



100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

State of Illinois

2017 and 2018

SB0981

Introduced 2/7/2017, by Sen. Daniel Biss

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

820 ILCS 112/10
820 ILCS 112/30

Amends the Equal Pay Act of 2003. Prohibits an employer from: (i) screening job applicants based on their wage or salary history, (ii) requiring that an applicant's prior wages satisfy minimum or maximum criteria, and (iii) requesting or requiring as a condition of being interviewed or as a condition of continuing to be considered for an offer of employment that an applicant disclose prior wages or salary. Prohibits an employer from seeking the salary, including benefits or other compensation or salary history, of a job applicant from any current or former employer. Limits defenses. Provides for penalties and injunctive relief.

LRB100 08778 JLS 18917 b

1 AN ACT concerning employment.

2 **Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,**
3 **represented in the General Assembly:**

4 Section 5. The Equal Pay Act of 2003 is amended by changing
5 Sections 10 and 30 as follows:

6 (820 ILCS 112/10)

7 Sec. 10. Prohibited acts.

8 (a) No employer may discriminate between employees on the
9 basis of sex by paying wages to an employee at a rate less than
10 the rate at which the employer pays wages to another employee
11 of the opposite sex for the same or substantially similar work
12 on jobs the performance of which requires substantially similar
13 ~~equal~~ skill, effort, and responsibility, and which are
14 performed under similar working conditions, except where the
15 payment is made under:

16 (1) a seniority system;

17 (2) a merit system;

18 (3) a system that measures earnings by quantity or
19 quality of production; or

20 (4) a differential based on any other factor other
21 than: (i) sex or (ii) a factor that would constitute
22 unlawful discrimination under the Illinois Human Rights
23 Act, provided that the factor:

1 (A) is not based on or derived from a differential
2 in compensation based on sex or another protected
3 characteristic;

4 (B) is job-related with respect to the position and
5 consistent with a business necessity; and

6 (C) accounts for the entire differential.

7 Such defense shall not apply if the employee
8 demonstrates that an alternative employment practice
9 exists that would serve the same business purpose without
10 producing such differential and that the employer has
11 refused to adopt such alternative practice.

12 An employer who is paying wages in violation of this Act
13 may not, to comply with this Act, reduce the wages of any other
14 employee.

15 Nothing in this Act may be construed to require an employer
16 to pay, to any employee at a workplace in a particular county,
17 wages that are equal to the wages paid by that employer at a
18 workplace in another county to employees in jobs the
19 performance of which requires equal skill, effort, and
20 responsibility, and which are performed under similar working
21 conditions.

22 (b) It is unlawful for any employer to interfere with,
23 restrain, or deny the exercise of or the attempt to exercise
24 any right provided under this Act. It is unlawful for any
25 employer to discharge or in any other manner discriminate
26 against any individual for inquiring about, disclosing,

1 comparing, or otherwise discussing the employee's wages or the
2 wages of any other employee, or aiding or encouraging any
3 person to exercise his or her rights under this Act. It is
4 unlawful for an employer to require an employee to sign a
5 contract or waiver that would prohibit the employee from
6 disclosing or discussing information about the employee's
7 wages.

8 (b-5) It is unlawful for an employer to screen job
9 applicants based on their wage or salary history, including by
10 requiring that an applicant's prior wages, including benefits
11 or other compensation, satisfy minimum or maximum criteria or
12 requesting or requiring as a condition of being interviewed, as
13 a condition of continuing to be considered for an offer of
14 employment, as a condition of an offer of employment or an
15 offer of compensation, or as a condition of employment that an
16 applicant disclose prior wages or salary.

17 (b-10) It is unlawful for an employer to seek the wage or
18 salary history, including benefits or other compensation, of
19 any job applicant from any current or former employer.

20 (c) It is unlawful for any person to discharge or in any
21 other manner discriminate against any individual because the
22 individual:

23 (1) has filed any charge or has instituted or caused to
24 be instituted any proceeding under or related to this Act;

25 (2) has given, or is about to give, any information in
26 connection with any inquiry or proceeding relating to any

1 right provided under this Act; or

2 (3) has testified, or is about to testify, in any
3 inquiry or proceeding relating to any right provided under
4 this Act; or -

5 (4) fails to comply with any wage history inquiry.

6 (Source: P.A. 93-6, eff. 1-1-04.)

7 (820 ILCS 112/30)

8 Sec. 30. Violations; fines and penalties.

9 (a) If an employee is paid by his or her employer less than
10 the wage to which he or she is entitled in violation of Section
11 10 of this Act, the employee may recover in a civil action the
12 entire amount of any underpayment together with interest, and
13 compensatory damages if the employee demonstrates that the
14 employer acted with malice or reckless indifference, punitive
15 damages as may be appropriate, injunctive relief as may be
16 appropriate, and the costs and reasonable attorney's fees as
17 may be allowed by the court and as necessary to make the
18 employee whole. At the request of the employee or on a motion
19 of the Director, the Department may make an assignment of the
20 wage claim in trust for the assigning employee and may bring
21 any legal action necessary to collect the claim, and the
22 employer shall be required to pay the costs incurred in
23 collecting the claim. Every such action shall be brought within
24 5 years from the date of the underpayment. For purposes of this
25 Act, "date of the underpayment" means each time wages are

1 underpaid.

2 (a-5) If an employer violates subsection (b), (b-5), or
3 (b-10) of Section 10, the employee may recover in a civil
4 action any damages incurred, special damages not to exceed
5 \$10,000, injunctive relief as may be appropriate, and costs and
6 reasonable attorney's fees as may be allowed by the court and
7 as necessary to make the employee whole. If special damages are
8 available, an employee may recover compensatory damages only to
9 the extent such damages exceed the amount of special damages.
10 Such action shall be brought within 5 years from the date of
11 the violation.

12 (b) The Director is authorized to supervise the payment of
13 the unpaid wages under subsection (a) or damages under
14 subsection (b), (b-5), or (b-10) of Section 10 owing to any
15 employee or employees under this Act and may bring any legal
16 action necessary to recover the amount of unpaid wages,
17 damages, and penalties or to seek injunctive relief, and the
18 employer shall be required to pay the costs. Any sums recovered
19 by the Director on behalf of an employee under this Section
20 shall be paid to the employee or employees affected.

21 (c) Employers who violate any provision of this Act or any
22 rule adopted under the Act are subject to a civil penalty for
23 each employee affected as follows:

24 (1) An employer with fewer than 4 employees: first
25 offense, a fine not to exceed \$500; second offense, a fine
26 not to exceed \$2,500; third or subsequent offense, a fine

1 not to exceed \$5,000.

2 (2) An employer with 4 or more employees: first
3 offense, a fine not to exceed \$2,500; second offense, a
4 fine not to exceed \$3,000; third or subsequent offense, a
5 fine not to exceed \$5,000.

6 An employer or person who violates subsection (b), (b-5),
7 (b-10), or (c) of Section 10 is subject to a civil penalty not
8 to exceed \$5,000 for each violation for each employee affected.

9 (d) In determining the amount of the penalty, the
10 appropriateness of the penalty to the size of the business of
11 the employer charged and the gravity of the violation shall be
12 considered. The penalty may be recovered in a civil action
13 brought by the Director in any circuit court.

14 (Source: P.A. 99-418, eff. 1-1-16.)