SLS 15RS-376 ORIGINAL

2015 Regular Session

1

SENATE BILL NO. 219

BY SENATOR MURRAY

Prefiled pursuant to Article III, Section 2(A)(4)(b)(i) of the Constitution of Louisiana.

EMPLOYMENT. Provides for equal pay regardless of sex and prohibits discrimination based upon sex. (8/1/15)

AN ACT

2	To amend and reenact R.S. 23:332(H)(3) and Chapter 6-A of Title 23 of the Louisiana
3	Revised Statutes of 1950, to be comprised of R.S. 23:661 through 669, relative to
4	equal pay; to prohibit intentional discrimination based upon sex; to provide with
5	respect for public policy; to provide for definitions; to further prohibit pay
6	discrimination; to provide a complaint procedure and for assessment of attorney fees,
7	interest, costs, and damages; and to provide for related matters.
8	Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:
9	Section 1. R.S. 23:332(H)(3) and Chapter 6-A of Title 23 of the Louisiana Revised
10	Statutes of 1950, comprised of R.S. 23:661 through 669, are hereby amended and reenacted
11	to read as follows:
12	§332. Intentional discrimination in employment
13	* * *
14	H. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, it shall not be
15	unlawful discrimination in employment for:
16	* * *
17	(3) An employer to apply different standards of compensation or different

terms, conditions, or privileges of employment pursuant to a bona fide seniority or merit system, or a system which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production, or any other differential based on any **bona fide** factor other than sex **that is consistent with a business necessity**, or to employees who work in different locations, provided that such differences are not the result of an intention to discriminate because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

* * *

CHAPTER 6-A. LOUISIANA EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN ACT

§661. Short title; citation

This Chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Louisiana Equal Pay for Women Act".

§662. Declaration of public policy

The public policy of this state is that a woman who performs public service for the state is entitled to be paid the same compensation for her service as is paid to a man who performs same kind, grade and quality of service, and a all employees shall be compensated equally for work that is the same or comparable in kind and quality. No distinction in compensation may not be made because of sex. §663. Definitions

As used in this Chapter, the following terms shall have the definitions ascribed in this Section unless the context indicates otherwise:

- (1) "Commission" means the Louisiana Commission on Human Rights.
- (2) "Employee" means any female individual who is employed to work forty or more hours a week and who is employed by works for the employer in return for compensation.
- (3) "Employer" means any department, office, division, agency, commission, board, committee or other organizational unit of the state <u>or any unit of local</u> government or political subdivision, any individual, partnership, corporation, association, business, trust, person, contractor, labor organization, or entity for whom twenty or more employees are gainfully employed within the state.

29

1	(4) "Unpaid wages" means the difference between the compensation
2	actually paid to an employee and the amount owed to the employee.
3	§664. Prohibited acts
4	A. No employer may discriminate against an employee on the basis of sex
5	by paying wages to an employee at a rate less than that paid within the same agency
6	to another employee of a different sex for the same or substantially similar work on
7	jobs in which the employee's performance requires that require equal or
8	comparable skill, effort, education, and responsibility and that are performed under
9	similar involve the same or comparable working conditions including time worked
10	in the position.
11	B. Nothing in Subsection A of this Section shall prohibit the payment of
12	different wage rates to employees when such payment is made pursuant to any of the
13	following:
14	(1) A seniority system.
15	(2) A merit system.
16	(3) A system that measures earnings by quantity or quality of production.
17	(4) A differential based on a bona fide factor other than sex and consistent
18	with a business necessity, including but not limited to education, training, or
19	experience, provided that both:
20	(a) The employer demonstrates that such factor is related to the job position
21	in question.
22	(b) No alternative employment practice would serve the same legitimate
23	business purpose without producing such a differential.
24	C. An employer who is paying wages in violation of this Chapter may not,
25	in order to comply with this Chapter, reduce the wages of any other employee.
26	D. It shall be unlawful for an employer to interfere with, restrain, or deny the
27	exercise of, or attempt to exercise, any right provided under pursuant to this
28	Chapter. It shall be unlawful for any employer to discriminate, retaliate, or take any

adverse employment action, including but not limited to termination or in any other

29

1	manner discriminate against any employee for inquiring about, disclosing,
2	comparing, or otherwise discussing the employee's wages or the wages of any other
3	employee, or aiding or encouraging any other employee to exercise his or her rights
4	under pursuant to this Chapter.
5	E. It shall be unlawful for an employer subject to this Chapter to
6	discriminate, retaliate, or take any adverse employment action, including but not
7	limited to termination against an employee because, in exercising or attempting to
8	exercise the employee's rights under <u>pursuant to</u> this Chapter, such <u>the</u> employee:
9	(1) Has filed any complaint or has instituted or caused to be instituted any
10	proceeding to enforce the employee's rights under pursuant to this Chapter.
11	(2) Has provided or will provide any information in connection with any
12	inquiry, hearing, or proceeding relating to any right afforded to an employee
13	pursuant to this Chapter, regardless of whether the information is related to the
14	employee's rights or the rights of another employee.
15	(3) Has testified or will testify in any inquiry, hearing, or proceeding relating
16	to any right afforded to an employee pursuant to this Chapter, regardless of whether
17	the testimony is related to the employee's rights or the rights of another
18	employee.
19	F. An employee's agreement to work at a rate of compensation that is
20	less than the rate to which the employee is entitled is not a defense that may be
21	used by the employer in any action against him brought pursuant to this
22	Chapter.
23	G. The provisions of this Chapter shall be construed to prohibit
24	discrimination in pay regardless of whether the differential in pay is intentional
25	or unintentional.
26	§665. Complaint procedure
27	A. An Any employee who in good faith believes that her his employer is in
28	violation of this Chapter shall submit written notice of the alleged violation to the <u>his</u>

employer. An employer who receives such written notice from an employee shall

29

1	have sixty days from receipt of the notice to investigate the matter and remedy any
2	violation of this Chapter discriminatory differential in pay. If an the employer
3	remedies the violation to the satisfaction of the employee in a manner that complies
4	with the statute and $\underline{\mathbf{does}\ \mathbf{so}}$ within the time provided herein, the employee may not
5	bring any action against the employer pursuant to this Chapter except as provided in
6	Subsections B and C of this Section regarding the satisfactorily remedied
7	complaint.
8	B. If an the employer fails to resolve the dispute to the satisfaction of such
9	the employee within the time provided herein allotted sixty days, the employee may
10	file a complaint with the commission requesting an investigation of the complaint
11	pursuant to Chapter 3-A of this Title or R.S. 51:2257.
12	C. If the commission finds evidence of discriminatory, retaliatory or other
13	adverse employment action on the part of the employer in violation of this Chapter
14	but is unable to resolve or mediate the dispute, or fails to render a decision as to
15	regarding the dispute within one hundred eighty days from the filing of the
16	complaint, or issues a finding of no discrimination on the part of the employer, the
17	employee may institute a civil suit in the Nineteenth Judicial District Court a district
18	court of competent jurisdiction.
19	§666. Damages
20	A.(1) An employer who violates the provisions of this Chapter shall be liable
	That I memployer who violates the provisions of this chapter shall be have
21	to the affected employees in the amount of the employee's employee for unpaid
21 22	
	to the affected employees in the amount of the employee's employee for unpaid
22	to the affected employees in the amount of the employee's employee for unpaid wages and reasonable attorney fees, interest, and costs.
22 23	to the affected employees in the amount of the employee's employee for unpaid wages and reasonable attorney fees, interest, and costs. (2) In addition to the damages provided for in Paragraph (1) of this
22 23 24	to the affected employees in the amount of the employee's employee for unpaid wages and reasonable attorney fees, interest, and costs. (2) In addition to the damages provided for in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, the court may award the employee additional damages, in the form
22232425	to the affected employees in the amount of the employee's employee for unpaid wages and reasonable attorney fees, interest, and costs. (2) In addition to the damages provided for in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, the court may award the employee additional damages, in the form of liquidated damages, up to the amount of any unpaid wages.

B. The award of monetary relief shall be limited to those violations which

1	have that occurred within a thirty-six-month period prior to the employee's written
2	notice to the employer, as required in R.S. 23:665(A).
3	C. In cases where suit is filed in the district court, no monetary relief may
4	be awarded the employee for losses incurred between the date that the district court
5	rendered its final judgment and the date upon which all appeals of that judgment
6	have been exhausted.
7	D. Interim earnings by the employee discriminated against shall operate to
8	reduce the monetary relief otherwise allowable under pursuant to this Chapter.
9	E. D. Nothing in this Chapter prevents the <u>voluntary</u> settlement of a claim
10	by agreement $\frac{d}{dt}$ the employer and $\frac{dt}{dt}$ employee for a lesser amount than
11	the employee alleges the employee is due.
12	F. E. An employee found by $\frac{1}{2}$ the court to have brought a frivolous claim
13	under pursuant to this Chapter shall be held liable to the employer or any agent of
14	the employer who was named a defendant in the suit, or both, for reasonable
15	damages, reasonable attorney fees, and court costs incurred as a result of the claim.
16	§667. Limitation of actions
17	A. Any action filed in the Nineteenth Judicial District Court district court
18	to recover unpaid wages or any other form of relief for a violation of this Chapter
19	shall be commenced within one year of the date that an employee is aware or should
20	have been aware that the employee's employer is in violation of this Chapter.
21	B. This The one-year prescriptive period shall be suspended during the
22	sixty-day period allowed $\underline{\mathbf{to}}$ the employer by this Chapter to respond to the
23	employee's written notice, during the pendency of any administrative review or
24	investigation of the employee's claim by the Louisiana Commission on Human
25	Rights commission or the United States Equal Employment Opportunity
26	Commission, or both.
27	§668. Records to be kept by employers
28	An Every employer subject to this Chapter shall create and preserve records
29	reflecting the name, sex, address, and position of each employee, and all wages paid

to each employee. These records shall be preserved for a period of not less than
three years from the employee's last date of employment with the employer.

§669. Supplemental application

This Chapter is supplemental to and is not intended to supercede any
provision provide additional remedies to those provisions provided for in

pursuant to Chapter 3-A of this Title, the "Louisiana Employment Discrimination

Act", which prohibits discrimination based upon sex regardless of whether the

employer is a state entity, a private business, or other employer.

The original instrument and the following digest, which constitutes no part of the legislative instrument, were prepared by Carla S. Roberts.

DIGEST 2015 Regular Session

SB 219 Original

8

Murray

<u>Present law</u> provides that women working as employees of the state of Louisiana shall be entitled to the same compensation as men employed by the state of Louisiana.

Proposed law retains present law but extends present law to cover men as well as women.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> but extends <u>present law</u> to cover local government employees and private sector employees.

<u>Present law</u> defines "employee" as a woman who works 40 or more hours a week.

<u>Proposed law</u> changes the definition of "employee" to mean any person who performs work for compensation.

Present law defines "employer" as an organizational unit of state government.

<u>Proposed law</u> extends the definition of "employer" <u>from</u> an organizational unit of the state <u>to</u> all employers that employ 20 or more persons.

<u>Present law</u> prohibits an employer from paying wages to an employee at a rate less than the rate at which the employer pays wages to another employee of the opposite sex for the same or substantially similar work within the same state agency.

<u>Proposed law</u> removes the specific reference to "within the same agency" and further provides that the work performed that is eligible for equal pay may be the same or comparable to the work done by another employee.

<u>Present law</u> allows exceptions for pay differences in instances in which pay is made under a seniority system, a merit system, a system that measures earnings by quantity or quality of production, or a difference based on a factor other than sex so long as the system is job related or furthers a legitimate business purpose.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> but allows for an exception in differences in pay if the difference is based on a factor other than sex and is consistent with a business necessity.

<u>Proposed law</u> disallows discrimination based on sex regardless of whether the discrimination is intentional or unintentional.

<u>Present law</u> 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.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> 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.

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

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

<u>Present law</u> 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.

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

<u>Present law</u> 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.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> 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 19th JDC (East Baton Rouge Parish).

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

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

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> 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.

<u>Present law</u> 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.

<u>Proposed law</u> deletes <u>present law</u> 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.

<u>Present law</u> 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.

<u>Present law</u> 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.

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

<u>Present law</u> provides that <u>present law</u> 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)