
HOUSE BILL 1750

State of Washington

67th Legislature

2022 Regular Session

By Representatives Hoff, Walen, Rude, J. Johnson, Ybarra, Klippert, Dolan, Dent, Corry, Dufault, and Goehner

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1 AN ACT Relating to authorizing an agricultural employer to select
2 any 12 weeks in a calendar year as special circumstance weeks for
3 labor demand, during which in each of the selected 12 weeks, the
4 agricultural employer may employ agricultural employees for up to 50
5 hours before the requirement to pay overtime applies under RCW
6 49.46.130; amending RCW 49.46.130; and creating a new section.

7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

8 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** In 2021, the legislature repealed the
9 statute that exempted agricultural workers from overtime pay which
10 had been in effect since 1959. With this historic legislation,
11 Washington state became the first state in the nation to impose an
12 overtime pay requirement for agricultural workers working in excess
13 of 40 hours a week. Recognizing that such a change would be a
14 sizeable shift in practice for all farmers and agricultural workers
15 across the state, the legislature adopted a phased-in approach, but
16 did not address the seasonal needs of Washington agriculture given
17 the time-sensitive nature of growing and harvesting mature field
18 crops and perishable fruits and vegetables. The agricultural industry
19 is unique from other types of industry because of pressures on
20 farmers, ranchers, and workers caused by issues mainly out of their
21 control such as uncertainty of weather, yields, calving, national and

1 international shifts in trade policy, and transportation
2 inconsistencies. Furthermore, farmers do not set their own prices and
3 are price takers who cannot simply respond to increased production
4 costs by increasing prices of their goods. Due to the tight margins
5 that farms operate on, farm employers may be forced to limit overtime
6 work, resulting in the full harvest not being collected and the
7 worker being denied the opportunity to earn the wages for which they
8 have become accustomed. The legislature believes it is reasonable to
9 allow agricultural employers limited flexibility to shape work
10 schedules during a narrow window of time to best fit the peaks of
11 labor demand for their crops, thereby providing them some ability to
12 weather the unpredictability of agricultural work and ensure that
13 Washington's second largest industry remains vital and strong while
14 also ensuring security for farm workers.

15 **Sec. 2.** RCW 49.46.130 and 2021 c 249 s 2 are each amended to
16 read as follows:

17 (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, no employer
18 shall employ any of his or her employees for a workweek longer than
19 forty hours unless such employee receives compensation for his or her
20 employment in excess of the hours above specified at a rate not less
21 than one and one-half times the regular rate at which he or she is
22 employed.

23 (2) This section does not apply to:

24 (a) Any person exempted pursuant to RCW 49.46.010(3). The payment
25 of compensation or provision of compensatory time off in addition to
26 a salary shall not be a factor in determining whether a person is
27 exempted under RCW 49.46.010(3)(c);

28 (b) Employees who request compensating time off in lieu of
29 overtime pay;

30 (c) Any individual employed as a seaman whether or not the seaman
31 is employed on a vessel other than an American vessel;

32 (d) Seasonal employees who are employed at concessions and
33 recreational establishments at agricultural fairs, including those
34 seasonal employees employed by agricultural fairs, within the state
35 provided that the period of employment for any seasonal employee at
36 any or all agricultural fairs does not exceed fourteen working days a
37 year;

1 (e) Any individual employed as a motion picture projectionist if
2 that employee is covered by a contract or collective bargaining
3 agreement which regulates hours of work and overtime pay;

4 (f) An individual employed as a truck or bus driver who is
5 subject to the provisions of the Federal Motor Carrier Act (49 U.S.C.
6 Sec. 3101 et seq. and 49 U.S.C. Sec. 10101 et seq.), if the
7 compensation system under which the truck or bus driver is paid
8 includes overtime pay, reasonably equivalent to that required by this
9 subsection, for working longer than forty hours per week;

10 (g) Any individual employed as an agricultural employee. This
11 exemption from subsection (1) of this section applies only until
12 December 31, 2021;

13 (h) Any industry in which federal law provides for an overtime
14 payment based on a workweek other than forty hours. However, the
15 provisions of the federal law regarding overtime payment based on a
16 workweek other than forty hours shall nevertheless apply to employees
17 covered by this section without regard to the existence of actual
18 federal jurisdiction over the industrial activity of the particular
19 employer within this state. For the purposes of this subsection,
20 "industry" means a trade, business, industry, or other activity, or
21 branch, or group thereof, in which individuals are gainfully employed
22 (section 3(h) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended
23 (Public Law 93-259));

24 (i) Any hours worked by an employee of a carrier by air subject
25 to the provisions of subchapter II of the Railway Labor Act (45
26 U.S.C. Sec. 181 et seq.), when such hours are voluntarily worked by
27 the employee pursuant to a shift-trading practice under which the
28 employee has the opportunity in the same or in other workweeks to
29 reduce hours worked by voluntarily offering a shift for trade or
30 reassignment; and

31 (j) Any individual licensed under chapter 18.85 RCW unless the
32 individual is providing real estate brokerage services under a
33 written contract with a real estate firm which provides that the
34 individual is an employee. For purposes of this subsection (2)(j),
35 "real estate brokerage services" and "real estate firm" mean the same
36 as defined in RCW 18.85.011.

37 (3) No employer shall be deemed to have violated subsection (1)
38 of this section by employing any employee of a retail or service
39 establishment for a workweek in excess of the applicable workweek
40 specified in subsection (1) of this section if:

1 (a) The regular rate of pay of the employee is in excess of one
2 and one-half times the minimum hourly rate required under RCW
3 49.46.020; and

4 (b) More than half of the employee's compensation for a
5 representative period, of not less than one month, represents
6 commissions on goods or services.

7 In determining the proportion of compensation representing
8 commissions, all earnings resulting from the application of a bona
9 fide commission rate is to be deemed commissions on goods or services
10 without regard to whether the computed commissions exceed the draw or
11 guarantee.

12 (4) No employer of commissioned salespeople primarily engaged in
13 the business of selling automobiles, trucks, recreational vessels,
14 recreational vessel trailers, recreational vehicle trailers,
15 recreational campers, manufactured housing, or farm implements to
16 ultimate purchasers shall violate subsection (1) of this section with
17 respect to such commissioned salespeople if the commissioned
18 salespeople are paid the greater of:

19 (a) Compensation at the hourly rate, which may not be less than
20 the rate required under RCW 49.46.020, for each hour worked up to
21 forty hours per week, and compensation of one and one-half times that
22 hourly rate for all hours worked over forty hours in one week; or

23 (b) A straight commission, a salary plus commission, or a salary
24 plus bonus applied to gross salary.

25 (5) No public agency shall be deemed to have violated subsection
26 (1) of this section with respect to the employment of any employee in
27 fire protection activities or any employee in law enforcement
28 activities (including security personnel in correctional
29 institutions) if: (a) In a work period of twenty-eight consecutive
30 days the employee receives for tours of duty which in the aggregate
31 exceed two hundred forty hours; or (b) in the case of such an
32 employee to whom a work period of at least seven but less than
33 twenty-eight days applies, in his or her work period the employee
34 receives for tours of duty which in the aggregate exceed a number of
35 hours which bears the same ratio to the number of consecutive days in
36 his or her work period as two hundred forty hours bears to twenty-
37 eight days; compensation at a rate not less than one and one-half
38 times the regular rate at which he or she is employed.

39 (6) (a) Beginning January 1, 2022, any agricultural employee shall
40 not be employed for more than 55 hours in any one workweek unless the

1 agricultural employee receives one and one-half times that
2 agricultural employee's regular rate of pay for all hours worked over
3 55 in any one workweek.

4 (b) Beginning January 1, 2023, and except as provided in (d) of
5 this subsection, any agricultural employee shall not be employed for
6 more than 48 hours in any one workweek unless the agricultural
7 employee receives one and one-half times that agricultural employee's
8 regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 48 in any one workweek.

9 (c) Beginning January 1, 2024, and except as provided in (d) of
10 this subsection, any agricultural employee shall not be employed for
11 more than 40 hours in any one workweek unless the agricultural
12 employee receives one and one-half times that agricultural employee's
13 regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in any one workweek.

14 (d)(i) Beginning January 1, 2023, an agricultural employer may
15 select any 12 weeks in a calendar year as special circumstance weeks
16 for labor demand. During each of the selected 12 weeks, the
17 agricultural employer may employ agricultural employees for up to 50
18 hours before the requirement to pay overtime under this section
19 applies.

20 (ii) In addition to the records required to be kept under RCW
21 49.30.020, an agricultural employer is responsible for maintaining
22 records of which special circumstance weeks were utilized.

23 (iii) An agricultural employer must provide an annual initial
24 disclosure of a good-faith estimate of the selected 12 weeks to their
25 agricultural employees at least 30 days in advance of the first
26 expected special circumstance week, or upon hiring for those who
27 start work fewer than 30 days in advance. For agricultural employees
28 employed under, and in compliance with federal requirements for,
29 temporary work visas, the disclosure of a good-faith estimate must be
30 made no later than the date of the worker's visa application,
31 contemporaneous with required federal preemployment written
32 disclosures to visa workers ordinarily due by the date of the
33 worker's visa application.

34 (iv) An agricultural employee must be provided written notice, at
35 least annually, of which weeks will be special circumstance weeks, no
36 later than the seventh day before the first special circumstance
37 week, or upon hiring for those starting work after the seventh day.
38 The employer may change which are the special circumstance weeks
39 after that notice if:

1 (A) The employer provides at least one week's written notice of
2 any week being added or removed as a special circumstance week;

3 (B) The initial disclosure was the employer's good-faith,
4 reasonable expectation of which weeks would be the special
5 circumstance weeks; and

6 (C) The changes are based on circumstances not foreseeable at the
7 time of the initial disclosure.

8 (7) (a) No damages, statutory or civil penalties, attorneys' fees
9 and costs, or other type of relief may be granted against an employer
10 to an agricultural or dairy employee seeking unpaid overtime due to
11 the employee's historical exclusion from overtime under subsection
12 (2) (g) of this section, as it existed on November 4, 2020.

13 (b) This subsection applies to all claims, causes of actions, and
14 proceedings commenced on or after November 5, 2020, regardless of
15 when the claim or cause of action arose. To this extent, this
16 subsection applies retroactively, but in all other respects it
17 applies prospectively.

18 (c) This subsection does not apply to dairy employees entitled to
19 backpay or other relief as a result of being a member in the class of
20 plaintiffs in *Martinez-Cuevas v. DeRuyter Bros. Dairy*, 196 Wn.2d 506
21 (2020).

22 (8) For the purposes of this section, "agricultural employee"
23 means any individual employed: (a) On a farm, in the employ of any
24 person, in connection with the cultivation of the soil, or in
25 connection with raising or harvesting any agricultural or
26 horticultural commodity, including raising, shearing, feeding, caring
27 for, training, and management of livestock, bees, poultry, and
28 furbearing animals and wildlife, or in the employ of the owner or
29 tenant or other operator of a farm in connection with the operation,
30 management, conservation, improvement, or maintenance of such farm
31 and its tools and equipment; (b) in packing, packaging, grading,
32 storing or delivering to storage, or to market or to a carrier for
33 transportation to market, any agricultural or horticultural
34 commodity; or (c) (~~in~~) in commercial canning, commercial
35 freezing, or any other commercial processing, or with respect to
36 services performed in connection with the cultivation, raising,
37 harvesting, and processing of oysters or in connection with any
38 agricultural or horticultural commodity after its delivery to a
39 terminal market for distribution for consumption. An agricultural
40 employee does not include a dairy employee.

1 (9) For the purposes of this section, "dairy employee" includes
2 any employee engaged in dairy cattle and milk production activities
3 described in code 112120 of the North American industry
4 classification system.

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