By: Representative Porter

To: Judiciary A; Business and Commerce

HOUSE BILL NO. 365

AN ACT TO CREATE THE "CREATE A RESPECTFUL AND OPEN WORKPLACE
FOR NATURAL (CROWN) HAIR ACT"; TO PROHIBIT CREATION OF WORKPLACE
AND SCHOOL POLICIES THAT DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF NATURAL
HAIRSTYLES; TO PROHIBIT DISCRIMINATION BY AN EMPLOYER, SCHOOL,
SCHOOL DISTRICT OR ADMINISTRATOR ENGAGED IN COMMERCE ON THE BASIS
OF HAIR TEXTURE; TO PROHIBIT TERMINATION, REDUCTION OF WORK HOURS,
OR PAYING A REDUCED SALARY OR WAGE OR EXPULSION OR DISMISSAL BASED
ON HAIR TEXTURE; TO PROVIDE THE REMEDIES FOR ANY PERSON WHO IS
AGGRIEVED BY VIOLATION OF THIS ACT; AND FOR RELATED PURPOSES.

- 10 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:
- 11 **SECTION 1.** This act shall be known and may be cited as the
- 12 "Create A Respectful And Open Workplace For Natural (CROWN) Hair
- 13 Act."
- 14 **SECTION 2.** The Mississippi Legislature finds:
- 15 (a) That discrimination based on "natural hairstyles"
- 16 exists in industries engaged in commerce or in the production of
- 17 goods for commerce, schools throughout the United States and
- 18 society as a whole;
- 19 (b) Such differentials depresses the wages, living
- 20 standards, quality of education and quality of life for employees
- 21 and students of color, and such depression has a negative impact

22	on	their	health	and	efficiency	and	dro	o-out	rate	, thereb	V

- 23 increasing the poverty rate in Mississippi;
- 24 (c) That workplace, school and any policies and dress
- 25 codes that restrict natural hairstyles, including, but not limited
- 26 to, afros, braids, twists and locs have a disparate impact on
- 27 African Americans, Latinas and other ethnic groups;
- 28 (d) That hair texture has historically been one (1) of
- 29 the many determining factors of race; and
- 30 (e) That acting in accordance with the constitutional
- 31 values of fairness, equity and opportunity for all requires the
- 32 Legislature to ban any policies that discriminate or treat any
- 33 person unfairly in any manner.
- 34 **SECTION 3.** (1) No employer, school, school district or
- 35 administrator may create a dress code or policy that prohibits
- 36 natural hair from being worn in the workplace during workplace
- 37 hours, school hours or during workplace or school events. For
- 38 purposes of this act, the term "natural hair" means afros, braids,
- 39 twists, locs and any similar hairstyle.
- 40 (2) No employer, school, school district or administrator
- 41 shall discriminate in any manner against any person by paying a
- 42 salary or wage, refusing to provide a salary or wage increase,
- 43 deny a promotion or other employment opportunity, or expel or in
- 44 any manner discipline a student or employee on the basis of any
- 45 natural hairstyle worn by the person. For employers, when
- 46 comparing an employee who does not wear natural hair if such

- 47 employees are performing equal work on jobs that require equal
- 48 skill, effort and responsibility to perform, and which are
- 49 performed under similar working conditions, except where such
- 50 decision is made pursuant to:
- 51 (a) A seniority system; however, time spent on leave
- 52 due to a pregnancy-related condition and parental, family and
- 53 medical leave, shall not reduce the seniority-level of an
- 54 employee;
- 55 (b) A merit system;
- 56 (c) A system which measures earnings by quantity or
- 57 quality of production; or
- (d) A differential based on any bona fide factor other
- 59 than hairstyles, if the factor:
- 60 (i) Is job-related with respect to the position
- 61 and necessary for the business; and
- 62 (ii) Accounts for the entire differential.
- An employer who is paying a wage rate differential in
- 64 violation of this subsection shall not, in order to comply with
- 65 the provisions of this subsection, reduce the wage rate of any
- 66 other employee.
- 67 (3) For purposes of administration and enforcement of this
- 68 act, any amounts owed to an employee that have been withheld in
- 69 violation of this act shall be deemed to be unpaid minimum wages
- 70 or unpaid compensation.

71	(4) It shall be an unlawful practice for an employer,
72	school, school district or administrator to retaliate or in any
73	other manner discriminate against any person because that person
74	has opposed a practice made unlawful by this act or because that
75	person has made a charge, filed a complaint, or instituted or
76	caused to be instituted any investigation, proceeding, hearing, or
77	action under or related to this act, including an investigation
78	conducted by the employer, or has testified or is planning to
79	testify, or has assisted, or participated in any manner in any
80	such investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this act.
81	(5) (a) A civil action asserting a violation of this act
82	may be maintained against any employer, school, school district or
83	administrator in any court of competent jurisdiction by any one
84	(1) or more employees for or on behalf of the employee, a group of
85	employees, and other employees similarly situated. Any such
86	action shall commence no later than two (2) years after the
87	discriminatory practice declared unlawful by this act has
88	occurred. A discriminatory practice occurs when a discriminatory
89	compensation decision or other practice is adopted, when an
90	employee is subjected to a discriminatory compensation decision or
91	other practice, or when an employee is affected by the application
92	of a discriminatory compensation decision or other practice,
93	including each time wages, benefits, or other compensation is paid
94	based on the discriminatory compensation decision or other

practice.

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96	(b) If an employer, school, school district or
97	administrator is found in violation of this act, the aggrieved
98	person may recover in a civil action the amount of their unpaid
99	wages; liquidated damages; compensatory damages; punitive damages
100	as may be appropriate, where such person demonstrates that the
101	employer, school, school district or administrator acted with
102	malice or reckless indifference; other equitable relief as may be
103	appropriate; and the costs of the action and reasonable attorney's
104	fees.

105 **SECTION 4.** This act shall take effect and be in force from 106 and after its passage.