

# FINAL BILL REPORT

## HB 2661

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Synopsis as Enacted

**Brief Description:** Protecting survivors of domestic assault from employment discrimination.

**Sponsors:** Representatives Doglio, Appleton, Orwall, Gregerson, Frame, Sells, Jinkins, Wylie, Macri, Tarleton, Hudgins, McBride, Pollet, Goodman, Santos and Stanford.

**House Committee on Labor & Workplace Standards**  
**Senate Committee on Labor & Commerce**

### **Background:**

Under the Domestic Violence Leave Act (DV Leave Act), all employees in the state have the right to take reasonable leave from work, intermittent leave, or leave on a reduced leave schedule to obtain assistance with respect to domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Leave may be taken to: address legal or law enforcement needs; seek treatment for physical or mental injuries; obtain mental health counseling; obtain services from a shelter, center, or other social services program; or participate in safety planning, relocate, or take other actions to increase safety. Family members of a victim may also take reasonable leave.

An employer may require verification that the employee or family member is a victim and that the leave was taken for a permitted purpose. A police report, a protection order, documentation from a victims' advocate, and an employee's written statement satisfy the verification requirement. An aggrieved employee may file a complaint with the Department of Labor and Industries (Department), which must investigate. The Director of the Department may impose a fine of up to \$500 for the first infraction and up to \$1,000 for a subsequent infraction within three years of a previous infraction. An employee also has a civil cause of action to enjoin violations and to recover actual damages, costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees. Retaliation for exercising rights is also prohibited.

Leave under the DV Leave Act may be paid or unpaid. Under Initiative 1433, employees are entitled to paid sick leave of one hour for every 40 hours worked. This paid leave may be used for the purposes specified in the DV Leave Act.

"Domestic violence" means physical harm or fear of harm between family and household members. "Sexual assault" means rape and other specified acts, and "stalking" means

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harassing or repeatedly following another person when the person being harassed or followed is placed in fear.

The Washington Law Against Discrimination (WLAD) prohibits employment discrimination based on sex, sexual orientation, and disability, among other prohibited discrimination. Some actions by an employer related to domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking may constitute discrimination under the WLAD.

**Summary:**

Legislative intent states that it is in the public interest to ensure that victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking (victims) are able to seek and maintain employment without fear of discrimination and to have reasonable safety accommodations in the workplace.

An employer may not:

- refuse to hire an otherwise qualified individual because the individual is an actual or perceived victim; or
- discharge or in any manner discriminate or retaliate against an individual with respect to any terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because the individual is a victim or perceived victim.

In addition, an employer may not refuse to make a reasonable safety accommodation requested by a victim, unless the employer can demonstrate that the accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the employer's business operation. An accommodation may include a transfer, reassignment, modified schedule, changed work telephone number or email address, changed work station, installed lock, implemented safety procedure, or any other adjustment to a job structure, workplace facility, or work requirement in response to actual or threatened domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. An "undue hardship" is an action requiring significant difficulty or expense.

An employer may require verification that a requested safety accommodation is for the purpose of protecting the employee from domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

The administrative remedies for employees for DV Leave Act violations apply to the discrimination and safety accommodation provisions and an employee and an applicant have a private right of action. The prohibition against retaliation for exercising rights applies to the discrimination and safety accommodation provisions.

**Votes on Final Passage:**

House	98	0
Senate	44	5

**Effective:** June 7, 2018