## State Laws Requiring Employers to Provide Reasonable Accommodations to Employees Who Are Victims of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and/or Stalking

This information is for anyone providing support to survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking (DVSAS). This chart contains a high-level description of state and U.S. territory employment laws that require private employers to provide reasonable accommodations to employees who are victims of DVSAS to increase their safety at work and enable them to maintain employment. Each state law has different ways that they describe these protections, different definitions of domestic violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking, and different methods of enforcement and remedies. Reasonable accommodations for employees who are victims of DVSAS are in addition to reasonable accommodations provided under state and federal law for employees with qualifying disabilities.<sup>1</sup>

## What is a reasonable accommodation for an employee who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and/or harassment?

A reasonable accommodation for an employee who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking is an adjustment in the workplace

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Employees with qualifying disabilities may also be experiencing DVSAS, so these employees may have access to reasonable accommodations based on their disability under state and federal laws including the Americans with Disabilities Act. 42 U.S.C. § § 12111 et. seq. (2008).

that supports the victim's ability to stay safe or to do their job even while they are attempting to address the impacts of DVSAS.

Reasonable accommodations provided by an employer vary under each state law but may include a transfer or reassignment to another worksite or location; a modified work schedule; additional security in the workplace, a new telephone number for the employee at work; or any other reasonable accommodations that will ensure the safety of the employee, the workplace, the employer or other employees.

An employer may assert that one of these reasonable accommodations causes an undue hardship, and thus they are unable to provide it. If an employer asserts that providing an accommodation causes an undue hardship, consult an attorney in your jurisdiction.

Please review this chart in conjunction with the charts that Workplaces Responds has created on state laws prohibiting employers from discriminating against employees who are victims of DVSAS, requiring employers to provide leave from work for survivors of DVASA, and state laws clarifying eligibility or unemployment insurance benefits for employees who separate from work due to DVSAS.

Disclaimer: This chart does not include information on how employees may use these protections. The information in this chart is not legal advice. Please consult with an attorney licensed in your jurisdiction. State laws frequently change. This chart is up to date as of February 12, 2025.

Ch	Chart Legend					
	Indicates when a state or territory's law does not require employers to provide a reasonable accommodation for employees based on their experience of DVSAS.					
	Indicates when a state or territory's law requires employers to provide a reasonable accommodation for employees based on their experience of DVSAS.					

State/Territory	Does state law require employers to provide reasonable accomodations based on an employee's status as a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking?	Which forms of violence (domestic violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking) are expressly included in the law?	What documentation can an employer request to establish the employee is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking?	Citation
Alabama	No	None	None	N/A
Alaska	No	None	None	N/A
Arizona	No	None	None	N/A
Arkansas	No	None	None	N/A
California	Yes	Stalking Domestic Violence Sexual Violence	A written statement signed by the employee Documentation from a licensed medical professional, domestic violence counselor, sexual assault counselor, victim advocate,or licensed healthcare provider	<u>Cal. Gov. Code §</u> <u>12945.8(e) (2025)</u>
Colorado	No	None	None	N/A
Connecticut	No	None	None	N/A
Delaware	Yes	Domestic Violence Sexual Offense	A court order Medical record Documentation from a licensed medical	<u>Del. Code. Ann. tit. 19.</u> <u>§§ 710- 711(2022).</u>
		Stalking	professional, domestic violence counselor, sexual assault counselor, victim advocate,or licensed healthcare provider	
D.C.	Yes	Domestic Violence Sexual Violence Stalking	None listed	<u>D.C. Code § 2-1402.11(c-</u> <u>1)(2023)</u>
Florida	No	None	None	N/A
Georgia	No	None	None	N/A
Guam	No	None	None	N/A
		Domestic Violence	A court order	
Hawaii	Yes	Sexual Violence	Medical record Documentation from a licensed medical professional, domestic violence counselor, sexual assault counselor, victim advocate,or licensed healthcare provider	<u>Haw. Rev. Stat. § 378-81</u> (2024)
Idaho	No	None	None	N/A
Illinois	Yes	Domestic Violence Sexual Violence Gender Violence	A written statement signed by the employee Documentation from a licensed medical professional, domestic violence counselor, sexual assault counselor, victim advocate,or licensed healthcare provider A police record Any other corroborating evidence	820 ILCS 180/30(b)(1) (2024)
Indiana	No	None	None	N/A
lowa	No	None	None	N/A
Kansas	No	None	None	N/A
Kentucky	No	None	None	N/A
Louisiana	No	None	None	N/A
Maine	No	None	None	N/A
Maryland	No	None	None	N/A
Massachusetts	No	None	None	N/A
Michigan	No	None	None	N/A
Minnesota	No	None	None	N/A
	No	None	None	N/A
Mississippi Missouri	Yes	Sexual Violence Domestic Violence	None listed	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 285.650 (2021)
Montana	No	None	None	N/A
Nebraska	No	None	None	N/A
Nevada	Yes	Domestic Violence Sexual Assault	An employer may require supporting documentation.	<u>Nev. Rev. Stat. §</u> <u>613.222 (2023).</u>
New Hampshire	No	None	None	N/A
New Jersey	No	None	None	N/A
New Mexico	No	None	None	N/A
New York	No	None	None	N/A
North Carolina	No	None	None	N/A
North Dakota	No	None	None	N/A

State/Territory	Does state law require employers to provide reasonable accomodations based on an employee's status as a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking?	Which forms of violence (domestic violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking) are expressly included in the law?	What documentation can an employer request to establish the employee is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking?	Citation	
Ohio	No	None	None	N/A	
Oklahoma	No	None	None	N/a	
	Yes	Domestic Violence	A police report		
		Sexual Assault	A court order		
		Harassment			
Oregon		Stalking	Documentation from an attorney, law enforcement officer, health care professional, licensed mental health professional or counselor, member of the clergy or victim services provider.	<u>Or. Rev. Stat. §</u> <u>659A.290(2)(c) (2013).</u>	
Pennsylvania	No	None	None	N/A	
	Yes	Domestic Violence	Any request must be made in writing.		
Puerto Rico		Gender Violence			
T derte filee		All situations of abuse		29 L.P.R.A. § 509 (2019).	
Rhode Island	No	None	None	N/A	
South Carolina	No	None	None	N/A	
South Dakota	No	None	None	N/A	
Tennessee	No	None	None	N/A	
Texas	No	None	None	N/A	
Utah	No	None	None	N/A	
Vermont	No	None	None	N/A	
U.S. Virgin Islands	No	None	None	N/A	
Virginia	No	None	None	N/A	
<u> </u>	Yes	Domestic Violence	None listed		
Washington		Sexual Assault		Wash. Rev. Code §	
		Stalking		<u>49.76.115 (2018).</u>	
West Virginia	No	None	None	N/A	
Wisconsin	No	None	None	N/A	
Wyoming	No	None	None	N/A	
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Workplaces Respond provides technical assistance to workplace stakeholders seeking to better prevent and respond to domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and harassment impacting the workplace. Scan this QR code to access the Resource Center.



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