

Note: Washington Votes.org, provided by the Washington Policy Center, makes the following information available. Below, you will find organized, somewhat condensed, and reduced from 310 passed bills in Washington State during the 2018 legislative session from <http://washingtonvotes.org/> , <http://www.washingtonvotes.org/MyLegislatorsKeyVotes.aspx> I added a few personal notes and, occasionally, background information or opinion pieces from other sources. I skimmed over 1264 introduced bills and listed those most significant for which all three of 24th district reps voted with very few exceptions. I included a few bills that did not pass out of either the Senate or House if they seemed noteworthy.

Susan Shotthafer, 24th WA Legislative District

2018 Right-to-Work Union, Labor Legislation

Freedom Foundation: *Right to Work – what is it, and more importantly, what isn't it?*

<https://www.freedomfoundation.com/labor/right-to-work-what-is-it-and-more-importantly-what-isnt-it/>

2018 Senate Bill 6229: Requiring employers to provide exclusive bargaining representatives reasonable access to new employees for the purposes of presenting information about their exclusive bargaining representative

Passed [58 to 40 in the House](#) on February 27, Passed [43 to 6 in the Senate](#) on March 5,

<http://washingtonvotes.org/Legislation.aspx?ID=179419>

Noteworthy: 9 attempted GOP Senate amendments to this bill, 6 attempted GOP amendments.

Passed [26 to 21 in the Senate](#) on February 10, Passed [50 to 0 in the House](#) on March 1,

<http://www.washingtonvotes.org/2018-SB-6199>

2018 House Bill 2751: Concerning the deduction of union dues and fees

Passed [50 to 48 in the House](#) on February 12, Passed [26 to 22 in the Senate](#) on February 28

Noteworthy: See the numerous GOP attempts, 15 Senate, 4 in House, to amend this bill.

<http://www.washingtonvotes.org/2018-HB-2751>

Under current [prior] laws governing collective bargaining between certain public employees and employers, when an employee within a bargaining unit files a written authorization with the employer, the union has the right to have deducted from the employee's salary an amount equal to fees and dues required as a condition of acquiring or retaining union membership. The fees and dues must be

deducted each pay period, and the employer must transmit the deductions to the union. This bill would remove [when passed, it removed] the requirement that written authorization to deduct union dues and fees be filed by workers with employers.

<http://www.washingtonvotes.org/MyLegislatorsKeyVotes.aspx>

Senate Bill 6079: Exempting public employee dates of birth from public disclosure requirements. Passed the Senate on February 10, 2018 by a vote of 25-22, two members excused. on February 10, 2018

This is another union-backed bill, which would make it more difficult to identify and contact specific state employees. Proponents say it is necessary to protect state workers from identity theft and other threats to their privacy. Opponents, including some in the media, say it is harder to hold public employees accountable, because birthdates are key to identifying specific individuals. The Freedom Foundation a Washington state think tank that has advocated reducing the power of public-sector unions, say the bill would also make it harder to notify public employees of their legal right not to pay union fees.

Did not leave House committee.

Passed [25 to 22 in the Senate](#) on February 10

<http://www.washingtonvotes.org/MyLegislatorsKeyVotes.aspx>

2017 Senate Bill 5493: Establishing the prevailing rate of wage based on collective bargaining agreements or other methods if collective bargaining agreements are not available

Passed [32 to 15 in the Senate](#) on February 12, Passed [53 to 45 in the House](#) on February 28

<http://washingtonvotes.org/Legislation.aspx?ID=175436>

Labor Union's *Creative* Alternative Methods to Add Union Members

2018 House Bill 2669: Adding *part-time employees* to state civil service

Passed [50 to 47 in the House](#) on February 12, Passed [27 to 21 in the Senate](#) on February 28

<http://washingtonvotes.org/Legislation.aspx?ID=179830>

Senate Bill 6199: Concerning the individual provider employment administrator program.

Some 35,000 home health care workers currently contract with the state Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) to provide services to the elderly and developmentally disabled children, but they are not full-fledged public employees, because they can be hired or fired by the people who actually receive services from them. In 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court in its "Harris v. Quinn" decision ruled that home health care workers are not required to pay dues or fees to public sector unions, since they are not full state workers. This union-backed bill would make these workers private employees by

outsourcing the state contracting functions to a private vendor. This private status would then allow unions to create a “closed shop” through which home-care workers would pay mandatory union dues or agency fees. The bill is now before the House Health Care and Wellness committee. A public hearing is scheduled for February 20th.

<http://www.washingtonvotes.org/MyLegislatorsKeyVotes.aspx>

Additional information for SB6199

2018 Senate Bill 6199: Concerning the individual provider employment administrator program

Authorizes the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) to implement an Individual Provider Employment Administrator (IPEA) program to act as the legal employer of individual providers

The bill, which passed the Senate earlier in February by a 26-21 vote, would shift the administration of home-health care workers from the Department of Social and Health Services to a private entity. Currently, these workers are not considered full state employees and thus, under a recent U.S. Supreme Court decision, are not required to pay dues or representation fees to a public employee union. Under this bill, the individual care providers, including those that provide care for family members, would be part of a private employer organization subject to mandatory union dues or fees. **Republicans refused to vote on the bill in protest** to rulings by the presiding officer of the House that prevented them from offering amendments or discussing the implications of forced payment of union dues or fees.

Passed [26 to 21 in the Senate](#) on February 10, Passed [50 to 0 in the House](#) on March 1

Noteworthy: 9 attempted GOP Senate amendments to this bill, 6 attempted GOP amendments.

<http://washingtonvotes.org/2018-SB-6199>

2018 Senate Bill 6231: Concerning the statute of limitations for unfair labor practice complaints filed in superior court

I don't know why this is significant other than the vote ratio in House and because this law will increase labor union power.

Passed [27 to 20 in the Senate](#) on February 9, Passed [50 to 48 in the House](#) on March 2,

<http://washingtonvotes.org/Legislation.aspx?ID=179665>