## HOUSE BILL 2661

## State of Washington 65th Legislature 2018 Regular Session

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

Read first time 01/11/18. Referred to Committee on Labor & Workplace Standards.

AN ACT Relating to protecting survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking from employment discrimination; amending RCW 49.76.010, 49.76.040, 49.76.060, 49.76.100, and 49.76.120; and adding a new section to chapter 49.76 RCW.

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

6 Sec. 1. RCW 49.76.010 and 2008 c 286 s 1 are each amended to 7 read as follows:

(1) It is in the public interest to reduce domestic violence, 8 9 sexual assault, and stalking by enabling victims to maintain the financial independence necessary to leave abusive situations, achieve 10 11 safety, and minimize physical and emotional injuries, and to reduce 12 the devastating economic consequences of domestic violence, sexual 13 assault, and stalking to employers and employees. Victims of domestic 14 violence, sexual assault, and stalking should be able to recover from and cope with the effects of such violence and participate in 15 16 criminal and civil justice processes without fear of adverse economic 17 Victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or consequences. stalking should also be able to seek and maintain employment without 18 19 fear that they will face discrimination.

(2) One of the best predictors of whether a victim of domesticviolence, sexual assault, or stalking will be able to stay away from

an abuser is his or her degree of economic independence. However,
 domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking often negatively
 impact victims' ability to maintain employment.

4 (3) An employee who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual
5 assault, or stalking, or an employee whose family member is a victim,
6 must often take leave from work due to injuries, court proceedings,
7 or safety concerns requiring legal protection.

8 (4) Thus, it is in the public interest to provide reasonable 9 leave from employment for employees who are victims of domestic 10 violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or for employees whose family 11 members are victims, to participate in legal proceedings, receive 12 medical treatment, or obtain other necessary services.

13 (5) It is also in the public interest to ensure that victims of 14 domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking are able to seek and 15 maintain employment without fear of discrimination and to have 16 reasonable safety accommodations in the workplace.

17 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 49.76 18 RCW to read as follows:

19 An employer may not:

(1) Refuse to hire an otherwise qualified individual because the individual is an actual or perceived victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(2) Discharge, threaten to discharge, demote, suspend or in any manner discriminate or retaliate against an individual with regard to promotion, compensation, or other terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because the individual is an actual or perceived victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

28 (3) Refuse to make a reasonable safety accommodation requested by an individual who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, 29 can demonstrate that 30 stalking, unless the employer or the accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the operation of the 31 business of the employer. For the purposes of this section, an "undue 32 hardship" means an action requiring significant difficulty or 33 expense. A reasonable safety accommodation may include, but is not 34 35 limited to, a transfer, reassignment, modified schedule, changed work 36 telephone number, changed work email address, changed workstation, installed lock, implemented safety procedure, or any other adjustment 37 38 to a job structure, workplace facility, or work requirement in

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response to actual or threatened domestic violence, sexual assault,
 or stalking.

3 **Sec. 3.** RCW 49.76.040 and 2008 c 286 s 4 are each amended to 4 read as follows:

5 (1) As a condition of taking leave for any purpose described in RCW 49.76.030, an employee shall give an employer advance notice of б the employee's intention to take leave. The timing of the notice 7 shall be consistent with the employer's stated policy for requesting 8 such leave, if the employer has such a policy. When advance notice 9 10 cannot be given because of an emergency or unforeseen circumstances 11 due to domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the employee or his or her designee must give notice to the employer no later than 12 13 the end of the first day that the employee takes such leave.

14 (2) When an employee requests leave under RCW 49.76.030 or 15 requests a reasonable safety accommodation under section 2 of this 16 act the employer may require that the request be supported by 17 verification that:

(a) The employee or employee's family member is a victim ofdomestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and

(b) The leave taken was for one of the purposes described in RCW
49.76.030 or that the safety accommodation requested under section 2
of this act is for the purpose of protecting the employee from
domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

(3) If an employer requires verification, verification must be provided in a timely manner. In the event that advance notice of the leave cannot be given because of an emergency or unforeseen circumstances due to domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and the employer requires verification, verification must be provided to the employer within a reasonable time period during or after the leave.

31 (4) An employee may satisfy the verification requirement of this32 section by providing the employer with one or more of the following:

(a) A police report indicating that the employee or employee's
 family member was a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or
 stalking;

36 (b) A court order protecting or separating the employee or 37 employee's family member from the perpetrator of the act of domestic 38 violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or other evidence from the 39 court or the prosecuting attorney that the employee or employee's

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1 family member appeared, or is scheduled to appear, in court in 2 connection with an incident of domestic violence, sexual assault, or 3 stalking;

(c) Documentation that the employee or the employee's family 4 member is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, 5 6 from any of the following persons from whom the employee or employee's family member sought assistance in addressing the domestic 7 violence, sexual assault, or stalking: An advocate for victims of 8 domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking; an attorney; a member 9 of the clergy; or a medical or other professional. The provision of 10 documentation under this section does not waive or diminish the 11 12 confidential or privileged nature of communications between a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking with one or more of 13 the individuals named in this subsection (4)(c) pursuant to RCW 14 5.60.060, 70.123.075, 70.123.076, or 70.125.065; or 15

(d) An employee's written statement that the employee or the employee's family member is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking and that the leave taken was for one of the purposes described in RCW 49.76.030 or the safety accommodation requested pursuant to section 2 of this act is to protect the employee from domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

(5) If the victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking is the employee's family member, verification of the familial relationship between the employee and the victim may include, but is not limited to, a statement from the employee, a birth certificate, a court document, or other similar documentation.

(6) An employee who is absent from work pursuant to RCW 49.76.030
may elect to use the employee's sick leave and other paid time off,
compensatory time, or unpaid leave time.

(7) An employee is required to provide only the information 30 31 enumerated in subsection (2) of this section to establish that the 32 employee's leave is protected under this chapter or to establish that the employee's request for a safety accommodation is protected under 33 this chapter. An employee is not required to produce or discuss any 34 information with the employer that is beyond the scope of subsection 35 36 (2) of this section, or that would compromise the employee's safety or the safety of the employee's family member in any way, and an 37 38 employer is prohibited from requiring any such disclosure.

39 (8)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, an employer40 shall maintain the confidentiality of all information provided by the

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employee under this section, including the fact that the employee or employee's family member is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, that the employee has requested or obtained leave under this chapter, and any written or oral statement, documentation, record, or corroborating evidence provided by the employee.

7 (b) Information given by an employee may be disclosed by an 8 employer only if:

9 (i) Requested or consented to by the employee;

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(ii) Ordered by a court or administrative agency; or

11 (iii) Otherwise required by applicable federal or state law.

12 **Sec. 4.** RCW 49.76.060 and 2008 c 286 s 6 are each amended to 13 read as follows:

(1) The rights provided in <u>this</u> chapter ((<del>286, Laws of 2008</del>)) are
 in addition to any other rights provided by state and federal law.

16 (2) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to discourage 17 employers from adopting policies that provide greater leave rights or 18 greater safety accommodations to employees who are victims of 19 domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking than those required by 20 this chapter ((286, Laws of 2008)).

(3) Nothing in <u>this</u> chapter ((286, Laws of 2008)) shall be construed to diminish an employer's obligation to comply with any collective bargaining agreement, or any employment benefit program or plan, that provides greater leave rights <u>or greater safety</u> <u>accommodations</u> to employees than the rights provided by <u>this</u> chapter ((286, Laws of 2008)).

27 **Sec. 5.** RCW 49.76.100 and 2008 c 286 s 12 are each amended to 28 read as follows:

(1) Any employee <u>or applicant for employment</u> deeming herself or himself injured by any act in violation of this chapter shall have a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin further violations, or to recover the actual damages sustained by the person, or both, together with the cost of suit including reasonable attorneys' fees.

35 (2) The remedy provided by this section is in addition to any 36 common law remedy or other remedy that may be available to an 37 employee. 1 (3) An employee is not required to exhaust administrative 2 remedies before filing a civil action to enforce this chapter.

3 **Sec. 6.** RCW 49.76.120 and 2008 c 286 s 11 are each amended to 4 read as follows:

5 No employer may discharge, threaten to discharge, demote, deny a 6 promotion to, sanction, discipline, retaliate against, harass, or 7 otherwise discriminate against an employee with respect to 8 compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because 9 the employee:

10 (1) Exercised rights under RCW 49.76.030 or section 2 of this
11 act;

(2) Filed or communicated to the employer an intent to file acomplaint under RCW 49.76.070 or 49.76.100; or

14 (3) Participated or assisted, as a witness or otherwise, in
15 another employee's attempt to exercise rights under RCW 49.76.030,
16 section 2 of this act, 49.76.070, or 49.76.100.

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