

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

SENATE BILL

No. 1201 Session of 2018

INTRODUCED BY SCHWANK, FARNESE AND TARTAGLIONE, JUNE 14, 2018

REFERRED TO LABOR AND INDUSTRY, JUNE 14, 2018

AN ACT

1 Amending the act of December 17, 1959 (P.L.1913, No.694),
 2 entitled "An act prohibiting discrimination in rate of pay
 3 because of sex; conferring powers and imposing duties on the
 4 Department of Labor and Industry; and prescribing penalties,"
 5 further providing for wage rates and for collection of unpaid
 6 wages.

7 The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
 8 hereby enacts as follows:

9 Section 1. Section 3 of the act of December 17, 1959
 10 (P.L.1913, No.694), known as the Equal Pay Law, is amended by
 11 adding subsections to read:

12 Section 3. Wage Rates.--* * *

13 (c) It shall be an unlawful practice for an employer to:

14 (1) Require as a condition of employment that an employe
 15 refrain from inquiring about, discussing or disclosing
 16 information about the amount of the employe's wages or any other
 17 employe's wages, including by requiring an employe to sign a
 18 waiver or other document that purports to deny the employe the
 19 right to inquire about, discuss, share or disclose the amount of
 20 the employe's or another employe's wages.

1 (2) Rely on the wage history of a prospective employe from
2 any current or former employer of the individual in determining
3 the wages for the individual, except that an employer may rely
4 on prior wage history when it is provided by a prospective
5 employe to support a wage higher than the wage offered by the
6 employer.

7 (3) Request or require as a condition of being interviewed,
8 or as a condition of continuing to be considered for an offer of
9 employment or as a condition of employment, that a prospective
10 employe disclose wages from a current or former employer.

11 (4) Seek from a current or former employer the previous
12 wages of a prospective employe, except that an employer may seek
13 to confirm prior wage information after an offer of employment
14 with compensation has been made to the prospective employe and
15 the prospective employe responds to the offer by providing prior
16 wage information to support a wage higher than offered by the
17 employer. Under these circumstances, the employer may only seek
18 to confirm prior wages after obtaining written authorization by
19 the prospective employe to do so.

20 (5) Contract with an employe to avoid complying with this
21 act.

22 (6) Discharge or in any other manner retaliate against any
23 employe or prospective employe because the employe or
24 prospective employe:

25 (i) opposed any act or practice made unlawful by this act;

26 (ii) made a report, verbally or in writing, alleging a
27 violation of this act;

28 (iii) made or is about to make a complaint or instituted or
29 caused to be instituted or is about to institute or cause to be
30 instituted any proceeding under or related to this act,

1 including an investigation conducted by the employer; or
2 (iv) testified, assisted or participated or is about to
3 testify, assist or participate in any manner in an investigation
4 or proceeding related to any act or practice made unlawful under
5 this act.

6 (d) Taking adverse action against a person within ninety
7 days of the person's exercise of rights protected under this act
8 shall raise a rebuttable presumption of having done so in
9 retaliation for the exercise of those rights.

10 Section 2. Section 5 of the act is amended to read:

11 Section 5. Collection of Unpaid Wages.--(a) An employer who
12 [wilfully and knowingly] violates the provisions of section 3 of
13 this act shall be liable to the employe or employes affected in
14 the amount of [their unpaid wages and in addition, an equal
15 amount as liquidated damages.] the sum of the following:

16 (1) the difference between the amount of wages paid and the
17 maximum wage paid any other employe for equal work;

18 (2) compensatory damages;

19 (3) reasonable attorney fees and costs;

20 (4) punitive damages, if the violation is found to be
21 intentional or committed with reckless indifference to the
22 employe's rights under this act; and

23 (5) any other legal and equitable relief as may be
24 appropriate, including, but not limited to, employment
25 reinstatement and promotion.

26 (a.1) Action to recover such wages [and], damages and legal
27 or equitable relief may be maintained in any court of competent
28 jurisdiction by any one or more employes for and in behalf of
29 himself or themselves and other employes similarly situated.

30 (a.2) Any agreement between the employer and an employe to

1 work for less than the wage to which such employe is entitled
2 under this act shall be no defense to such action. [The court in
3 such action shall, in addition to any wages and damages, allow a
4 reasonable attorney's fee and costs of the action to the
5 plaintiff.] An employe's previous wage or salary history shall
6 not be a defense to an action.

7 (a.3) At the request of any employe paid less than the wage
8 to which he is entitled under this act and due any damages as a
9 result of a violation, the [Secretary of Labor and Industry]
10 secretary may take an assignment of such wage and damages claim
11 for collection and shall bring any legal action necessary to
12 collect such claim. The secretary shall not be required to pay
13 the filing fee or other costs in connection with such action.
14 The secretary shall have power to join various claimants against
15 the employer in one cause of action.

16 (a.4) The Attorney General may also bring an action to
17 collect unpaid wages on behalf of one or more employes, as well
18 as damages, equitable relief and attorney fees and costs. The
19 costs and attorney fees shall be paid to the Commonwealth. The
20 Attorney General shall not be required to pay any filing fee or
21 other cost in connection with the action.

22 (b) Any action pursuant to the provisions of this act must
23 be brought within two years from the date upon which the
24 violation complained of occurs[.] unless the violation is a
25 wilful violation, in which case the action must be brought
26 within three years from the date of the violation. For the
27 purposes of this section, a violation occurs when:

28 (1) a discriminatory wage decision or practice is adopted;
29 (2) an individual is subject to a discriminatory wage
30 decision or practice; or

1 (3) an individual is affected by application of a
2 discriminatory wage decision or practice, including each time
3 wages paid result, in whole or in part, from a discriminatory
4 wage decision or practice.

5 Section 3. This act shall take effect in 30 days.