed incomplete or inaccurate report or reports.
 - (5) An employer's experience rating account may not be relieved of charges for a benefit payment and an employer who reimburses the trust fund for benefit payments may not be credited for a benefit payment if a benefit payment was made because the employer or employer's agent failed to respond timely or adequately to a written

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request of the department for information relating to the claim or claims without establishing good cause for the failure and the employer or employer's agent has a pattern of such failures. The commissioner has the authority to determine whether the employer has good cause under this subsection.

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- (a) For the purposes of this subsection, "adequately" means providing accurate information of sufficient quantity and quality that would allow a reasonable person to determine eligibility for benefits.
- (b)(i) For the purposes of this subsection, "pattern" means a benefit payment was made because the employer or employer's agent failed to respond timely or adequately to a written request of the department for information relating to a claim or claims without establishing good cause for the failure, if the greater of the following calculations for an employer is met:
 - (A) At least three times in the previous two years; or
- 17 (B) Twenty percent of the total current claims against the 18 employer.
- 19 (ii) If an employer's agent is utilized, a pattern is established 20 based on each individual client employer that the employer's agent 21 represents.
- 22 Sec. 5. If any part of sections 1 through 4 of NEW SECTION. this act is found to be in conflict with federal requirements that 23 24 are a prescribed condition to the allocation of federal funds to the 25 state or the eligibility of employers in this state for federal unemployment tax credits, the conflicting part of sections 1 through 26 27 4 of this act is inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict, 28 and the finding or determination does not affect the operation of the remainder of sections 1 through 4 of this act. Rules adopted under 29 30 sections 1 through 4 of this act must meet federal requirements that are a necessary condition to the receipt of federal funds by the 31 32 state or the granting of federal unemployment tax credits to employers in this state. 33
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A new section is added to chapter 51.32 RCW to read as follows:
- 36 (1) For health care employees who are covered under this title, 37 there exists a prima facie presumption that any infectious or 38 contagious diseases which are the subject of a public health

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emergency are occupational diseases under RCW 51.08.140 during a public health emergency. There is a presumption that the health care employee contracted or was exposed to the disease at the health care facility.

- (2) The health care employee must provide verification, as required by the department by rule, to the department or the self-insurer that the employee is in quarantine or has contracted the disease after exposure to the infectious or contagious disease that is the subject of the public health emergency.
- (3) This presumption of occupational disease may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence that:
- (a) The exposure to the infectious or contagious disease which is the subject of the public health emergency occurred from other employment or nonemployment activities; or
- (b) The employee was working from the employee's home or other location not under the employer's control, on leave from the employee's employment, or some combination thereof, for the period of quarantine outlined for the disease immediately prior to the employee's date of disease contraction or period of incapacity resulting from exposure to the disease which is the subject of the public health emergency.
- (4) For health care employees whose claims are allowed under this section, temporary total disability benefits as provided in RCW 51.32.090 shall be payable beginning the first day the worker is directed to quarantine or is unable to work due to the exposure or contraction of the disease, whichever comes first. If leave or similar benefits are paid to the worker as part of a federal or state program for these employees during the public health emergency, total temporary disability benefits are not payable for the same period of time covered by this federal or state program.
- (5) (a) When a determination involving the presumption established under this section is appealed to the board of industrial insurance appeals and the final decision allows the claim of benefits, the board of industrial insurance appeals shall order that all reasonable costs of the appeal, including attorneys' fees and witness fees, be paid to the worker or the worker's beneficiary by the opposing party. If the opposing party is a state fund employer or retrospective rating group, the costs and fees are paid by the employer or retrospective rating group.

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- (b) When a determination involving the presumption established in this section is appealed to any court and the final decision allows the claim for benefits, the court shall order that all reasonable costs of appeal, including attorneys' fees and witness fees, be paid to the worker or the worker's beneficiary by the opposing party. If the opposing party is a state fund employer or retrospective rating group, the costs and fees are paid by the employer or retrospective rating group.
- 9 (c) When reasonable costs of the appeal must be paid by the 10 department as the opposing party in a state fund case, the costs 11 shall be paid from the accident fund and charged to the costs of the 12 claim.
- 13 (6) Costs of claims allowed under this section shall not affect 14 the experience rating of employers insured by the state fund.
 - (7) For purposes of this section:

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- (a) "Health care employee" means an employee of any health care facility or other organization that provides emergency or medical services who may have direct contact with any person who has been exposed to or tested positive for any infectious or contagious diseases which are the subject of a public health emergency.
- 21 (b) "Health care facility" has the same meaning as in RCW 22 9A.50.010.
 - (c) "Public health emergency" means a declaration or order that covers the jurisdiction where the employee was working on the date of exposure concerning any dangerous, contagious, or infectious diseases, including a pandemic, and is issued as follows:
- 27 (i) The president of the United States has declared a national or 28 regional emergency; or
- 29 (ii) The governor of Washington declared a state of emergency 30 under RCW 43.06.010(12).
- 31 (8) The presumption in subsection (1) of this section takes 32 effect on the day the national, regional, or state emergency is 33 declared and continues until this declaration is revoked.
- 34 (9) The provisions of RCW 51.28.055 concerning time limits for 35 filing claims for occupational disease apply to claims covered under 36 this section.
- 37 **Sec. 7.** RCW 51.52.130 and 2007 c 490 s 4 are each amended to 38 read as follows:

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(1) If, on appeal to the superior or appellate court from the decision and order of the board, said decision and order is reversed or modified and additional relief is granted to a worker or beneficiary, or in cases where a party other than the worker or beneficiary is the appealing party and the worker's or beneficiary's right to relief is sustained, a reasonable fee for the services of the worker's or beneficiary's attorney shall be fixed by the court.

- (a) In fixing the fee the court shall take into consideration the fee or fees, if any, fixed by the director and the board for such attorney's services before the department and the board. If the court finds that the fee fixed by the director or by the board is inadequate for services performed before the department or board, or if the director or the board has fixed no fee for such services, then the court shall fix a fee for the attorney's services before the department, or the board, as the case may be, in addition to the fee fixed for the services in the court.
- (b) If in a worker or beneficiary appeal the decision and order of the board is reversed or modified and if the accident fund or medical aid fund is affected by the litigation, or if in an appeal by the department or employer the worker or beneficiary's right to relief is sustained, or in an appeal by a worker involving a state fund employer with twenty-five employees or less, in which the department does not appear and defend, and the board order in favor of the employer is sustained, the attorney's fee fixed by the court, for services before the court only, and the fees of medical and other witnesses and the costs shall be payable out of the administrative fund of the department.
- (c) In the case where the employer or other person or persons aggrieved by the decision of the board appeal and the worker or beneficiary's right to relief is sustained, the attorneys' fees fixed by the court, for services before the court only, and the fees of medical and other witnesses and the costs shall be payable directly by the person or persons filing the appeal.
- (d) In the case of self-insured employers, the attorney fees fixed by the court, for services before the court only, and the fees of medical and other witnesses and the costs shall be payable directly by the self-insured employer.
- (2) In an appeal to the superior or appellate court involving the presumption established under RCW 51.32.185, the attorney's fee <u>and costs</u> shall be payable as set forth under RCW 51.32.185.

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- 1 (3) In an appeal to the superior or appellate court involving the
 2 presumption established under section 6 of this act, the attorneys'
 3 fees and costs shall be payable as set forth under section 6 of this
 4 act.
- 5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 8.** A new section is added to chapter 51.32 6 RCW to read as follows:
- 7 (1) Where an appealing party, other than the department or a self-insured employer, is ordered to pay attorneys' fees and costs 8 and that party fails, refuses, or neglects to comply with the award, 9 10 which has become final and is not subject to review or appeal, the 11 director or any person entitled to compensation under the order may institute proceedings for injunctive or other appropriate relief for 12 13 enforcement of the order. These proceedings may be instituted in the superior court for the county in which the claimant resides, or, if 14 15 the claimant is not then a resident of this state, in the superior court for the county in which that party may be served with process. 16
 - (2) The court shall ensure compliance to the order by proper means, enjoining compliance upon the person obligated to comply with the compensation order. The court may issue such writs and processes as are necessary to carry out its orders.
- 21 (3) A proceeding under this section does not preclude other 22 methods of enforcement provided for in this title.

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. 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.

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