

By: Representative Fleming

To: Labor

HOUSE BILL NO. 214

1 AN ACT TO CREATE THE "FAIR PAY ACT OF 2003" FOR THE PURPOSE  
2 OF ELIMINATING DISCRIMINATORY WAGE PRACTICES BASED ON SEX, RACE OR  
3 NATIONAL ORIGIN; TO PROVIDE DEFINITIONS; TO PROVIDE UNLAWFUL  
4 EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES; TO REQUIRE CERTAIN WAGE DISCLOSURES TO  
5 EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYERS; TO PROVIDE REMEDIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THIS  
6 ACT; AND FOR RELATED PURPOSES.

7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:

8 **SECTION 1.** This act shall be known and may be cited as the  
9 "Fair Pay Act of 2003."

10 **SECTION 2.** The Legislature finds the following:

11 (a) Despite federal and state laws banning  
12 discrimination in employment and pay, in both the private and  
13 public sector, wage differentials persist between women and men  
14 and between minorities and nonminorities in the same jobs and in  
15 jobs that are dissimilar but that require equivalent composites of  
16 skill, effort, responsibility and working conditions.

17 (b) The existence of such wage differentials:

18 (i) Depresses wages and living standards for  
19 employees necessary for their health and efficiency;

20 (ii) Reduces family incomes and contributes to the  
21 higher poverty rates among female-headed and minority households;

22 (iii) Prevents the maximum utilization of the  
23 available labor resources;

24 (iv) Tends to cause labor disputes, thereby  
25 burdening, affecting and obstructing commerce;

26 (v) Constitutes an unfair method of competition;

27 and

28 (vi) Violates the state's public policy against  
29 discrimination.



30 (c) Discrimination in wage-setting practices has played  
31 a role in depressing wages for women and minorities generally.

32 (d) Many individuals work in occupations that are  
33 dominated by individuals of their same sex, race or national  
34 origin, and discrimination in hiring, job assignment and promotion  
35 has played a role in establishing and maintaining segregated work  
36 forces.

37 (e) Eliminating discrimination in compensation based on  
38 sex, race and national origin would have positive effects,  
39 including:

40 (i) Providing a solution to problems in the  
41 economy created by discriminatory wage differentials;

42 (ii) Reducing the number of working women and  
43 people of color earning low wages, thereby lowering their  
44 incidence of poverty during normal working years and in  
45 retirement; and

46 (iii) Promoting stable families by raising family  
47 incomes.

48 **SECTION 3.** It is the purpose of this act to correct and as  
49 rapidly as practicable to eliminate discriminatory wage practices  
50 based on sex, race or national origin.

51 **SECTION 4.** The following terms shall have the meanings  
52 ascribed herein unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

53 (a) The term "employ" means to suffer or permit to  
54 work.

55 (b) The term "employee" means any person employed by an  
56 employer and includes all of an employer's permanent employees,  
57 whether working full time or part time, and any temporary employee  
58 employed by an employer for a period of at least three (3) months.  
59 "Employee" shall not include any individual employed by his  
60 parents, spouse or child.



61 (c) The term "employer" means any person who employs  
62 three (3) or more persons and includes the state and all political  
63 subdivisions thereof.

64 (d) The term "equivalent jobs" means jobs or  
65 occupations that are equal within the meaning of the Equal Pay Act  
66 of 1963, 29 USCS 206(d), or jobs or occupations that are  
67 dissimilar but whose requirements are equivalent, when viewed as a  
68 composite of skills, effort, responsibility and working  
69 conditions.

70 (e) The term "person" means one or more individuals,  
71 partnerships, associations, corporations, limited liability  
72 companies, legal representatives, trustees, trustees in  
73 bankruptcy, receivers and the state and all political subdivisions  
74 and agencies thereof.

75 (f) The term "labor organization" means any  
76 organization that exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of  
77 collective bargaining or of dealing with employers concerning  
78 grievances, terms of conditions of employment or of other mutual  
79 aid or protection in connection with employment.

80 (g) The term "market rates" means the rates that  
81 employers within a prescribed geographic area actually pay, or are  
82 reported to pay, for specific jobs, as determined by formal or  
83 informal surveys, wage studies or other means.

84 (h) The term "wages" and wage "rates" includes all  
85 compensation in any form that an employer provides to employees in  
86 payment for work done or services rendered, including, but not  
87 limited to, base pay, bonuses, commissions, awards, tips or  
88 various forms of nonmonetary compensation if provided in lieu of  
89 or in addition to monetary compensation and that have economic  
90 value to an employee.

91 **SECTION 5.** (1) It shall be an unlawful employment practice  
92 in violation of this chapter for an employer to discriminate  
93 between employees on the basis of sex, race or national origin by:



94 (a) Paying wages to employees at a rate less than the  
95 rate paid to employees of the opposite sex or of a different race  
96 or national origin for work in equivalent jobs; or

97 (b) Paying wages to employees in a job that is  
98 dominated by employees of a particular sex, race or national  
99 origin at a rate less than the rate at which such employer pays to  
100 employees in another job that is dominated by employees of the  
101 opposite sex or of a different race or national origin for work on  
102 equivalent jobs.

103 (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, it shall  
104 not be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to pay  
105 different wage rates to employees where such payments are made  
106 under:

107 (a) A bona fide seniority or merit system;

108 (b) A system that measures earnings by quantity or  
109 quality of production; or

110 (c) Any bona fide factor other than sex, race or  
111 national origin; however, wage differentials based on varying  
112 market rates for equivalent jobs or the differing economic  
113 benefits to the employer of equivalent jobs shall not be  
114 considered differentials based on bona fide factors other than  
115 sex, race or national origin.

116 (3) An employer who is paying wages in violation of this  
117 section shall not, in order to comply with the provisions of this  
118 section, reduce the wage of any employee.

119 (4) No labor organization or its agents representing  
120 employees of an employer having employees subject to any  
121 provisions of this act shall cause or attempt to cause such an  
122 employer to discriminate against an employee in violation of this  
123 section.

124 (5) The Employment Security Commission shall promulgate  
125 guidelines specifying the criteria for determining whether a job  
126 is dominated by employees of a particular sex, race or national



127 origin. Criteria shall include, but not be limited to, factors  
128 such as whether the job has ever been formally classified as or  
129 traditionally considered to be a "male" or "female" or "white" or  
130 "minority" job; whether there is a history of discrimination  
131 against women or people of color with regard to wages, assignment  
132 or access to jobs or other terms and conditions of employment; and  
133 the demographic composition of the work force in equivalent jobs.  
134 The guidelines shall not include a list of jobs.

135 **SECTION 6.** It shall be an unlawful employment practice in  
136 violation of this act for an employer:

137 (a) To take adverse actions or otherwise discriminate  
138 against any individual because such individual has opposed any act  
139 or practice made unlawful by this act, has sought to enforce  
140 rights protected under this act or has testified, assisted or  
141 participated in any manner in an investigation, hearing or other  
142 proceeding to enforce this act; or

143 (b) To discharge or in any other manner discriminate  
144 against, coerce, intimidate, threaten or interfere with any  
145 employee or any other person because the employee inquired about,  
146 disclosed, compared or otherwise discussed the employee's wages or  
147 the wages of any other employee, or because the employee  
148 exercised, enjoyed, aided or encouraged any other person to  
149 exercise or enjoy any right granted or protected by this act.

150 **SECTION 7.** (1) Upon the beginning of an individual's  
151 employment and at least annually thereafter, every employer  
152 subject to this act shall provide to each employee a written  
153 statement sufficient to inform the employee of his or her job  
154 title, wage rate and how the wage is calculated. This notice  
155 shall be supplemented whenever an employee is promoted or  
156 reassigned to a different position with the employer; however, the  
157 employer is not required to issue supplemental notifications for  
158 temporary reassignments that are no greater than three (3) months  
159 in duration.



160 (2) Every employer subject to this act shall make and  
161 preserve records that document the wages paid to employees and  
162 that document and support the method, system, calculations and  
163 other basis used to establish, adjust and determine the wage rates  
164 paid to the employer's employees. Every employer subject to this  
165 act shall preserve such records for such periods of time and shall  
166 make such reports from the records as shall be prescribed by  
167 regulation or order by the Employment Security Commission.

168 (3) The regulations promulgated under this act, relating to  
169 the form of reports required by subsection (2) of this section,  
170 shall provide for protection of the confidentiality of employees  
171 and shall expressly require that reports shall not include the  
172 names or other identifying information from which readers could  
173 discern the identities of employees. The regulations may also  
174 identify circumstances that warrant a prohibition on disclosure of  
175 reports of information identifying the employer.

176 (4) The Employment Security Commission may use the  
177 information and data it collects under subsection (2) of this  
178 section for statistical and research purposes and may compile and  
179 publish such studies, analyses, reports and surveys based on the  
180 information and data as it may consider appropriate.

181 **SECTION 8.** (1) In any action in which a court or jury finds  
182 that an employer has engaged in acts that violate Sections 5, 6 or  
183 7 of this act, the court or jury shall award to any affected  
184 employee or employees monetary relief including back pay in an  
185 amount equal to the difference between the employees' actual  
186 earnings and what the employee would have earned but for the  
187 employer's unlawful practices and an additional amount in  
188 compensatory and punitive damages, as appropriate.

189 (2) In any action in which a court or jury finds that an  
190 employer has engaged in acts that violate Section 5, 6 or 7 of  
191 this act, the court shall enjoin the employer from continuing to  
192 discriminate against affected employees and shall direct the



193 employer to comply with the provisions of this act and may order  
194 the employer to take such additional affirmative steps as are  
195 necessary, including reinstatement or reclassification of affected  
196 workers, to ensure an end to unlawful discrimination.

197 (3) In any action in which an affected employee or employees  
198 prevail in their claims against employers, the court shall, in  
199 addition to any judgment awarded to the plaintiffs, allow a  
200 reasonable attorney's fee, reasonable expert witness fees and  
201 other costs of the action to be paid by the employer.

202 (4) An action to recover the damages or equitable relief  
203 prescribed in this section may be maintained against any employer  
204 in any court of competent jurisdiction by any one or more  
205 employees or their representative for or on behalf of:

206 (a) The employees; or

207 (b) The employees and other employees similarly  
208 situated.

209 (5) An action may be brought under this section not later  
210 than two (2) years after the date of the last event constituting  
211 the alleged violation for which the action is brought.

212 **SECTION 9.** This act shall take effect and be in force from  
213 and after July 1, 2003.

