By Senator Stewart

13-00036-20 202090

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to discrimination in labor and employment; creating the "Senator Helen Gordon Davis Fair Pay Protection Act"; amending s. 448.07, F.S.; defining terms; prohibiting an employer from providing less favorable employment opportunities to employees based on their sex; providing exceptions; revising applicability; providing civil penalties; amending s. 448.102, F.S.; prohibiting an employer from taking certain employment actions against employees; creating s. 448.111, F.S.; prohibiting an employer from engaging in certain activities relating to wages and benefits; prohibiting an employer from requiring employees to sign certain waivers and documents; providing applicability; authorizing an employer to confirm wage or salary history under certain conditions; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Senator Helen Gordon Davis Fair Pay Protection Act."

Section 2. Section 448.07, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended to read:

448.07 Wage rate discrimination based on sex prohibited.-

(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, unless the context or subject matter clearly requires otherwise, the <u>term</u> following terms shall have the meanings as defined in this section:

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(a) "Business necessity" means an overriding legitimate business purpose that relies on a bona fide factor, as described in subparagraph (2)(a)4., to effectively fulfill such business purpose.

- (b) (a) "Employee" means any individual employed by an employer, including individuals employed by the state or any of its political subdivisions or instrumentalities of subdivisions.
- (c) (b) "Employer" means any person who employs two or more employees.
 - (d) "Less favorable employment opportunity" means:
- 1. Assigning or directing an employee to a position or career track in which the work performed requires substantially less skill, effort, and responsibility than the work performed by the majority of individuals in the employee's same occupation and labor market area;
- 2. Failing to provide an employee with information about promotions or advancement in the full range of career tracks offered by the employer;
- 3. Assigning the employee work less likely to lead to a promotion or career advancement opportunity; or
- 4. Limiting or depriving an employee of a promotion or career advancement opportunity that would otherwise be available to the employee but for the employee's sex.
- <u>(g) (e)</u> "Wages" means and includes all compensation paid by an employer or the employer's his or her agent for the performance of service by an employee, including the cash value of all compensation paid in any medium other than cash.
- $\underline{\text{(e)}}$ "Rate" with reference to wages means the basis of compensation for services by an employee for an employer and

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includes compensation based on time spent in the performance of such services, on the number of operations accomplished, or on the quality produced or handled.

- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ "Unpaid wages" means the difference between the wages actually paid to an employee and the wages required to be paid $\underline{\text{to}}$ an employee pursuant to subsection (3).
 - (2) DISCRIMINATION BASED ON BASIS OF SEX PROHIBITED.-
- (a) An No employer may not provide a less favorable employment opportunity to an employee based on the employee's shall discriminate between employees on the basis of sex or pay the employee by paying wages to employees at a rate less than the rate the employer pays at which he or she pays wages to an employee employees of the opposite sex for substantially similar equal work on a job jobs the performance of which requires equal skill, effort, and responsibility, and which is are performed under similar working conditions, except when the employer demonstrates the entire wage differential is based on one or more of the following reasonably applied factors when such payment is made pursuant to:
 - 1. A seniority system;
 - 2. A merit system;
- 3. A system that which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production; or
- 4. A bona fide differential based on any reasonable factor other than sex, including, but not limited to, education, training, or experience. This subparagraph applies only if the employer demonstrates that the factor is not based on, or derived from, a sex-based wage differential, is job-related with respect to the position in question, and is consistent with a

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business necessity. This subparagraph does not apply if the employee demonstrates that an alternative business practice exists that would serve the same business purpose without producing the wage differential.

- (b) An employer who is paying a wage in violation of this section may not reduce another employee's wage to comply with this section when exercised in good faith.
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ $\underline{\text{A}}$ No person $\underline{\text{may not}}$ shall cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against $\underline{\text{an}}$ any employee in violation of the provisions of this section.
- (3) CIVIL ACTION FOR UNPAID WAGES.—Any employer or person who violates the provisions of this section is liable to the employee for the amount of the difference between the amount the employee was paid and the amount he or she should have been paid under this section, plus liquidated damages. Nothing in this section allows a claimant to recover more than an amount equal to his or her unpaid wages while so employed for 1 year prior to the filing of the claim. An action to recover such liability may be maintained in any court of competent jurisdiction by one or more employees on their own behalf or on behalf of other employees similarly situated the aggrieved employee within 3 years 6 months after the date of the alleged violation termination of employment. For purposes of this subsection, a violation occurs when a discriminatory compensation decision or other practice is adopted, when an employee becomes subject to a discriminatory compensation decision or other practice, or when an employee is affected by the application of a discriminatory compensation decision or other practice, including each time wages are paid, resulting in whole or in part from such a

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decision or other practice. The court in such action may award to the prevailing party costs of the action and a reasonable attorney attorney's fee.

(4) CIVIL PENALTIES.—

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- (a) An employer who violates this section is subject to a civil penalty:
 - 1. Not to exceed \$2,500 for a first violation.
 - 2. Not to exceed \$3,000 for a second violation.
- 3. Not to exceed \$5,000 for a third or subsequent violation.
 - (b) In determining the amount of a civil penalty to be assessed under paragraph (a), a court of competent jurisdiction shall consider the severity of the violation Nothing in this section or in s. 725.07, relating to discrimination based on sex in providing equal pay for equal services performed, is applicable to any employer, labor organization or member thereof, or employee whose employer is subject to the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended.
 - Section 3. Section 448.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 448.102 Prohibitions.—An employer may not take any retaliatory or discriminatory personnel action against an employee because the employee has:
 - (1) Disclosed, or threatened to disclose, to any appropriate governmental agency, under oath, in writing, an activity, policy, or practice of the employer that is in violation of a law, rule, or regulation. However, this subsection does not apply unless the employee has, in writing, brought the activity, policy, or practice to the attention of a

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supervisor or the employer and has afforded the employer a reasonable opportunity to correct the activity, policy, or practice.

- (2) Provided information to, or testified before, any appropriate governmental agency, person, or entity conducting an investigation, hearing, or inquiry into an alleged violation of a law, rule, or regulation by the employer.
- (3) Objected to, or refused to participate in, any activity, policy, or practice of the employer which is in violation of a law, rule, or regulation.
 - (4) (a) Discussed or disclosed the employee's own wages;
 - (b) Inquired about another employee's wages;
- (c) Discussed another employee's wages, if such wages have been voluntarily disclosed by such employee;
- (d) Requested that the employer provide a reason for the amount of the employee's own wages; or
- (e) Testified or will testify, assisted, or participated in an investigation or proceeding under this section.
- Section 4. Section 448.111, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- $\underline{448.111}$ Prohibited employer activities related to wages and benefits.—
 - (1) An employer may not:
- (a) Rely on the wage or salary history of a current, former, or prospective employee in determining the wages or salary for such individual.
- (b) Orally or in writing seek, request, or require the wage or salary history from a current, former, or prospective 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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offered by the employer.

Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

prior wage information to support a wage higher than that