A BILL FOR AN ACT

CONCERNING THE CREATION OF THE "EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK ACT" IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT MEASURES TO PREVENT PAY DISPARITIES.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://leg.colorado.gov.)

The bill removes the authority of the director of the division of labor standards and statistics in the department of labor and employment (director) to enforce wage discrimination complaints based on an employee's sex and instead permits an aggrieved person to bring a civil action in district court to pursue remedies specified in the bill.

Shading denotes HOUSE amendment  Double underlining denotes SENATE amendment
Capital letters or bold & italic numbers indicate new material to be added to existing statute.
Dashes through the words indicate deletions from existing statute.
The bill allows exceptions to the prohibition against a wage differential based on sex if the employer demonstrates that a wage differential is based upon one or more factors, including:

- A seniority system;
- A merit system; or
- A system that measures earnings by quantity or quality of production.

The bill prohibits an employer from:

- Seeking the wage rate history of a prospective employee;
- Relying on a prior wage rate to determine a wage rate;
- Discriminating or retaliating against a prospective employee for failing to disclose the employee's wage rate history; and
- Discharging or retaliating against an employee for actions by an employee asserting the rights established by the bill against an employer.

The bill requires an employer to announce to all employees employment advancement opportunities and job openings and the pay range for the openings. The director is authorized to enforce actions against an employer concerning transparency in pay and employment opportunities, including fines of between $500 and $10,000 per violation.

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

SECTION 1. Short title. The short title of this act is the "Equal Pay for Equal Work Act".

SECTION 2. Legislative declaration. (1) The general assembly hereby finds and declares that:

(a) In 1944, the first equal pay bill was introduced in Congress, but it was not until the federal "Equal Pay Act of 1963", 29 U.S.C. sec. 206, became law that pay discrimination based on sex was outlawed;

(b) Despite policies outlawing pay discrimination and creating avenues for women to bring a civil action for lost wages, women still earn significantly less than their male counterparts for the same work;

(c) According to a report released in March 2018 by the Institute for Women's Policy Research and The Women's Foundation of Colorado:
(I) Women in this state earn just 86 cents for every dollar men earn;

(II) Latinas earn 53.5 cents and black women earn 63.1 cents for every dollar earned by white men; and

(III) If the wage gap were eliminated, a working woman in Colorado would earn, on average, $7,000 more per year, which would pay for 1.9 years of community college tuition or approximately 6 months of child care costs;

(d) The effects of pay disparity compound over a woman's lifetime, with women losing between $400,000 and $1 million over the course of a lifetime due to the wage gap; and

(e) Equal pay would cut the poverty rate for working women in half and reduce the poverty rate for employed single mothers by more than 40 percent.

(2) It is the intent of the general assembly to pass legislation that helps to close the pay gap in Colorado and ensure that employees with similar job duties are paid the same wage rate regardless of sex, or sex plus another protected status.

SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 8-5-101, amend the introductory portion, (4), and (5); repeal (3) and (6); and add (7), (8), (9), and (10) as follows:

8-5-101. Definitions. As used in this article ARTICLE 5, unless the context otherwise requires:

(3) "Division" means the division of labor standards and statistics in the department of labor and employment:

(4) "Employee" means any individual in the employment of any A PERSON EMPLOYED BY AN employer.
(5) "Employer" means the state and every county, city, town, and body corporate and politic therein and every person, corporation, partnership, and association, including those operating in a representative capacity or any political subdivision, commission, department, institution, or school district thereof, and every other person employing a person in the state.

(6) "Employment" means any trade, occupation, job, or position in which any person may be engaged in the service of another for wages or salary, except household and domestic servants and farm and ranch laborers.

(7) "LIQUIDATED DAMAGES" MEANS DAMAGES TO COMPENSATE AN EMPLOYEE FOR THE DELAY IN RECEIVING AMOUNTS DUE AS A RESULT OF AN EMPLOYER'S VIOLATION OF THIS ARTICLE 5. "LIQUIDATED DAMAGES" DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A PENALTY TO THE EMPLOYER.

(8) "Sex" means an employee's gender identity.

(9) "SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR WORK" MEANS WORK THAT IS SIMILAR BASED ON A COMPOSITE OF SKILL, EFFORT, AND RESPONSIBILITY, REGARDLESS OF JOB TITLE.

(10) "WAGE RATE" MEANS:

(a) For an employee paid on an hourly basis, the hourly compensation paid to the employee plus the value per hour of all other compensation and benefits received by the employee from the employer; and

(b) For an employee paid on a salary basis, the total of all compensation and benefits received by the employee from the employer.

SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 8-5-102 as...
follows:

8-5-102. Wage discrimination prohibited. No employer shall make any discrimination in the amount or rate of wages or salary paid or to be paid his employees in any employment in this state solely on account of the sex thereof. (1) An employer shall not discriminate between employees on the basis of sex, or on the basis of sex in combination with another protected status as described in section 24-34-402 (1)(a), by paying an employee of one sex a wage rate less than the rate paid to an employee of a different sex for substantially similar work, except where the employer demonstrates each of the following:

(a) That the wage rate differential is based on:

(I) A seniority system;

(II) A merit system; or

(III) A system that measures earnings by quantity or quality of production;

(b) That each factor relied on in subsection (1)(a) of this section is applied reasonably;

(c) That each factor relied on in subsection (1)(a) of this section accounts for the entire wage rate differential; and

(d) That prior wage rate history was not relied on to justify a disparity in current wage rates.

(2) An employer shall not:

(a) Seek the wage rate history of a prospective employee or rely on the wage rate history of a prospective employee to determine a wage rate;

(b) Discriminate or retaliate against a prospective
EMPLOYEE FOR FAILING TO DISCLOSE THE PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYEE'S WAGE RATE HISTORY;

(c) DISCHARGE, OR IN ANY MANNER DISCRIMINATE OR RETALIATE AGAINST, AN EMPLOYEE FOR INVOKING THIS SECTION ON BEHALF OF ANYONE OR ASSISTING IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF THIS SUBSECTION (2);

(d) DISCHARGE, DISCIPLINE, DISCRIMINATE AGAINST, COerce, INTIMIDATE, THREATEN, OR INTERFERE WITH AN EMPLOYEE OR OTHER PERSON BECAUSE THE EMPLOYEE OR PERSON INQUIRED ABOUT, DISCLOSED, COMPARED, OR OTHERWISE DISCUSSED THE EMPLOYEE'S WAGE RATE;

(e) PROHIBIT, AS A CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT, AN EMPLOYEE FROM DISCLOSING THE EMPLOYEE'S WAGE RATE; OR

(f) REQUIRE AN EMPLOYEE TO SIGN A WAIVER OR OTHER DOCUMENT THAT:

(I) PROHIBITS THE EMPLOYEE FROM DISCLOSING WAGE RATE INFORMATION; OR

(II) PURPORTS TO DENY THE EMPLOYEE THE RIGHT TO DISCLOSE THE EMPLOYEE'S WAGE RATE INFORMATION.

SECTION 5. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 8-5-103 as follows:

8-5-103. Enforcement - rules and regulations - complaints.

(1) The director has the power to administer, carry out, and enforce all of the provisions of this article and may promulgate rules and regulations for that purpose. Copies of the rules and regulations shall be furnished by the division to all employees and employers upon written request. A PERSON AGGRIEVED BY A VIOLATION OF SECTION 8-5-102 MAY COMMENCE A CIVIL ACTION IN DISTRICT COURT NO LATER THAN TWO YEARS AFTER THE VIOLATION OCCURS. A VIOLATION OF SECTION 8-5-102 (1) OCCURS ON
EACH OCCASION THAT A PERSON IS AFFECTED BY WAGE DISCRIMINATION, INCLUDING EACH OCCASION THAT A DISCRIMINATORY WAGE RATE IS PAID.

(2) A person aggrieved by a violation of section 8-5-102 may obtain relief for back pay for the entire time the violation continues, not to exceed six years.

(3) If a civil action is commenced under this section, any party to the civil action may demand a trial by jury.

(2) Upon written complaint, duly executed and verified, by any employee that any employer has, within one year from the date of such complaint, violated the provisions of section 8-5-102, the director or any referee of the division may proceed to hear and determine such complaint; and the director may make an award upon said complaint. Judicial review may be had of any award of the director under this article pursuant to section 24-4-106, C.R.S.

SECTION 6. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 8-5-104 as follows:

8-5-104. Employer liability - awards - suits. (1) An employer who violates the provisions of section 8-5-102 is liable for economic damages in an amount equal to the difference between the amount that the employer paid to the complaining employee and the amount that the employee would have received had there been no discrimination; and, if the director finds that such discrimination was willful, the director may impose a penalty upon the employer in addition thereto of not more than the amount of the difference. The amount of such liability so determined by the director shall constitute the award of the director. Such award shall be the property of the employee but may be recovered for the employee in a suit
brought by the director in his name in any court in the county of the
residence of the employer within this state having jurisdiction of the
amount of the demand in the suit. The director may join in one suit all of
his awards against any one employer under this article VIOLATION PLUS
LIQUIDATED DAMAGES IN AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO THE EMPLOYEE’S
ECONOMIC DAMAGES. If the employer demonstrates that the act or
omission giving rise to the violation was in good faith and that
the employer has reasonable grounds for believing that the
employer did not violate section 8-5-102 (1), the court need not
award liquidated damages or may award an amount less than
the employee’s economic damages.

(2) An employer who violates any provision of section
8-5-102 is liable for:

(a) Legal and equitable relief, which may include
employment, reinstatement, promotion, pay increase, payment of
lost wage rates, and liquidated damages; and

(b) The employee's reasonable costs, including attorney
fees.

(3) Nothing in this section precludes an employee from
asserting any other available statutory or common-law claims.

SECTION 7. In Colorado Revised Statutes, repeal 8-5-105 as
follows:

8-5-105. Records open to inspection. When complaint is made
to the division by any employee against any employer for a violation of
this article, all books, records, and payrolls of such employer, material
and pertinent to such complaint, shall be open for inspection by the
division or any of its agents duly appointed for that purpose.
SECTION 8. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add part 2 to article 5 of title 8 as follows:

PART 2

TRANSPARENCY IN PAY AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR
PROMOTION AND ADVANCEMENT

8-5-201. Employment opportunities - opportunities for promotion or advancement - pay rates in job listings. (1) An employer shall make reasonable efforts to announce, post, or otherwise make known all opportunities for promotion to all current employees on the same calendar day and prior to making a promotion decision.

(2) An employer shall disclose an hourly wage rate or wage rate range in each posting for a job opening. The posting does not need to include standard benefits that are equal for all employees. The employer shall offer a prospective employee a wage rate within the posted range or, if necessary, repost each job opening with an adjusted range before offering a prospective employee a wage rate that is not within the originally posted wage rate range.

8-5-202. Record keeping. An employer shall keep records of job descriptions and wage rate history for the each employee for the duration of the employment plus two years after the end of employment in order to determine if there is a pattern of wage discrepancy.

8-5-203. Enforcement - rules. (1) The director has the power to administer, carry out, and enforce all of the provisions of this part 2 and may promulgate rules for that
PURPOSE. THE DIRECTOR SHALL PROVIDE WRITTEN COPIES OF RULES PROMULGATED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION TO ALL EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS UPON WRITTEN REQUEST.


(b) AN EMPLOYER'S FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SECTION 8-5-201 (1) FOR ONE PROMOTIONAL OPPORTUNITY IS CONSIDERED ONE VIOLATION.

(c) AN EMPLOYER'S FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SECTION 8-5-201 (2) FOR ONE JOB OPENING IS CONSIDERED ONE VIOLATION REGARDLESS OF THE NUMBER OF POSTINGS THAT LIST THE JOB OPENING.

(3) THE DIRECTOR SHALL INVESTIGATE COMPLAINTS OF VIOLATIONS OF THIS PART 2 AND SHALL PROMULGATE RULES NECESSARY TO GOVERN THE INVESTIGATIONS.

(4) UPON FINDING THAT AN EMPLOYER HAS VIOLATED THIS PART 2, THE DIRECTOR MAY ORDER THE EMPLOYER TO PAY A FINE OF NO LESS THAN FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND NO MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER VIOLATION.

(5) IF AN EMPLOYEE BRINGING SUIT FOR A VIOLATION OF SECTION 8-5-102 DEMONSTRATES A VIOLATION OF THIS PART 2, AND THE COURT FINDS A VIOLATION OF THIS PART 2, THE COURT MAY ORDER APPROPRIATE RELIEF, INCLUDING A PRESUMPTION THAT RECORDS NOT KEPT BY THE EMPLOYER IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 8-5-202 CONTAINED INFORMATION FAVORABLE TO THE EMPLOYEE'S CLAIM AND AN INSTRUCTION TO THE JURY.
THAT FAILURE TO KEEP RECORDS CAN BE CONSIDERED EVIDENCE THAT THE VIOLATION WAS NOT MADE IN GOOD FAITH.

SECTION 9. Act subject to petition - effective date - applicability. (1) This act takes effect January 1, 2020; except that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V of the state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this act within the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly, then the act, item, section, or part will not take effect unless approved by the people at the general election to be held in November 2020 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.

(2) This act applies to violations that occur on or after the applicable effective date of this act.