

SENATE BILL REPORT

ESHB 1795

As of February 15, 2022

Title: An act relating to prohibiting nondisclosure and nondisparagement provisions from employers regarding illegal acts of discrimination, harassment, retaliation, wage and hour violations, and sexual assault.

Brief Description: Prohibiting nondisclosure and nondisparagement provisions from employers regarding illegal acts of discrimination, harassment, retaliation, wage and hour violations, and sexual assault.

Sponsors: House Committee on Labor & Workplace Standards (originally sponsored by Representatives Berry, Walen, Sells, Fitzgibbon, Bateman, Davis, Macri, Tharinger, Valdez, Pollet, Ormsby, Hackney and Frame).

Brief History: Passed House: 2/9/22, 56-40.

Committee Activity: Labor, Commerce & Tribal Affairs: 2/17/22.

Brief Summary of Bill

- Makes void and unenforceable provisions in agreements between an employer and employee that prohibit the disclosure of conduct that is illegal discrimination, harassment, retaliation, a wage and hour violation, or sexual assault, or that is against a clear mandate of public policy, occurring in the workplace.
- Repeals the statute prohibiting nondisclosure agreements regarding sexual harassment and sexual assault occurring in the workplace.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, COMMERCE & TRIBAL AFFAIRS

Staff: Jarrett Sacks (786-7448)

Background: Employers are prohibited from requiring an employee, as a condition of

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employment, to sign a nondisclosure agreement that prevents the employee from disclosing sexual harassment or sexual assault occurring in the workplace, at work-related events coordinated by or through the employer, or between employees, or between an employer and an employee, off the employment premises. This prohibition does not apply to confidential settlement agreements. It is an unfair practice under the Washington Law Against Discrimination for an employer to retaliate against an employee for disclosing or discussing sexual harassment or sexual assault occurring in the workplace.

Summary of Bill: A provision in an agreement by an employer and an employee not to disclose or discuss conduct, or the existence of a settlement involving conduct, that the employee reasonably believed to be illegal discrimination, illegal harassment, illegal retaliation, a wage and hour violation, or sexual assault, or that is recognized as against a clear mandate of public policy, is void and unenforceable.

Prohibited nondisclosure and non-disparagement provisions concern conduct that occurs at the workplace, at work-related events coordinated by or through the employer, between employees, or between an employer and an employee, whether on or off the employment premises.

Prohibited provisions include those contained in employment agreements, independent contractor agreements, agreements to pay compensation in exchange for the release of a legal claim, or any other agreement between an employer and employee. The definition of employee means current, former, and prospective employees or independent contractors.

It is a violation of the act for an employer to:

- discharge or otherwise discriminate or retaliate against an employee for disclosing or discussing conduct that the employee is allowed to disclose or discuss under the bill;
- request or require an employee to agree to a prohibited provision; or
- attempt to enforce a prohibited provision.

The bill does not prohibit:

- enforcement of provisions prohibiting disclosure of the amount paid in a settlement of a claim; and
- protecting trade secrets, proprietary information, or confidential information that does not involve illegal acts.

An employer who violates the act is liable in a civil cause of action for actual or statutory damages of \$10,000, whichever is more, as well as reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

Nondisclosure or non-disparagement provisions in agreements signed by an employee who is a Washington resident is governed by Washington law.

The bill applies retroactively to invalidate provisions in agreements created before the effective date of the bill and that were agreed to at the outset of employment or during the

course of employment. The retroactivity clause allows recovery of damages only to prevent enforcement of those provisions. The retroactivity clause does not apply to a nondisclosure or non-disparagement provision in an agreement to settle a legal claim.

The current statute prohibiting nondisclosure agreements regarding sexual harassment and sexual assault occurring in the workplace is repealed. The repeal does not affect any existing right, liability, or obligation acquired or incurred under the repealed statute and does not affect any proceeding instituted under that statute.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Not requested.

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

Effective Date: Ninety days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.