- 1 HB364
- 2 166668-1
- 3 By Representative Hall
- 4 RFD: State Government
- 5 First Read: 31-MAR-15

1	166668-1:n:03/31/2015:DSM/agb LRS2015-1343	
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8	SYNOPSIS:	Under existing law, there is no specific
9		statute or rule that prohibits wage differentials
10		between minorities and non-minorities who are
11		performing the same job.
12		This bill would establish the Equal Pay
13		Remedies and Enforcement Act. The bill would
14		express certain legislative findings regarding wage
15		differentials between males, females, minorities,
16		and non-minorities. The bill would create the Equal
17		Pay Commission to study wage disparities and report
18		its findings and recommendations to the Speaker of
19		the House of Representatives for transmission to
20		the Governor and the Legislature.
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22		A BILL
23		TO BE ENTITLED
24		AN ACT
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26		To establish the Equal Pay Remedies and Enforcement
27	Act; to ex	press certain legislative findings regarding wage

differentials between males, females, minorities, and
non-minorities; to create the Equal Pay Commission; and to
require the commission to study and report on wage disparities
with its recommendations to the Speaker of the House of
Representatives for transmission to the Governor and the
Legislature.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the Equal Pay Remedies and Enforcement Act.

Section 2. (a) Despite federal and state laws banning discrimination in employment and pay, in both the private and public sector, wage differentials persist between women and men, and between minorities and non-minorities in the same jobs, and in jobs that are dissimilar, but require equivalent composites of skill, effort, responsibility, and working conditions.

- (b) Wage discrimination not only harms women and people of color, it depresses living standards, contributes to higher poverty rates among female-headed and minority households, prevents the maximum utilization of available labor resources, causes labor disputes that burden commerce, and violates the state's expressed policy against discrimination.
- (c) Many people work in occupations that are dominated by individuals of their own sex, race, or national origin, and discrimination in hiring, job assignment, and

promotion has played a role in establishing and maintaining segregated work forces.

- (d) Current remedies imposed on employers who practice discrimination in pay between men and women, and between minorities and non-minorities, have proven to be only partially effective in eliminating the wage disparities.
- (e) (1) Understanding the full extent and the causes of wage disparities between men and women, and between minorities and non-minorities, in the private and public sectors, would enable the state to take more effective measures to reduce disparities and to eliminate discrimination in wage setting.
- (2) This act is enacted to protect the health and welfare of individual residents and improve the overall labor environment by correcting and deterring discriminatory wage practices based on sex, race, or national origin; developing reliable data about the extent of such wage discrimination; and providing greater understanding about its causes.
- Section 3. (a) The Equal Pay Commission is established.
- (b) Within 90 days after the effective date of this act, the commission shall be composed of nine members appointed as follows:
- (1) Two representatives of business in the state, who are appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives from among individuals nominated by state business organizations and business trade associations.

(2) Two representatives of labor organizations, one appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and one appointed by the Governor who have been nominated by state labor federations chartered by a federation of national or international unions, that admit to membership local unions, and exists primarily to carry on educational, legislative, and coordinating activities.

- (3) Two representatives, appointed by the Governor, of organizations whose objectives include the elimination of pay disparities between men and women and minorities and non-minorities, and who have undertaken advocacy, educational, or legislative initiatives in pursuit of that objective.
- (4) Three individuals appointed by the Presiding
 Officer of the Senate, drawn from higher education or research
 institutions who have expertise in the collection and analysis
 of data on occupations and wage statistics.
- (c) The membership of the Equal Pay Commission appointed pursuant to subsection (b), shall be inclusive and reflect the racial, gender, geographic, urban/rural, and economic diversity of the state. The commission shall annually report to the Legislature by the second legislative day of each regular session the extent to which the commission has complied with the diversity provisions provided for in this act.
- (d) The commission shall make a full and complete study of all of the following:

1 (1) The extent of wage disparities, both in the
2 public and private sector, between men and women, and between
3 minorities and non-minorities.

- (2) Those factors which cause, or which tend to cause, the disparities including segregation between women and men, and between minorities and non-minorities across and within occupations; payment of lower wages for work in female-dominated occupations; child-rearing responsibilities and education and training.
- (3) The consequences of the disparities on the economy and families affected.
- (4) Actions, including proposed legislation, that are likely to lead to the elimination and prevention of the disparities.
- (e) The commission, no later than the tenth legislative day of the 2015 Regular Session, shall make its report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for transmission to the Governor and the Legislature.
- (f) The report shall include the results of the commission's study as well as recommendations, legislative and otherwise, for the elimination and prevention of disparities in wages between men and women and between minorities and non-minorities.

Section 4. 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.