## JUDICIAL IMPACT FISCAL NOTE

<b>Bill Number:</b> 5140 SB	Title: Equal Pay and Opportunities			Agency: 055 – Admin Office of the Courts (AOC)			
Part I: Estimates					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
□ No Fiscal Impact							
Estimated Cash Receipts to:							
	FY 2018	FY 201	201	7-19	2019-21	2021-23	
Totali							
Total:							
Estimated Expenditures from	FY 2018	FY 201	201	7 10	2019-21	2021-23	
FTE – Staff Years	F1 2010	FT ZUI	201	7-19	2019-21	2021-23	
Account							
General Fund – State (001-1)							
State Subtotal							
COUNTY							
County FTE Staff Years							
Account							
Local - Counties							
Counties Subtotal							
CITY							
City FTE Staff Years							
Account							
Local – Cities							
Cities Subtotal							
Local Subtotal							
Total Estimated Expenditures:							
The revenue and expenditure esti Responsibility for expenditures ma		• .		-	•		
Check applicable boxes and follow	v correspondir	ng instruction	ons:				
☐ If fiscal impact is greater than \$ complete entire fiscal note form pa	-	cal year in	he current	bienniun	n or in subse	quent biennia	
☑ If fiscal impact is less than \$50, complete this page only (Part I).	000 per fiscal	year in the	current bie	ennium o	r in subseque	ent biennia,	
☐ Capital budget impact, complete	e Part IV.						
Legislative Contact:			none:		Date:		

Phone:	Date:
Phone: 360-704-5528	Date: 1/17/2017
Phone: 360-357-2406	Date:
Phone:	Date:
	Phone: 360-704-5528 Phone: 360-357-2406

### **Part II: Narrative Explanation**

This bill would establish the "Equal Pay Opportunity Act".

# Part II.A – Brief Description of what the Measure does that has fiscal impact on the Courts

Sections 1 and 2 would provide intent and definitions.

Section 3 - Would amend RCW 49.12.175 to clarify the misdemeanor crime related to wage discrimination based on gender. Section 3 would also modify the civil action remedies available to an employee who receives "less favorable employment opportunities" due to discrimination based on gender.

Section 4 - Would prohibit a variety of workplace practices by employers.

Section 5 - Would prohibit retaliation against any employee filing a complaint or other proceeding under this Act.

Section 7 – Would establish a new cause of action allowing an employee to bring civil action against an employer for violations of Section 4 or Section 5 of the Act.

### **II.B - Cash Receipt Impact**

The changes in Section 3 of the bill could lead to additional misdemeanor penalties. There is no data available to predict the change.

The fine for a misdemeanor is up to \$1,000. Fines are not always ordered, and the amount ordered can vary depending on the circumstances of the case.

### II.C – Expenditures

There are two areas of potential impact, increased charging of the misdemeanor crime in Section 3 and potential new civil cases.

There is no data to predict a change in misdemeanor filings, a search of past case data did not find any charges under RCW 49.12.175. Misdemeanor criminal complaints are heard in district and municipal courts. Not all cases go to trial, the estimated court time required for the average non-traffic criminal complaint is 15 minutes of judicial officer time. It would require several hundred cases to exceed \$50,000 in court time and staff support time.

There may be an increase in court cases related to pay discrimination resulting from the bill. Under current statute the State Human Rights Commission (HRC) contracts with the Federal EEOC for investigation and enforcement on equal pay cases under the Federal Equal Pay Act. The HRC reports receiving approximately two inquires per month related to equal pay.

The bill tasks the department with investigation and enforcement, appeals of departmental decisions would be cases in the court . There is no data to predict appeal rates.

Section 7 of the bill creates a new cause of action for an employee or interested party to bring an action against an employer. Cases of this type are usually complicated and the associated trials can be lengthy. There is no data available to predict changes in case filing and/or the number that would proceed to trial in the courts rather than through the department or the existing federal EEOC process. One trial of two weeks in length is estimated to cost \$45,000.