



Present law prohibits an employer from interfering with, restraining, or denying the exercise of, or attempted exercise of, an employee's right to equal pay and the employee's right to object and bring action to remedy the discrimination.

Proposed law retains present law but clarifies that an employer is prohibited from retaliating against an employee for providing information or testimony for a fellow employee to pursue their rights under the law.

Present law sets forth a complaint procedure for suspected violations of present law. Present law provides that any employee who believes that his employer is discriminating in compensation may provide written notice to the employer of the violation. Present law provides that, upon receiving the notice, the employer is allowed 60 days to remedy the violation.

Proposed law retains present law but requires that the remedy be to the employee's satisfaction.

Present law provides that if the employer does not remedy the pay differential within the allotted 60 days, the employee may bring an action against the employer with the Human Rights Commission pursuant to present law.

Proposed law retains present law and in addition to the complaint procedure set forth in present law (R.S. 51:2257) but also allows for the use of the complaint procedure set forth in present law (Chapter 3-A of Title 23) regarding discrimination in employment.

Present law provides that if the commission finds evidence of discriminatory action on the part of the employer but fails to resolve the dispute, or fails to render a decision on the dispute, the employee may institute a civil suit in district court.

Proposed law retains present law and limits the time period the commission is allowed to decide on the dispute to 180 days from the filing of the complaint.

Present law requires that suits be brought in the 19<sup>th</sup> JDC (East Baton Rouge Parish).

Proposed law changes jurisdiction and venue of suits from the 19<sup>th</sup> JDC to a district court of competent jurisdiction.

Present law requires the court to award damages in the amount of unpaid wages, attorney fees, and costs if a discriminatory difference in pay is found.

Proposed law retains present law and further mandates that interest be paid and allows the court to award additional damages, reinstate employment, grant a promotion, or compensate the employee for lost benefits.

Present law limits monetary relief for a violation of the law to a 36-month period prior to the employee's written notice and cannot be awarded for losses incurred between the time of the district court's final decision and the final determination of an appellate court.

Proposed law deletes present law and allows monetary relief for a violation to be awarded for losses incurred between the time of the district court's final decision and the final determination of an appellate court.

Present law allows an employee and his employer to come to an agreement to settle the claim for an amount less than what the employee believes he is owed.

Proposed law retains present law and clarifies that the agreement be voluntary.

Present law requires employers to make and preserve records that document names, addresses, positions, and wages of each employee and requires that the records be preserved for at least three years from the last date of employment.

Proposed law retains present law but further requires the sex of each employee be recorded and retained.

Present law provides that present law is supplemental and is not intended to supercede any provision of the "Louisiana Employment Discrimination Act", which prohibits intentional discrimination based upon sex regardless of whether the employer is a state entity, a private business, or other employer.

Effective August 1, 2015.

(Amends R.S. 23:332(H)(3) and 661-669)