By Senator Stewart

	13-00173A-19 2019474
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to discrimination in labor and
3	employment; creating the "Senator Helen Gordon Davis
4	Fair Pay Protection Act"; amending s. 448.07, F.S.;
5	defining terms; prohibiting an employer from providing
6	less favorable employment opportunities to employees
7	based on their sex; providing exceptions; revising
8	applicability; providing civil penalties; amending s.
9	448.102, F.S.; prohibiting an employer from taking
10	certain employment actions against employees; creating
11	s. 448.111, F.S.; prohibiting an employer from
12	engaging in certain activities relating to wages and
13	benefits; prohibiting an employer from requiring
14	employees to sign certain waivers and documents;
15	providing applicability; authorizing an employer to
16	confirm wage or salary history under certain
17	conditions; providing an effective date.
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19	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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21	Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Senator Helen
22	Gordon Davis Fair Pay Protection Act."
23	Section 2. Section 448.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to
24	read:
25	448.07 Wage rate discrimination based on sex prohibited
26	(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, unless the
27	context or subject matter clearly requires otherwise, the <u>term</u>
28	following terms shall have the meanings as defined in this
29	section:

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30	(a) "Business necessity" means an overriding legitimate
31	business purpose that relies on a bona fide factor, as described
32	in subparagraph (2)(a)4., to effectively fulfill such business
33	purpose.
34	<u>(b)</u> "Employee" means any individual employed by an
35	employer, including individuals employed by the state or any of
36	its political subdivisions or instrumentalities of subdivisions.
37	<u>(c)</u> "Employer" means any person who employs two or more
38	employees.
39	<u>(g)</u> "Wages" means and includes all compensation paid by
40	an employer or the employer's his or her agent for the
41	performance of service by an employee, including the cash value
42	of all compensation paid in any medium other than cash.
43	(d) "Less favorable employment opportunity" means:
44	1. Assigning or directing an employee to a position or
45	career track in which the work performed requires substantially
46	less skill, effort, and responsibility than the work performed
47	by the majority of individuals in the employee's same occupation
48	and labor market area;
49	2. Failing to provide an employee with information about
50	promotions or advancement in the full range of career tracks
51	offered by the employer;
52	3. Assigning the employee work less likely to lead to a
53	promotion or career advancement opportunity; or
54	4. Limiting or depriving an employee of a promotion or
55	career advancement opportunity that would otherwise be available
56	to the employee but for the employee's sex.
57	(e) (d) "Rate" with reference to wages means the basis of
58	compensation for services by an employee for an employer and

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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59	includes compensation based on time spent in the performance of
60	such services, on the number of operations accomplished, or on
61	the quality produced or handled.
62	(f) (e) "Unpaid wages" means the difference between the
63	wages actually paid to an employee and the wages required to be
64	paid <u>to</u> an employee pursuant to subsection (3).
65	(2) DISCRIMINATION <u>BASED</u> ON BASIS OF SEX PROHIBITED
66	(a) <u>An</u> No employer <u>may not provide a less favorable</u>
67	employment opportunity to an employee based on the employee's
68	shall discriminate between employees on the basis of sex <u>or pay</u>
69	<u>the employee</u> by paying wages to employees at a rate less than
70	the rate <u>the employer pays</u> at which he or she pays wages to <u>an</u>
71	<u>employee</u> employees of the opposite sex for <u>substantially similar</u>
72	equal work on <u>a job</u> jobs the performance of which requires equal
73	skill, effort, and responsibility, and which <u>is</u> are performed
74	under similar working conditions, except <u>when the employer</u>
75	demonstrates the entire wage differential is based on one or
76	more of the following reasonably applied factors when such
77	payment is made pursuant to:
78	1. A seniority system;
79	2. A merit system;
80	3. A system <u>that</u> which measures earnings by quantity or
81	quality of production; or
82	4. A <u>bona fide</u> differential based on any reasonable factor
83	other than sex, including, but not limited to, education,
84	training, or experience. This subparagraph applies only if the
85	employer demonstrates that the factor is not based on, or
86	derived from, a sex-based wage differential, is job-related with
87	respect to the position in question, and is consistent with a

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88	business necessity. This subparagraph does not apply if the
89	employee demonstrates that an alternative business practice
90	exists that would serve the same business purpose without
91	producing the wage differential.
92	(b) An employer who is paying a wage in violation of this
93	section may not reduce another employee's wage to comply with
94	this section when exercised in good faith.
95	<u>(c) (b)</u> <u>A</u> No person may not shall cause or attempt to cause
96	an employer to discriminate against <u>an</u> any employee in violation
97	of the provisions of this section.
98	(3) CIVIL ACTION FOR UNPAID WAGES.—Any employer or person
99	who violates the provisions of this section is liable to the
100	employee for the amount of the difference between the amount the
101	employee was paid and the amount he or she should have been paid
102	under this section <u>plus liquidated damages</u> . Nothing in this
103	section allows a claimant to recover more than an amount equal
104	to his or her unpaid wages while so employed for 1 year prior to
105	the filing of the claim. An action to recover such liability may
106	be maintained in any court of competent jurisdiction by <u>one or</u>
107	more employees on their own behalf or on behalf of other
108	employees similarly situated the aggrieved employee within <u>3</u>
109	years 6 months after the date of the alleged violation
110	termination of employment. For purposes of this subsection, a
111	violation occurs when a discriminatory compensation decision or
112	other practice is adopted, when an employee becomes subject to a
113	discriminatory compensation decision or other practice, or when
114	an employee is affected by the application of a discriminatory
115	compensation decision or other practice, including each time
116	wages are paid, resulting in whole or in part from such a

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117	decision or other practice. The court in such action may award
118	to the prevailing party costs of the action and a reasonable
119	attorney attorney's fee.
120	(4) <u>CIVIL PENALTIES.</u>
121	(a) An employer who violates this section is subject to a
122	civil penalty:
123	1. Not to exceed \$2,500 for a first violation.
124	2. Not to exceed \$3,000 for a second violation.
125	3. Not to exceed \$5,000 for a third or subsequent
126	violation.
127	(b) In determining the amount of a civil penalty to be
128	assessed under paragraph (a), a court of competent jurisdiction
129	shall consider the severity of the violation Nothing in this
130	section or in s. 725.07, relating to discrimination based on sex
131	in providing equal pay for equal services performed, is
132	applicable to any employer, labor organization or member
133	thereof, or employee whose employer is subject to the federal
134	Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended.
135	Section 3. Section 448.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to
136	read:
137	448.102 ProhibitionsAn employer may not take any
138	retaliatory or discriminatory personnel action against an
139	employee because the employee has:
140	(1) Disclosed, or threatened to disclose, to any
141	appropriate governmental agency, under oath, in writing, an
142	activity, policy, or practice of the employer that is in
143	violation of a law, rule, or regulation. However, this
144	subsection does not apply unless the employee has, in writing,
145	brought the activity, policy, or practice to the attention of a
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146	supervisor or the employer and has afforded the employer a
147	reasonable opportunity to correct the activity, policy, or
148	practice.
149	(2) Provided information to, or testified before, any
150	appropriate governmental agency, person, or entity conducting an
151	investigation, hearing, or inquiry into an alleged violation of
152	a law, rule, or regulation by the employer.
153	(3) Objected to, or refused to participate in, any
154	activity, policy, or practice of the employer which is in
155	violation of a law, rule, or regulation.
156	(4) (a) Discussed or disclosed the employee's own wages;
157	(b) Inquired about another employee's wages;
158	(c) Discussed another employee's wages if such wages have
159	been voluntarily disclosed by such employee;
160	(d) Requested that the employer provide a reason for the
161	amount of the employee's own wages; or
162	(e) Testified or will testify, assisted, or participated in
163	an investigation or proceeding under this section.
164	Section 4. Section 448.111, Florida Statutes, is created to
165	read:
166	448.111 Prohibited employer activities related to wages and
167	benefits
168	(1) An employer may not:
169	(a) Rely on the wage or salary history of a current,
170	former, or prospective employee in determining the wages or
171	salary for such individual.
172	(b) Orally or in writing seek, request, or require the wage
173	or salary history from a current, former, or prospective
174	employee as a condition of being interviewed, as a condition of
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continuing to be considered for an offer of employment, or as a
condition of employment or promotion.
(c) Orally or in writing seek, request, or require the wage
or salary history of a current, former, or prospective employee
from a current or former employer except as provided in
subsection (3).
(d) Retaliate against or refuse to interview, hire,
promote, or otherwise employ a current, former, or prospective
employee:
1. Based upon prior wage or salary history.
2. Because the current, former, or prospective employee did
not provide wage or salary history in accordance with this
section.
3. Because the current, former, or prospective employee
filed a complaint alleging a violation of this section.
(e) Prohibit an employee from:
1. Discussing or disclosing the employee's own wages;
2. Inquiring about another employee's wages;
3. Discussing another employee's wages if such wages have
been voluntarily disclosed by such employee; or
4. Requesting that the employer provide a reason for the
amount of the employee's own wages.
(f) Require an employee to sign a waiver or any other
document that prohibits the employee from:
1. Discussing or disclosing the employee's own wages;
2. Inquiring about another employee's wages; or
3. Discussing another employee's wages if such wages have
been voluntarily disclosed by such employee.
(2) This section does not prevent a current, former, or

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204	prospective employee from voluntarily disclosing wage or salary
205	history, including, but not limited to, for the purposes of
206	negotiating wages or salary.
207	(3) An employer may confirm wage or salary history only if,
208	at the time an offer of employment with compensation is made,
209	the prospective employee responds to the offer by providing
210	prior wage information to support a wage higher than that
211	offered by the employer.
212	Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2019.