

By: Fleming

To: Labor

HOUSE BILL NO. 1478

1 AN ACT TO CREATE THE "FAIR PAY ACT OF 2000" 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 2000."

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 means any organization that exists for the purpose,  
77 in whole or in part, of collective bargaining or of dealing with  
78 employers concerning grievances, terms of conditions of employment  
79 or of other mutual aid or protection in connection with  
80 employment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 207 (a) The employees; or  
208 (b) The employees and other employees similarly  
209 situated.

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

213 SECTION 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from  
214 and after July 1, 2000.