- 1 SB375
- 2 212057-1
- 3 By Senators Smitherman, Coleman-Madison, Figures and Singleton
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 01-APR-21

1	212057-1:n:03/18/2021:ANS/cr LSA2021-916	
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8	SYNOPSIS:	Under existing state law, it is unlawful for
9		any person to discriminate against an individual
10		because of his or her race, color, religion, sex,
11		or national origin with respect to housing.
12		Under existing state law, it is also
13		unlawful for an employer to pay an employee at wage
14		rates less than those paid to employees of another
15		race or sex for substantially similar work.
16		Under existing state law, it is unlawful for
17		an employer, employment agency, or labor
18		organization to discriminate against a worker 40
19		years of age or over in hiring, job retention,
20		compensation, or other terms or conditions of
21		employment.
22		This bill would make it unlawful for a
23		person to deny any individual full and equal
24		enjoyment of public accommodations based upon
25		certain protected classes.

This bill would also make it unlawful for a 1 2 local school board to discriminate against any individual based upon certain protected classes. 3 This bill would make it unlawful for an 4 5 employer or employment agency to discriminate 6 against any individual based upon certain protected 7 classes. This bill would make it unlawful for a labor 8 9 organization to exclude or expel from its 10 membership, or otherwise to discriminate against, 11 any individual based upon certain protected 12 classes. 13 This bill would create a state cause of 14 action against an employer, employment agency, or 15 labor organization that discriminates against any 16 individual based upon certain protected classes. 17 18 A BILL 19 TO BE ENTITLED 2.0 AN ACT 2.1

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Relating to discrimination; to make it unlawful for a person to deny any individual full and equal enjoyment of public accommodations based upon certain protected classes; to make it unlawful for a local school board to discriminate against any individual based upon certain protected classes; to make it unlawful for an employer or employment agency to

discriminate against any individual based upon certain

protected classes; to make it unlawful for a labor

organization to exclude or expel from its membership, or

otherwise discriminate against, any individual based upon

certain protected classes; and to create a state cause of

action against an employer, employment agency, or labor

organization that discriminates against any individual based

upon certain protected classes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

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Section 1. As used in this act, the following terms have the following meanings:

- (1) PLACE OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION, RESORT, or AMUSEMENT. Any place, store, or other establishment, either licensed or unlicensed, which supplies goods or services to the general public or which solicits or accepts the patronage or trade of the general public or which is supported directly or indirectly by government funds.
- (2) PROTECTIVE HAIRSTYLES. Hairstyles, including but not limited to, braids, locks, and twists.
- (3) RACE. Ancestry, color, ethnic group identification, and ethnic background, and traits historically associated with race, including, but not limited to, skin complexion, hair texture, and protective hairstyles.
- (4) RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION. An organization whose main purpose is to study or advance religion. The term does not include any organization that teaches or advocates hatred or superiority based on race or ethnicity.

- Section 2. (a) It is unlawful for a person to deny
  any individual the full and equal enjoyment of the goods,
  services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and
  accommodations of a place of public accommodation, resort, or
  amusement on the basis of race, religion, sex, age,
  disability, or national origin.
  - (b) A place of public accommodation, resort, or amusement does not include any of the following:

- (1) A private club whose policies are determined by its members and its facilities or services are available only to its members and their bona fide quests.
- (2) A rooming or boarding house containing not more than one room for rent or hire and which is within a building occupied by the proprietor as his or her residence.
- (3) A religious organization and its activities and facilities if compliance with this section would be inconsistent with the religious tenets of the organization.
- Section 3. It is unlawful for a local school board to discriminate against any individual on the basis of race, sex, disability, or national origin.
- Section 4. (a) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to fail or refuse to hire, or discharge any individual, or to otherwise discriminate against any individual with respect to his or her terms, conditions, or benefits of employment, because of his or her race, religion, sex, age, disability, or national origin.

2 an employment agency to fail or refuse to refer for employment, or otherwise to discriminate against, any 3 individual because of his or her race, religion, sex, age, 4

disability, or national origin, or to classify or refer for

(b) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for

employment any individual on the basis of his or her 6 7 race, religion, sex, age, disability, or national origin.

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- (c) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for a labor organization to exclude or to expel from its membership, or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual because of his or her race, religion, sex, age, disability, or national origin. 12
  - (d) An employer, employment agency, or labor organization shall be deemed to have engaged in an action prohibited under this subsection if the individual's race, religion, sex, age, disability, or national origin was a motivating factor in the action, unless the employer, employment agency, or labor organization can prove that there was a legitimate, nondiscriminatory reason for the action.
  - (e) An employer, employment agency, or labor organization may not take any adverse employment action against, or otherwise discriminate against, any individual because the individual has done any of the following:
  - (1) Taken an action to enforce a protection afforded any individual under this act.
  - (2) Testified or otherwise made a statement in or in connection with any proceeding under this act.

1 (3) Assisted or otherwise participated in an investigation under this act.

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- (4) Exercised a right provided for under this act.
- organization shall be deemed to have engaged in an action prohibited under subsection (e) if the individual's action to enforce a protection afforded any individual under this act, testimony or making of a statement in connection with any proceeding under this act, assistance or other participation in an investigation under this act, or exercise of a right provided for under this act, is a motivating factor in the action, unless the employer, employment agency, or labor organization can prove that there was a legitimate, nondiscriminatory reason for the action.

Section 5. (a) Any individual whose rights under Section 4 have been violated by an employer, employment agency, or labor organization may bring a cause of action against the employer, employment agency, or labor organization.

- (b) In any action filed under this section, the court may award relief and require the employer, employment agency, or labor organization to do any one or more of the following:
  - (1) Comply with Section 4.
- (2) Compensate the individual for any loss of wages or benefits suffered by reason of a failure to comply with Section 4.

1 (3) Pay the individual liquidated damages in an
2 amount equal to the amount of lost wages or benefits suffered
3 by reason of a failure to comply with Section 4, if the court
4 determines that the failure to comply was willful.

- (c) No fees or court costs may be charged or taxed against any individual who brings a cause of action under subsection (a).
- (d) If an individual who obtained private counsel to bring an action or proceeding under subsection (a) prevails in the action or proceeding, the court may award the individual reasonable attorney fees, expert witness fees, and other litigation expenses.

Section 6. This act shall become effective on the first day of the third month following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.