SENATE BILL No. 395

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 22-9; IC 35-52-22-17.5.

Synopsis: Fair pay in employment. Provides that it is an unlawful employment practice to: (1) pay wages that discriminate on the basis of sex for substantially similar work; (2) provide less favorable employment opportunities to an employee on the basis of sex; (3) take an adverse employment action against an employee or other person because the employee inquired about, disclosed, compared, or otherwise discussed the employee's wages; and (4) require an employee to sign a waiver or other document that purports to deny the employee the right to disclose the employee's wage information. Provides that an employer may, under certain circumstances, limit discussion of employee wages. Provides that the civil rights commission has jurisdiction for the investigation and resolution of complaints of these employment actions.

Effective: July 1, 2019.

Stoops

January 10, 2019, read first time and referred to Committee on Pensions and Labor.



First Regular Session of the 121st General Assembly (2019)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2018 Regular and Special Session of the General Assembly.

SENATE BILL No. 395

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning labor and safety.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. IC 22-9-1-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.136-2014, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 2. (a) It is the public policy of the state to provide all of its citizens equal opportunity for education, employment, access to public conveniences and accommodations, and acquisition through purchase or rental of real property, including but not limited to housing, and to eliminate segregation or separation based solely on race, religion, color, sex, disability, national origin, or ancestry, since such segregation is an impediment to equal opportunity. Equal education and employment opportunities and equal access to and use of public accommodations and equal opportunity for acquisition of real property are hereby declared to be civil rights.

(b) The practice of denying these rights to properly qualified persons by reason of the race, religion, color, sex, disability, national origin, or ancestry of such person is contrary to the principles of freedom and equality of opportunity and is a burden to the objectives of the public policy of this state and shall be considered as



- (c) It is also the public policy of this state to protect employers, labor organizations, employment agencies, property owners, real estate brokers, builders, and lending institutions from unfounded charges of discrimination.
- (d) It is hereby declared to be contrary to the public policy of the state and an unlawful practice for any person, for profit, to induce or attempt to induce any person to sell or rent any dwelling by representations regarding the entry or prospective entry into the neighborhood of a person or persons of a particular race, religion, color, sex, disability, national origin, or ancestry.
- (e) The general assembly recognizes that on February 16, 1972, there are institutions of learning in Indiana presently and traditionally following the practice of limiting admission of students to males or to females. It is further recognized that it would be unreasonable to impose upon these institutions the expense of remodeling facilities to accommodate students of both sexes, and that educational facilities of similar quality and type are available in coeducational institutions for those students desiring such facilities. It is further recognized that this chapter is susceptible of interpretation to prevent these institutions from continuing their traditional policies, a result not intended by the general assembly. Therefore, the amendment effected by Acts 1972, P.L.176, is desirable to permit the continuation of the policies described.
- (f) It is against the public policy of the state and a discriminatory practice for an employer to discriminate against a prospective employee on the basis of status as a veteran by:
 - (1) refusing to employ an applicant for employment on the basis that the applicant is a veteran of the armed forces of the United States; or
 - (2) refusing to employ an applicant for employment on the basis that the applicant is a member of the Indiana National Guard or member of a reserve component.
- (g) The definitions set forth in IC 22-9-12 apply to this subsection. After June 30, 2019, it is against the public policy of the state and an unlawful employment practice for an employer to discriminate against an employee on the basis of sex by paying wages to an employee at a rate less than the rate paid to an employee of the opposite sex for substantially similar work.
 - (g) (h) This chapter shall be construed broadly to effectuate its



1	purpose.
2	SECTION 2. IC 22-9-12 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS
3	A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
4	1, 2019]:
5	Chapter 12. Equal Pay and Wage Disclosure Protection
6	Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "commission" means the civil
7	rights commission created by IC 22-9-1-4.
8	Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "complaint" has the meaning set
9	forth in IC 22-9-1-3(o).
10	Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "employee" has the meaning set
11	forth in IC 22-9-1-3(i).
12	Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "employer" means:
13	(1) a person engaged in a business, industry, profession, trade
14	or other enterprise in Indiana; and
15	(2) the state or any political or civil subdivision of the state.
16	Sec. 5. As used in this chapter, "wages" or "wage rates" include
17	all compensation of any kind that an employer provides to an
18	employee in payment for work done or services rendered
19	including:
20	(1) base pay;
21	(2) bonuses;
22	(3) commissions;
23	(4) awards;
24	(5) tips; or
25	(6) any form of nonmonetary compensation:
26	(A) if provided instead of or in addition to monetary
27	compensation; and
28	(B) that has economic value to an employee;
29	including board, lodging, or another advantage provided to ar
30	employee for the convenience of the employer.
31	Sec. 6. (a) It is an unlawful employment practice for an
32	employer to discriminate between employees on the basis of sex by
33	(1) paying a wage to employees of one (1) sex at a rate less
34	than the rate paid to employees of another sex if both
35	employees work in the same establishment and perform work
36	of comparable character or work on the same operation, in
37	the same business, or of the same type; or
38	(2) providing less favorable employment opportunities based
39	on sex or gender identity, including:
40	(A) assigning or directing the employee into a less
41	favorable position or career track, if career tracks are
42	offered:



1	(B) failing to provide information about promotions or
2	advancement in the full range of career tracks offered by
3	the employer; or
4	(C) limiting or depriving an employee of employment
5	opportunities that would otherwise be available to the
6	employee but for the employee's sex.
7	(b) For purposes of subsection (a)(1), an employee works at the
8	same establishment as another employee if the employees work for
9	the same employer at workplaces located in the same county of the
10	state.
11	Sec. 7. (a) Notwithstanding section 6 of this chapter, it is not an
12	unlawful employment practice for an employer to pay different
13	wage rates to employees when the employer demonstrates that the
14	wage differential is based upon one (1) or more of the following
15	factors:
16	(1) A bona fide seniority system that does not discriminate on
17	the basis of sex.
18	(2) A bona fide merit system that does not discriminate on the
19	basis of sex.
20	(3) A bona fide system that measures earnings by quantity or
21	quality of production.
22	(4) A bona fide factor such as education, training, or
23	experience that:
24	(A) is not based on or derived from a gender-based
25	differential in compensation;
26	(B) is job related with respect to the position and consistent
27	with a business necessity; and
28	(C) accounts for the entire differential.
29	(5) Work that is performed on different shifts at different
30	times of day.
31	(6) Jobs that require the regular performance of different
32	duties or services.
33	(b) This section does not preclude an employee from
34	demonstrating that an employer's reliance on an exception listed
35	in subsection (a) is a pretext for discrimination on the basis of sex.
36	Sec. 8. It is an unlawful employment practice for an employer
37	to do any of the following:
38	(1) Prohibit an employee from:
39	(A) inquiring about, discussing, or disclosing the wages of
40	the employee or another employee; or
41	(B) requesting that the employer provide a reason for why

the employee's wages are a condition of employment.



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1	(2) Require an employee to sign a warver of any other
2	document that purports to deny the employee the right to
3	disclose or discuss the employee's wages.
4	(3) Take an adverse employment action against an employee
5	for:
6	(A) inquiring about another employee's wages;
7	(B) disclosing the employee's own wages;
8	(C) discussing another employee's wages if those wages
9	have been disclosed voluntarily;
10	(D) asking the employer to provide a reason for the
11	employee's wages; or
12	(E) aiding or encouraging another employee's exercise of
13	rights under this section.
14	Sec. 9. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), an employer
15	may, in a written policy provided to each employee, establish
16	reasonable workday limitations on the time, place, and manner for
17	inquiries about or the discussion or disclosure of employee wages.
18	(b) A limitation established under subsection (a) shall be
19	consistent with standards adopted by the commission and all other
20	state and federal laws.
21	Sec. 10. Except as provided in section 12 of this chapter, a
22	limitation under section 9 of this chapter may include prohibiting
23	an employee from discussing or disclosing wages of another
24	employee without that employee's prior permission.
25	Sec. 11. Except as provided in section 12 of this chapter, the
26	failure of an employee to adhere to a reasonable limitation
27	included in a written policy under section 9 of this chapter shall be
28	an affirmative defense to a claim made against an employer by the
29	employee under this section if the adverse employment action
30	taken by the employer was for failure to adhere to the reasonable
31	limitation and not for an inquiry, a discussion, or a disclosure of
32	wages in accordance with the limitation.
33	Sec. 12. (a) A prohibition established under section 10 of this
34	chapter may not apply to instances in which an employee who has
35	access to the wage information of other employees as part of the
36	employee's essential job functions if the discussion or disclosure is
37	in response to a complaint or charge, or in furtherance of an
38	investigation, a proceeding, a hearing, or an action under this
39	chapter, including an investigation conducted by the employer.
40	(b) If an employee who has access to wage information as part
41	of the essential functions of the employee's job discloses the
42	employee's own wage or wage information about another employee



1	obtained outside the performance of the essential functions of the
2	employee's job, the employee shall be entitled to all the protections
3	afforded under this chapter.
4	Sec. 13. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to:
5	(1) require an employee to disclose the employee's wages;
6	(2) diminish an employee's rights to negotiate terms and
7	conditions of employment under federal, state, or local law;
8	(3) limit the rights of an employee provided under any other
9	provision of law or collective bargaining agreement;
10	(4) create an obligation on any employer or employee to
11	disclose wages;
12	(5) permit an employee, without the written consent of an
13	employer, to disclose proprietary information, trade secret
14	information, or information that is otherwise subject to a legal
15	privilege or protected by law; or
16	(6) permit an employee to disclose wage information to a
17	competitor of the employer.
18	Sec. 14. (a) Each employer shall keep each record required by
19	the commission that pertains to:
20	(1) wages of employees;
21	(2) job classifications of employees; and
22	(3) other conditions of employment.
23	(b) An employer shall keep the records required under this
24	section for the period of time required by the commission.
25	(c) On the basis of the records required under this section, an
26	employer shall make each report that the commission requires.
27	Sec. 15. (a) Each employer shall post a copy of this chapter in a
28	conspicuous location at the employer's place of business.
29	(b) The commission shall, at the request of an employer, provide
30	a copy of this chapter at no charge.
31	(c) The commission shall develop educational materials and
32	make training available to assist employers in adopting training,
33	policies, and procedures that comply with the requirements of this
34	chapter.
35	Sec. 16. (a) If the commission determines that this chapter has
36	been violated, the commission shall:
37	(1) attempt to resolve any issue informally through the use of
38	mediation; or
39	(2) request the attorney general bring an action on behalf of
40	the applicant or employee.
41	(b) The attorney general may bring an action under this section

in the county where the violation allegedly occurred. The attorney



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1	general may seek injunctive relief, damages, or other relief deemed
2	appropriate by the attorney general.
3	Sec. 17. (a) If an employer knew or reasonably should have
4	known that the employer's actions violated section 6 of this
5	chapter, an affected employee may bring an action against the
6	employer for:
7	(1) injunctive relief;
8	(2) damages equaling the difference between the wages paid
9	to employees of one (1) sex and the wages paid to employees
10	of another sex who do the same type of work; and
11	(3) an additional equal amount as liquidated damages.
12	(b) If an employer knew or reasonably should have known the
13	employer's actions violated section 8 of this chapter, an affected
14	employee may bring an action against the employer for:
15	(1) injunctive relief;
16	(2) actual damages; and
17	(3) an additional equal amount as liquidated damages.
18	(c) An employee may bring an action on behalf of the employee
19	and other employees similarly affected.
20	(d) On the written request of an employee who is entitled to
21	bring an action under this section, the commission may:
22	(1) take assignment of the claim in trust for the employer;
23	(2) request the attorney general bring an action in accordance
24	with this section on behalf of the employee; and
25	(3) consolidate two (2) or more claims against an employer.
26	(e) An action under this section shall be filed not later than three
27	(3) years after the employee receives wages from the employer
28	upon the employee's termination of employment.
29	(f) The agreement of an employee to work for less than the wage
30	to which the employee is entitled under this chapter is not a defense
31	to an action under this section.
32	(g) If a court determines that an employee is entitled to
33	judgment in an action under this section, the court shall award the
34	plaintiff reasonable attorney's fees and other costs of the action, as
35	well as prejudgment interest under IC 34-51-4.
36	Sec. 18. (a) An employer may not:
37	(1) willfully violate any provision of this chapter;
38	(2) hinder, delay, or otherwise interfere with the commission
39	or an authorized representative of the commission in the
40	enforcement of this chapter;
41	(3) refuse entry to the commission or an authorized

representative of the commission into a place of employment



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1	that the commission is authorized under this chapter to
2	inspect; or
3	(4) discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employee
4	because the employee:
5	(A) makes a complaint to the employer, the commission, or
6	another person;
7	(B) brings an action under this chapter or a proceeding
8	that relates to the subject of this chapter, or causes the
9	action or proceeding to be brought; or
10	(C) has testified or will testify in an action under this
11	chapter or a proceeding that relates to the subject of this
12	chapter.
13	(b) An employer or the employer's agent who violates subsection
14	(a)(2) or (a)(3) commits a Class A infraction.
15	(c) An employer or the employer's agent who violates subsection
16	(a)(2) or (a)(3), and has a prior unrelated judgment for a violation
17	of subsection (a)(2) or (a)(3) commits a Class A misdemeanor.
18	(d) An employee may not:
19	(1) make a groundless or malicious complaint to the
20	commission or an authorized representative of the
21	commission;
22	(2) bring, in bad faith, an action under this chapter;
23	(3) bring, in bad faith, a proceeding that relates to the subject
24	of this chapter; or
25	(4) testify, in bad faith, in an action under this chapter or a
26	proceeding that relates to the subject of this chapter.
27	(e) The commission may bring an action for injunctive relief and
28	damages against a person who violates subsection (a) or (d).
29	Sec. 19. The commission may adopt and enforce rules under
30	IC 4-22-2, including emergency rules in the manner provided
31	under IC 4-22-2-37.1, that are necessary to carry out this chapter.
32	SECTION 3. IC 35-52-22-17.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
33	CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
34	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 17.5. IC 22-9-12-18 defines a
35	crime concerning equal pay and wage protection.

