SENATE FILE ______
BY COMMITTEE ON STATE GOVERNMENT

(SUCCESSOR TO SSB 1089)

Passed Senate, Date ________ Passed House, Date ________
Vote: Ayes ______ Nays ______ Vote: Ayes ______ Nays ________

Approved __________________________

A BILL FOR

An Act providing that wage discrimination is an unfair employment practice under the Iowa civil rights Act and providing an enhanced remedy.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA:

SECTION 1. Section 216.2, subsection 15, Code 2009, is amended to read as follows:

"Unfair practice" or "discriminatory practice" means those practices specified as unfair or discriminatory in sections 216.6, 216.6A, 216.7, 216.8, 216.8A, 216.9, 216.10, 216.11, and 216.11A.

SECTION 2. NEW SECTION. 216.6A ADDITIONAL UNFAIR OR DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICE == WAGE DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT.

1. a. The general assembly finds that the practice of discriminating against any employee because of the age, race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, or disability of such employee by paying wages to such employee at a rate less than the rate paid to other employees does all of the following:

   (1) Unjustly discriminates against the person receiving the lesser rate.
   (2) Leads to low employee morale, high turnover, and frequent labor unrest.
   (3) Discourages employees paid at lesser wage rates from training for higher level jobs.
   (4) Curtails employment opportunities, decreases employees' mobility, and increases labor costs.
   (5) Impairs purchasing power and threatens the maintenance of an adequate standard of living by such employees and their families.
   (6) Prevents optimum utilization of the state's available labor resources.
   (7) Threatens the well-being of citizens of this state and adversely affects the general welfare.
b. The general assembly declares that it is the policy of this state to correct and, as rapidly as possible, to eliminate, discriminatory wage practices based on age, race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, and disability.

2. a. It shall be an unfair or discriminatory practice for any employer or agent of any employer to discriminate against any employee because of the age, race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, or disability of such employee by paying wages to such employee at a rate less than the rate paid to other employees who are employed within the same establishment for equal work on jobs, the performance of which requires equal skill, effort, and responsibility, and which are performed under similar working conditions. An employer or agent of an employer who is paying wages to an employee at a rate less than the rate paid to other employees in violation of this section shall not remedy the violation by reducing the wage rate of any employee.

b. For purposes of this subsection, an unfair or discriminatory practice occurs when a discriminatory pay decision or other practice is adopted, when an individual becomes subject to a discriminatory pay decision or other practice, or when an individual is affected by application of a discriminatory pay decision or other practice, including each time wages, benefits, or other compensation is paid, resulting in whole or in part from such a decision or other practice.

3. It shall be an affirmative defense for a claim arising under this section if any of the following applies:

a. Payment of wages is made pursuant to a seniority system.

b. Payment of wages is made pursuant to a merit system.

c. Payment of wages is made pursuant to a system which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production.

d. Pay differential is based on any other factor other than the age, race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, or disability of such employee.

4. This section shall not apply to any employer who regularly employs less than four individuals. For purposes of this subsection, individuals who are members of the employer's family shall not be counted as employees.

Sec. 3. Section 216.15, subsection 8, paragraph a, subparagraph (8), Code 2009, is amended to read as follows:

(a) Payment to the complainant of damages for an injury caused by the discriminatory or unfair practice which damages shall include but are not limited to actual damages, court costs and reasonable attorney fees.

(b) For an unfair or discriminatory practice relating to wage discrimination pursuant to section 216.6A, damages under this subparagraph (8) include but are not limited to court costs, reasonable attorney fees, and an amount equal to twice the wage differential paid to another employee compared to the complainant for the period of time for which the complainant has been discriminated against, or, in instances of willful violation, an amount equal to three times the wage differential paid to another employee as compared to the complainant for the applicable period of time.
This bill provides that discrimination against any employee on the basis of pay because of the age, race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, or disability of such employee is an unfair employment practice under the Iowa civil rights Act. The bill provides that an unfair or discriminatory practice occurs relative to wage discrimination when a discriminatory pay decision is made, when an individual becomes subject to a discriminatory pay decision, or when an individual is affected by application of a discriminatory pay decision or other practice, including each time wages, benefits, or other compensation is paid, resulting in whole or in part from such a decision or practice. The bill provides that it shall be an affirmative defense to a claim if payment of wages is made pursuant to a seniority system, a merit system, a system which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production, or is based on any other factor other than the age, race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, or disability of such employee. The bill also provides that the bill does not apply to employers who regularly employ fewer than four individuals. The bill does provide that reducing the wage rate of an employee does not remedy any potential violation for wage discrimination.

The bill also authorizes the civil rights commission to award damages to a person subject to wage discrimination in an amount double the wage differential paid to any other employee compared to the complainant for the period of time for which the complainant has been discriminated, and, in instances of willful violation, up to three times that wage differential amount.