

City of Providence  
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL

No. 249

EFFECTIVE June 5, 2017

RESOLVED, That the Members of the Providence City Council  
hereby Endorse and Urge Passage by the General Assembly of Senate Bill 2017  
S-0583, An Act Relating to Labor and Labor Relations - Fair Employment  
Practices.

IN CITY COUNCIL

MAY 24 2017

READ AND PASSED

Sabina Mate  
PRES.

Lori L. Hagen  
CLERK

Effective without the  
Mayor's Signature

Lori L. Hagen  
Lori L. Hagen  
City Clerk

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2017

A N A C T

RELATING TO LABOR AND LABOR RELATIONS -- FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

Introduced By: Senators Goldin, Goodwin, Sosnowski, Paiva Weed, and Coyne

Date Introduced: March 15, 2017

Referred To: Senate Labor

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

1           SECTION 1. Legislative findings and intent. It is the intent of the general assembly to  
2 combat wage discrimination based on sex by strengthening and closing gaps in existing wage  
3 discrimination laws.

4           SECTION 2. Sections 28-6-17, 28-6-18, 28-6-19, 28-6-20 and 28-6-21 of the General  
5 Laws in Chapter 28-6 entitled "Wage Discrimination Based on Sex" are hereby amended to read  
6 as follows:

7           28-6-17. Definitions.

8           As used in this chapter:

9           ~~(a)~~(1) "Director" means the director of labor and training.

10          ~~(b)~~(2) "Employee" as used in §§ 28-6-17 -- 28-6-21 means any person employed for hire  
11 by any employer in any lawful employment, but does not include persons engaged in domestic  
12 service in the home of the employer, or employees of any social club, fraternal, charitable,  
13 educational, religious, scientific, or literary association, no part of the net earnings of which  
14 inures to the benefit of any private individual suffered or permitted to work by an employer. For  
15 the purposes of this chapter, and independent contractors and subcontractors shall not be  
16 considered employees.

17          ~~(e)~~(3) "Employer" includes any person acting in the interest of an employer directly or  
18 indirectly.

19          ~~(d)~~(4) "Employment" means any employment under contract of hire, expressed or

1 implied, written or oral, including all contracts entered into by helpers and assistants of  
2 employees, whether paid by employer or employee, if employed with the knowledge, actual or  
3 constructive, of the employer in which all or the greater part of the work is to be performed  
4 within the state.

5 (5) "Wage" means all amounts at which the labor or service rendered is recompensed,  
6 whether the amount is fixed or ascertained on a time, task, piece, commission basis, or other  
7 method of calculating the amount, and includes benefits.

8 (6) "Wage history" means the wages paid to an applicant for employment by the  
9 applicant's current employer and/or previous employer or employers.

10 28-6-18. Wage differentials based on sex prohibited.

11 (a) No employer shall discriminate in the payment of wages as between the sexes or shall  
12 pay any female in his or her employ salary or wage rates less than the rates paid to male  
13 employees for equal work or work on the same operations comparable work when viewed as a  
14 composite of skill, effort, and responsibility, and performed under similar working conditions,  
15 except where the employer meets the standards set forth out in subsection (b) of this section.

16 ~~(b) Nothing contained in this section shall prohibit a variation in rates of pay based upon~~  
17 ~~either difference in:~~

18 ~~(1) Seniority, experience, training, skill, or ability;~~

19 ~~(2) Duties and services performed, either regularly or occasionally;~~

20 ~~(3) The shift or time of day worked; or~~

21 ~~(4) Availability for other operations or any other reasonable differentiation except~~  
22 ~~difference in sex.~~

23 ~~(c) Except as provided in this section, any provision in any contract, agreement, or~~  
24 ~~understanding entered into after passage of this act establishing a variation in rates of pay as~~  
25 ~~between the sexes, shall be null and void.~~

26 (b) A wage differential is permitted when the employer demonstrates:

27 (1) The differential is based upon one or more of the following factors:

28 (i) A seniority system; provided, however, that time spent on leave due to a pregnancy-  
29 related condition or parental, family and medical leave, shall not reduce seniority;

30 (ii) A merit system;

31 (iii) A system that measures earnings by quantity or quality of production, and the  
32 employer demonstrates that the system is fair, and is not being used as a pretext for wage  
33 differential based on sex;

34 (iv) A bona fide factor other than sex such as education, training, or experience. This

1 factor shall apply only if the employer demonstrates that the factor is:  
2 (A) Not based on or derived from a sex-based differential in compensation;  
3 (B) Is job-related with respect to the position in question; and  
4 (C) Is consistent with a business necessity. For purposes of this subsection, "business  
5 necessity" means essential to effective job performance. This defense shall not apply if the  
6 employee demonstrates that an alternative business practice exists that would serve the same  
7 business purpose without producing the wage differential and that the employer has refused to  
8 adopt such alternative practice.  
9 (2) Each factor is relied upon reasonably.  
10 (3) The factor or factors relied upon account for the entire wage differential.  
11 (c) An individual's wage history cannot, by itself, justify an otherwise unlawful wage  
12 differential.  
13 (d) An employer who discriminates in violation of this chapter shall not, in order to  
14 comply with the provisions of this section, reduce the wage rate of any employee.  
15 (e) The agreement of an employee to work for less than the wage to which the employee  
16 is entitled under this chapter is not a defense to an action under this chapter.  
17 (f)(1) No employer shall prohibit an employee from inquiring about, discussing, or  
18 disclosing the wages of such employee or another employee, or retaliate against an employee who  
19 engages in such activities. No employer shall require an employee to enter into a waiver or other  
20 agreement that purports to deny an employee the right to disclose or discuss their wages. An  
21 employer shall not prohibit an employee from aiding or encouraging any other employee to  
22 exercise their rights under this subsection.  
23 (2) Nothing in this subsection shall require an employee to disclose their wages.  
24 (3) This subsection shall not apply in instances in which an employee who has access to  
25 the wage information of other employees as a part of the employee's essential job functions  
26 discloses the wages of other employees to individuals who do not otherwise have access to such  
27 information, unless the disclosure is in response to a complaint or charge or in furtherance of an  
28 investigation, proceeding, hearing, or action under this chapter, including an investigation  
29 conducted by the employer.  
30 (4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the rights of an employee under any  
31 other provision of law or collective bargaining agreement.  
32 (g)(1) No employer shall rely on the wage history of an applicant for employment in  
33 considering them for employment, including, but not limited to, requiring that an applicant's prior  
34 wages satisfy minimum or maximum criteria as a condition of being considered for employment;

1       (2) No employer shall rely on the wage history of an applicant for employment in  
2 determining the wages the applicant is to be paid by the employer upon hire; provided, that an  
3 employer may rely on wage history if it is voluntarily provided by an applicant for employment,  
4 after the employer makes an offer of employment with an offer of wages to the applicant, to  
5 support a wage higher than the wage offered by the employer;

6       (3) No employer shall seek from an applicant for employment or their current or former  
7 employer the wage history of the applicant; provided, however, that an employer may seek to  
8 confirm an applicant's wage history when an offer of employment with compensation has been  
9 made to the applicant, and the applicant has responded to the offer by providing wage history to  
10 support a wage higher than that offered by the employer. Under these circumstances, the  
11 employer may only seek to confirm wage history after obtaining written authorization by the  
12 applicant for employment to do so.

13       (h) An employer shall provide an applicant for employment the wage range for the  
14 position for which the applicant is applying upon the applicant's request. An employer shall  
15 provide an employee the wage range for the employee's job title and for comparable jobs upon  
16 hire and, thereafter, annually and upon request.

17       (i) No employer shall discharge or in any other manner discriminate or retaliate against  
18 any applicant for employment or employee because the applicant or employee has opposed a  
19 practice made unlawful by this chapter, or because the applicant or employee has made a charge  
20 or filed any complaint to the employer, the director of labor and training, or any other person,  
21 under or related to §§28-6-17 through 28-6-21, or instituted or caused to be instituted any  
22 investigation, proceeding, hearing, or action under or related to §§28-6-17 through 28-6-21, or  
23 has testified or is planning to testify, or has assisted, or participated in any manner in any such  
24 investigation, proceeding, or hearing under §§28-6-17 through 28-6-21. No employer shall  
25 coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere with any individual in the exercise or enjoyment of, or on  
26 account of them having exercised or enjoyed, or on account of their having aided or encouraged  
27 any other individual in the exercise or enjoyment of, any right granted or protected by §§28-6-17  
28 through 28-6-21.

29       (j) Except as provided in this section, any provision in any contract, agreement, or  
30 understanding entered into after passage of this chapter establishing a variation in rates of pay as  
31 between the sexes, shall be null and void.

32       (k) Posting of statutory provisions. — Every employer subject to this chapter shall post in  
33 a conspicuous place or places on their premises a notice to be prepared or approved by the  
34 director, which shall set forth excerpts of this chapter, and any other relevant information which

1 the director deems necessary to explain the chapter. Any employer who does not comply with the  
2 provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100),  
3 nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500).

4 (l) Every employer shall keep a true and accurate record of hours worked and wages paid  
5 each pay period to each employee in any form that may be prescribed by the director. The  
6 employer shall keep the records on file for at least three (3) years after the entry of the record.

7 28-6-19. Enforcement of provisions.

8 (a) The director of labor and training shall have the power and it shall be his or her duty  
9 to carry out the provisions of §§ 28-6-17 -- 28-6-21.

10 (b) In carrying out these provisions, the director shall have the same powers and duties as  
11 set forth in chapter 14 of title 28 to investigate, inspect, subpoena, and enforce through  
12 administrative hearings complaints.

13 (c) The director shall be entitled to the same rights and remedies set forth in chapter 14 of  
14 title 28 for an employer's effort to obstruct the director, and authorized representatives in the  
15 performance of their duties, or for any person's failure to comply with any lawfully issued  
16 subpoena, or subpoena duces tecum, or on the refusal of any witness to testify to any matter  
17 regarding which they may be lawfully interrogated.

18 (d) An applicant for employment, employee, or former employee, for and on behalf of  
19 themselves and other similarly situated individuals, or any organization representing such an  
20 applicant, employee, or former employee, aggrieved by a violation of §28-6-18 may file a  
21 complaint with the director of labor and training.

22 (e) The department of labor and training and the commission for human rights shall  
23 cooperate in the investigation of charges filed under this section when the allegations are  
24 jurisdictional with both agencies.

25 (f) All claims under this chapter must be filed with the director within three (3) years  
26 after the discriminatory practice declared unlawful by §28-6-18. A discriminatory practice occurs  
27 when a discriminatory compensation decision or other practice is adopted, when an individual  
28 becomes subject to a discriminatory compensation decision or other practice, or when an  
29 individual is affected by application of a discriminatory compensation decision or other practice,  
30 including each time wages, benefits, or other compensation is paid, resulting in whole or in part  
31 from such a decision or other practice.

32 (g) For a violation of §§28-6-18(a) through (e), an aggrieved party shall be entitled to  
33 recover any unpaid wages and/or benefits; compensatory damages; liquidated damages in an  
34 amount up to three (3) times the amount of unpaid wages and/or benefits owed exclusive of

1 interest; and where the aggrieved party demonstrates that the employer acted with malice or  
2 reckless indifference, punitive damages as may be appropriate; as well as an award of appropriate  
3 equitable relief, including reinstatement of employment, fringe benefits and seniority rights, and  
4 reasonable attorneys' fees, expert fees and other litigation costs.

5 (h) For a violation of §§28-6-18(f) through (i), an aggrieved party shall be entitled to  
6 recover any compensatory damages; special damages not to exceed ten thousand dollars  
7 (\$10,000); where the aggrieved party demonstrates that the employer acted with malice or  
8 reckless indifference, punitive damages as may be appropriate; other equitable relief as may be  
9 appropriate; and the costs of the action and reasonable attorney's fees. If special damages are  
10 available, an aggrieved party may only recover compensatory damages to the extent such  
11 damages exceed the amount of special damages.

12 **28-6-20. Civil liability of employer for sex differential -- Actions.**

13 ~~An employer who violates the provisions of § 28-6-18 shall be liable to the employee or~~  
14 ~~employees affected in the amount of their unpaid wages, and in an additional equal amount of~~  
15 ~~liquidated damages. An action to recover the liability may be maintained in any court of~~  
16 ~~competent jurisdiction by any one or more employees for and in behalf of himself or herself or~~  
17 ~~themselves and other similarly situated employees. At the request of any employee paid less than~~  
18 ~~the wage to which he or she is entitled under §§ 28-6-17--28-6-21, the director of labor and~~  
19 ~~training may take an assignment of the wage claim in trust for the assigning employee and may~~  
20 ~~bring any legal action necessary to collect the claim, and the liquidated damages provided for~~  
21 ~~above. The director of labor and training shall not be required to pay the filing fee or other costs~~  
22 ~~in connection with the action. The director of labor and training shall have the power to join~~  
23 ~~various claimants against the employer in one cause of action.~~

24 (a) Any applicant for employment, employee, or former employee, for and on behalf of  
25 themselves and other similarly situated individuals, or any organization representing the  
26 applicant, employee, or former employee, aggrieved by a violation of §28-6-18, may file a civil  
27 action in any court of competent jurisdiction to obtain relief. A civil action under this chapter  
28 must be filed within three (3) years after the discriminatory practice declared unlawful by §28-6-  
29 18. A discriminatory practice occurs when a discriminatory compensation decision or other  
30 practice is adopted, when an individual becomes subject to a discriminatory compensation  
31 decision or other practice, or when an individual is affected by application of a discriminatory  
32 compensation decision or other practice, including each time wages, benefits, or other  
33 compensation is paid, resulting in whole or in part from such a decision or other practice.

34 (b) For a violation of §§28-6-18(a) through (e), an aggrieved party shall be entitled to

1 recover any unpaid wages and/or benefits; compensatory damages; liquidated damages in an  
2 amount up to three (3) times the amount of unpaid wages and/or benefits owed exclusive of  
3 interest; and where the aggrieved party demonstrates that the employer acted with malice or  
4 reckless indifference, punitive damages as may be appropriate; as well as an award of appropriate  
5 equitable relief, including reinstatement of employment, fringe benefits and seniority rights, and  
6 reasonable attorneys' fees, expert fees and other litigation costs.

7 (e) For a violation of §§28-6-18(f) through (i), an aggrieved party shall be entitled to  
8 recover any compensatory damages; special damages not to exceed ten thousand dollars  
9 (\$10,000); where the aggrieved party demonstrates that the employer acted with malice or  
10 reckless indifference, punitive damages as may be appropriate; other equitable relief as may be  
11 appropriate; and the costs of the action and reasonable attorneys' fees. If special damages are  
12 available, an aggrieved party may only recover compensatory damages to the extent such  
13 damages exceed the amount of special damages.

14 (d) An aggrieved applicant for employment, employee, or former employee may not file  
15 a civil action under this section if they have also filed a complaint with the director of labor and  
16 training and the director has issued a notice of an administrative hearing pursuant to §28-6-19.

17 (e) The filing of a civil action under this section shall not preclude the director of labor  
18 and training from investigating the matter and/or referring the matter to the attorney general.

19 **28-6-21. Penalty for violations Civil penalty for violations.**

20 ~~Any employer who violates any provision of §§ 28-6-17—28-6-21, or who discharges or~~  
21 ~~in any other manner discriminates against any employee because the employee has made any~~  
22 ~~complaint to his or her employer, the director of labor and training, or any other person, or~~  
23 ~~instituted or caused to be instituted any proceeding under or related to §§ 28-6-17—28-6-21, or~~  
24 ~~has testified or is about to testify in any proceeding, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine~~  
25 ~~of not more than two hundred dollars (\$200) or by imprisonment for not more than six (6)~~  
26 ~~months, or by both fine and imprisonment.~~

27 (a) Any employer who violates §§28-6-18(a) - (b), in addition to any other relief to which  
28 any department or any aggrieved party may be entitled for such a violation, shall be liable for a  
29 civil penalty in an amount up to three (3) times the amount of the total wages found to be due,  
30 exclusive of interest, which shall be payable directly to the aggrieved party. The order may  
31 further direct that an administrative penalty be paid to the department of labor and training in the  
32 amount up to one time the amount of the total wages found to be due.

33 (b) In determining the amount of any penalty imposed under this section, the director or  
34 the court shall consider the size of the employer's business, the good faith of the employer, the

1 gravity of the violation, the history of previous violations, and whether or not the violation was an  
2 innocent mistake or willful. Further, in determining an employer's good faith, the director or the  
3 court should consider whether the failure to pay equal wages was made intentionally and on  
4 purpose.

5 (c) Any employer who violates §§28-6-18(c) through (f), shall, in addition to any other  
6 relief to which any department or any aggrieved party may be entitled for such a violation shall  
7 be liable for a fine of not more than two hundred dollars (\$200).

8 (d) At the request of any party aggrieved by a violation of §28-6-18, the director of labor  
9 and training may take an assignment of the claim in trust for the assigning aggrieved party and  
10 may bring any legal action necessary to collect the claim, and the damages provided for above.  
11 The director of labor and training shall not be required to pay the filing fee or other costs in  
12 connection with the action. The director of labor and training shall have the power to join various  
13 claimants against the employer in one cause of action.

14 SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon passage.

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EXPLANATION  
BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
OF

A N A C T  
RELATING TO LABOR AND LABOR RELATIONS -- FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

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- 1        This act would provide protections against wage differentials based upon the sex of the  
2 employee. The act would also provide that where wage differentials do exist, employers must  
3 justify said differentials based on bona fide factors other than sex. The act would further provide  
4 that an aggrieved party shall be entitled to recover any unpaid wages and/or benefits,  
5 compensatory damages, and liquidated damages in an amount up to three (3) times the amount of  
6 unpaid wages and/or benefits owed, as well as an award of appropriate equitable relief, including  
7 reinstatement of employment, fringe benefits and seniority rights.
- 8        This act would take effect upon passage.

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