

SENATE BILL REPORT

ESHB 1788

As of March 12, 2019

Title: An act relating to the Washington state bar association.

Brief Description: Concerning the Washington state bar association.

Sponsors: House Committee on Civil Rights & Judiciary (originally sponsored by Representative Stokesbary).

Brief History: Passed House: 3/07/19, 96-1.

Committee Activity: Law & Justice: 3/19/19.

Brief Summary of Bill

- Transfers the powers of the the State Bar Association to the State Supreme Court.
- Repeals most of the State Bar Act.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON LAW & JUSTICE

Staff: Tim Ford (786-7423)

Background: Washington State Bar Association. Washington's Constitution vests the judicial power of the state in the judiciary. In 1933, the Legislature enacted the Washington State Bar Act which created an association known as the Washington State Bar Association (WSBA) to be governed by a board of governors charged with the executive functions and the enforcement of many of the provisions of the act. Among other things, the board was empowered to adopt rules concerning membership, classification of membership, privileges of membership, and the collection, deposit, and disbursement of membership and admission fees, penalties, and all other funds.

Membership in the WSBA is mandatory in order to practice law in Washington. In order to remain active, a member must pay an annual license fee. The act includes provisions relating to admission and disbarment; qualifications on admission; the oath on admission; admission of veterans; membership fees for active and inactive members; suspension for nonpayment; the effect of noncompliance with a child support order; the unlawful practice of law;

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restrictions on practice by certain officers such as judges, sheriffs, coroners, clerks of court, and prosecutors; grounds for disbarment; and the code of ethics.

In September 2018 the court announced it would undertake a review of the structure of the WSBA to determine whether it is compliant with recent United States Supreme Court opinions regarding anti-trust law—*North Carolina State Board of Dental Examiners v. Federal Trade Commission*, and the first amendment—*Janus v. American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees*.

Summary of Bill: The bill as referred to committee not considered.

Summary of Bill (Proposed Striking Amendment): The Legislature recognizes the inherent plenary authority of the Washington Supreme Court to regulate court-related functions, including the practice of law and the administration of justice, and therefore the Legislature is repealing the State Bar Act.

Most of the State Bar Act is repealed. The Two sections remaining concern the unlawful practice of law and certain restrictions on the practice of law applicable to judges, sheriffs, coroners, clerks of court, and prosecuting attorneys in cases in which there may be a conflict of interest. These are recodified in a chapter pertaining to attorneys. In the section concerning the unlawful practice of law, references to the state bar are stricken and reference is made to the authority of the supreme court.

One section of the State Bar Act relating to the powers of WSBA is reenacted, amended, and recodified placing the WSBA under the State Supreme Court. The supreme court may provide for the WSBA's power, governance, and operations.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Available.

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

Effective Date: The bill takes effect on July 1, 2020.