

113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 815

To prohibit employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation
or gender identity.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 25, 2013

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. KIRK, Ms. COLLINS, and Ms. BALDWIN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

A BILL

To prohibit employment discrimination on the basis of sexual
orientation or gender identity.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Employment Non-Dis-
5 crimination Act of 2013”.

6 **SEC. 2. PURPOSES.**

7 The purposes of this Act are—

8 (1) to address the history and persistent, wide-
9 spread pattern of discrimination, including unconsti-
10 tutional discrimination, on the bases of sexual ori-

1 entation and gender identity by private sector em-
 2 ployers and local, State, and Federal Government
 3 employers;

4 (2) to provide an explicit, comprehensive Fed-
 5 eral prohibition against employment discrimination
 6 on the bases of sexual orientation and gender iden-
 7 tity, including meaningful and effective remedies for
 8 any such discrimination; and

9 (3) to invoke congressional powers, including
 10 the powers to enforce the 14th Amendment to the
 11 Constitution, and to regulate interstate commerce
 12 pursuant to section 8 of article I of the Constitution,
 13 in order to prohibit employment discrimination on
 14 the bases of sexual orientation and gender identity.

15 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

16 (a) IN GENERAL.—In this Act:

17 (1) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission”
 18 means the Equal Employment Opportunity Commis-
 19 sion.

20 (2) COVERED ENTITY.—The term “covered en-
 21 tity” means an employer, employment agency, labor
 22 organization, or joint labor-management committee.

23 (3) EMPLOYEE.—

24 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “employee”
 25 means—

1 (i) an employee as defined in section
2 701(f) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42
3 U.S.C. 2000e(f));

4 (ii) a State employee to which section
5 302(a)(1) of the Government Employee
6 Rights Act of 1991 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-
7 16b(a)(1)) applies;

8 (iii) a covered employee, as defined in
9 section 101 of the Congressional Account-
10 ability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1301) or sec-
11 tion 411(c) of title 3, United States Code;
12 or

13 (iv) an employee or applicant to which
14 section 717(a) of the Civil Rights Act of
15 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-16(a)) applies.

16 (B) EXCEPTION.—The provisions of this
17 Act that apply to an employee or individual
18 shall not apply to a volunteer who receives no
19 compensation.

20 (4) EMPLOYER.—The term “employer”
21 means—

22 (A) a person engaged in an industry affect-
23 ing commerce (as defined in section 701(h) of
24 the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C.
25 2000e(h)) who has 15 or more employees (as

1 defined in subparagraphs (A)(i) and (B) of
2 paragraph (3)) for each working day in each of
3 20 or more calendar weeks in the current or
4 preceding calendar year, and any agent of such
5 a person, but does not include a bona fide pri-
6 vate membership club (other than a labor orga-
7 nization) that is exempt from taxation under
8 section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of
9 1986;

10 (B) an employing authority to which sec-
11 tion 302(a)(1) of the Government Employee
12 Rights Act of 1991 applies;

13 (C) an employing office, as defined in sec-
14 tion 101 of the Congressional Accountability
15 Act of 1995 or section 411(c) of title 3, United
16 States Code; or

17 (D) an entity to which section 717(a) of
18 the Civil Rights Act of 1964 applies.

19 (5) EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—The term “em-
20 ployment agency” has the meaning given the term in
21 section 701(c) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42
22 U.S.C. 2000e(c)).

23 (6) GENDER IDENTITY.—The term “gender
24 identity” means the gender-related identity, appear-
25 ance, or mannerisms or other gender-related charac-

1 teristics of an individual, with or without regard to
2 the individual’s designated sex at birth.

3 (7) LABOR ORGANIZATION.—The term “labor
4 organization” has the meaning given the term in
5 section 701(d) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42
6 U.S.C. 2000e(d)).

7 (8) PERSON.—The term “person” has the
8 meaning given the term in section 701(a) of the
9 Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e(a)).

10 (9) SEXUAL ORIENTATION.—The term “sexual
11 orientation” means homosexuality, heterosexuality,
12 or bisexuality.

13 (10) STATE.—The term “State” has the mean-
14 ing given the term in section 701(i) of the Civil
15 Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e(i)).

16 (b) APPLICATION OF DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of
17 this section, a reference in section 701 of the Civil Rights
18 Act of 1964—

19 (1) to an employee or an employer shall be con-
20 sidered to refer to an employee (as defined in sub-
21 section (a)(3)) or an employer (as defined in sub-
22 section (a)(4)), respectively, except as provided in
23 paragraph (2) of this subsection; and

1 (2) to an employer in subsection (f) of that sec-
2 tion shall be considered to refer to an employer (as
3 defined in subsection (a)(4)(A)).

4 **SEC. 4. EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITED.**

5 (a) EMPLOYER PRACTICES.—It shall be an unlawful
6 employment practice for an employer—

7 (1) to fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any
8 individual, or otherwise discriminate against any in-
9 dividual with respect to the compensation, terms,
10 conditions, or privileges of employment of the indi-
11 vidual, because of such individual’s actual or per-
12 ceived sexual orientation or gender identity; or

13 (2) to limit, segregate, or classify the employees
14 or applicants for employment of the employer in any
15 way that would deprive or tend to deprive any indi-
16 vidual of employment or otherwise adversely affect
17 the status of the individual as an employee, because
18 of such individual’s actual or perceived sexual ori-
19 entation or gender identity.

20 (b) EMPLOYMENT AGENCY PRACTICES.—It shall be
21 an unlawful employment practice for an employment agen-
22 cy to fail or refuse to refer for employment, or otherwise
23 to discriminate against, any individual because of the ac-
24 tual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity of
25 the individual or to classify or refer for employment any

1 individual on the basis of the actual or perceived sexual
2 orientation or gender identity of the individual.

3 (c) LABOR ORGANIZATION PRACTICES.—It shall be
4 an unlawful employment practice for a labor organiza-
5 tion—

6 (1) to exclude or to expel from its membership,
7 or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual
8 because of the actual or perceived sexual orientation
9 or gender identity of the individual;

10 (2) to limit, segregate, or classify its member-
11 ship or applicants for membership, or to classify or
12 fail or refuse to refer for employment any individual,
13 in any way that would deprive or tend to deprive any
14 individual of employment, or would limit such em-
15 ployment or otherwise adversely affect the status of
16 the individual as an employee or as an applicant for
17 employment because of such individual's actual or
18 perceived sexual orientation or gender identity; or

19 (3) to cause or attempt to cause an employer to
20 discriminate against an individual in violation of this
21 section.

22 (d) TRAINING PROGRAMS.—It shall be an unlawful
23 employment practice for any employer, labor organization,
24 or joint labor-management committee controlling appren-
25 ticeship or other training or retraining, including on-the-

1 job training programs, to discriminate against any indi-
2 vidual because of the actual or perceived sexual orientation
3 or gender identity of the individual in admission to, or em-
4 ployment in, any program established to provide appren-
5 ticeship or other training.

6 (e) ASSOCIATION.—An unlawful employment practice
7 described in any of subsections (a) through (d) shall be
8 considered to include an action described in that sub-
9 section, taken against an individual based on the actual
10 or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity of a per-
11 son with whom the individual associates or has associated.

12 (f) NO PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OR QUOTAS.—
13 Nothing in this Act shall be construed or interpreted to
14 require or permit—

15 (1) any covered entity to grant preferential
16 treatment to any individual or to any group because
17 of the actual or perceived sexual orientation or gen-
18 der identity of such individual or group on account
19 of an imbalance which may exist with respect to the
20 total number or percentage of persons of any actual
21 or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity
22 employed by any employer, referred or classified for
23 employment by any employment agency or labor or-
24 ganization, admitted to membership or classified by
25 any labor organization, or admitted to, or employed

1 in, any apprenticeship or other training program, in
 2 comparison with the total number or percentage of
 3 persons of such actual or perceived sexual orienta-
 4 tion or gender identity in any community, State, sec-
 5 tion, or other area, or in the available work force in
 6 any community, State, section, or other area; or

7 (2) the adoption or implementation by a cov-
 8 ered entity of a quota on the basis of actual or per-
 9 ceived sexual orientation or gender identity.

10 (g) DISPARATE IMPACT.—Only disparate treatment
 11 claims may be brought under this Act.

12 **SEC. 5. RETALIATION PROHIBITED.**

13 It shall be an unlawful employment practice for a cov-
 14 ered entity to discriminate against an individual because
 15 such individual—

16 (1) opposed any practice made an unlawful em-
 17 ployment practice by this Act; or

18 (2) made a charge, testified, assisted, or partici-
 19 pated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding,
 20 or hearing under this Act.

21 **SEC. 6. EXEMPTION FOR RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.**

22 This Act shall not apply to a corporation, association,
 23 educational institution or institution of learning, or society
 24 that is exempt from the religious discrimination provisions
 25 of title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 pursuant (42

1 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) to section 702(a) or 703(e)(2) of
2 such Act (42 U.S.C. 2000e–1(a), 2000e–2(e)(2)).

3 **SEC. 7. NONAPPLICATION TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED**
4 **FORCES; VETERANS' PREFERENCES.**

5 (a) ARMED FORCES.—

6 (1) EMPLOYMENT.—In this Act, the term “em-
7 ployment” does not apply to the relationship be-
8 tween the United States and members of the Armed
9 Forces.

10 (2) ARMED FORCES.—In paragraph (1) the
11 term “Armed Forces” means the Army, Navy, Air
12 Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

13 (b) VETERANS' PREFERENCES.—This title does not
14 repeal or modify any Federal, State, territorial, or local
15 law creating a special right or preference concerning em-
16 ployment for a veteran.

17 **SEC. 8. CONSTRUCTION.**

18 (a) DRESS OR GROOMING STANDARDS.—Nothing in
19 this Act shall prohibit an employer from requiring an em-
20 ployee, during the employee's hours at work, to adhere to
21 reasonable dress or grooming standards not prohibited by
22 other provisions of Federal, State, or local law, provided
23 that the employer permits any employee who has under-
24 gone gender transition prior to the time of employment,
25 and any employee who has notified the employer that the

1 employee has undergone or is undergoing gender transi-
2 tion after the time of employment, to adhere to the same
3 dress or grooming standards as apply for the gender to
4 which the employee has transitioned or is transitioning.

5 (b) **ADDITIONAL FACILITIES NOT REQUIRED.**—

6 Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require the con-
7 struction of new or additional facilities.

8 **SEC. 9. COLLECTION OF STATISTICS PROHIBITED.**

9 The Commission shall neither compel the collection
10 of nor require the production of statistics on actual or per-
11 ceived sexual orientation or gender identity from covered
12 entities.

13 **SEC. 10. ENFORCEMENT.**

14 (a) **ENFORCEMENT POWERS.**—With respect to the
15 administration and enforcement of this Act in the case of
16 a claim alleged by an individual for a violation of this
17 Act—

18 (1) the Commission shall have the same powers
19 as the Commission has to administer and enforce—

20 (A) title VII of the Civil Rights Act of
21 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.); or

22 (B) sections 302 and 304 of the Govern-
23 ment Employee Rights Act of 1991 (42 U.S.C.
24 2000e–16b and 2000e–16c),

1 in the case of a claim alleged by such individual for
2 a violation of such title, or of section 302(a)(1) of
3 the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991 (42
4 U.S.C. 2000e–16b(a)(1)), respectively;

5 (2) the Librarian of Congress shall have the
6 same powers as the Librarian of Congress has to ad-
7 minister and enforce title VII of the Civil Rights Act
8 of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) in the case of a
9 claim alleged by such individual for a violation of
10 such title;

11 (3) the Board (as defined in section 101 of the
12 Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C.
13 1301)) shall have the same powers as the Board has
14 to administer and enforce the Congressional Ac-
15 countability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) in
16 the case of a claim alleged by such individual for a
17 violation of section 201(a)(1) of such Act (2 U.S.C.
18 1311(a)(1));

19 (4) the Attorney General shall have the same
20 powers as the Attorney General has to administer
21 and enforce—

22 (A) title VII of the Civil Rights Act of
23 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.); or

1 (B) sections 302 and 304 of the Govern-
2 ment Employee Rights Act of 1991 (42 U.S.C.
3 2000e–16b and 2000e–16c);

4 in the case of a claim alleged by such individual for
5 a violation of such title, or of section 302(a)(1) of
6 the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991 (42
7 U.S.C. 2000e–16b(a)(1)), respectively;

8 (5) the President, the Commission, and the
9 Merit Systems Protection Board shall have the same
10 powers as the President, the Commission, and the
11 Board, respectively, have to administer and enforce
12 chapter 5 of title 3, United States Code, in the case
13 of a claim alleged by such individual for a violation
14 of section 411 of such title; and

15 (6) a court of the United States shall have the
16 same jurisdiction and powers as the court has to en-
17 force—

18 (A) title VII of the Civil Rights Act of
19 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) in the case of
20 a claim alleged by such individual for a viola-
21 tion of such title;

22 (B) sections 302 and 304 of the Govern-
23 ment Employee Rights Act of 1991 (42 U.S.C.
24 2000e–16b and 2000e–16c) in the case of a
25 claim alleged by such individual for a violation

1 of section 302(a)(1) of such Act (42 U.S.C.
2 2000e–16b(a)(1));

3 (C) the Congressional Accountability Act
4 of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) in the case of
5 a claim alleged by such individual for a viola-
6 tion of section 201(a)(1) of such Act (2 U.S.C.
7 1311(a)(1)); and

8 (D) chapter 5 of title 3, United States
9 Code, in the case of a claim alleged by such in-
10 dividual for a violation of section 411 of such
11 title.

12 (b) PROCEDURES AND REMEDIES.—The procedures
13 and remedies applicable to a claim alleged by an individual
14 for a violation of this Act are—

15 (1) the procedures and remedies applicable for
16 a violation of title VII of the Civil Rights Act of
17 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) in the case of a
18 claim alleged by such individual for a violation of
19 such title;

20 (2) the procedures and remedies applicable for
21 a violation of section 302(a)(1) of the Government
22 Employee Rights Act of 1991 (42 U.S.C. 2000e–
23 16b(a)(1)) in the case of a claim alleged by such in-
24 dividual for a violation of such section;

1 (3) the procedures and remedies applicable for
2 a violation of section 201(a)(1) of the Congressional
3 Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1311(a)(1)) in
4 the case of a claim alleged by such individual for a
5 violation of such section; and

6 (4) the procedures and remedies applicable for
7 a violation of section 411 of title 3, United States
8 Code, in the case of a claim alleged by such indi-
9 vidual for a violation of such section.

10 (c) OTHER APPLICABLE PROVISIONS.—With respect
11 to a claim alleged by a covered employee (as defined in
12 section 101 of the Congressional Accountability Act of
13 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1301)) for a violation of this Act, title
14 III of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2
15 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.) shall apply in the same manner as
16 such title applies with respect to a claim alleged by such
17 a covered employee for a violation of section 201(a)(1) of
18 such Act (2 U.S.C. 1311(a)(1)).

19 **SEC. 11. STATE AND FEDERAL IMMUNITY.**

20 (a) ABROGATION OF STATE IMMUNITY.—A State
21 shall not be immune under the 11th Amendment to the
22 Constitution from a suit brought in a Federal court of
23 competent jurisdiction for a violation of this Act.

24 (b) WAIVER OF STATE IMMUNITY.—

25 (1) IN GENERAL.—

1 (A) WAIVER.—A State’s receipt or use of
2 Federal financial assistance for any program or
3 activity of a State shall constitute a waiver of
4 sovereign immunity, under the 11th Amend-
5 ment to the Constitution or otherwise, to a suit
6 brought by an employee or applicant for em-
7 ployment of that program or activity under this
8 Act for a remedy authorized under subsection
9 (d).

10 (B) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the
11 term “program or activity” has the meaning
12 given the term in section 606 of the Civil
13 Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d–4a).

14 (2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—With respect to a par-
15 ticular program or activity, paragraph (1) applies to
16 conduct occurring on or after the day, after the date
17 of enactment of this Act, on which a State first re-
18 ceives or uses Federal financial assistance for that
19 program or activity.

20 (c) REMEDIES AGAINST STATE OFFICIALS.—An offi-
21 cial of a State may be sued in the official capacity of the
22 official by any employee or applicant for employment who
23 has complied with the applicable procedures of section 10,
24 for equitable relief that is authorized under this Act. In
25 such a suit the court may award to the prevailing party

1 those costs authorized by section 722 of the Revised Stat-
2 utes (42 U.S.C. 1988).

3 (d) REMEDIES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AND
4 THE STATES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of
5 this Act, in an action or administrative proceeding against
6 the United States or a State for a violation of this Act,
7 remedies (including remedies at law and in equity, and
8 interest) are available for the violation to the same extent
9 as the remedies are available for a violation of title VII
10 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.)
11 by a private entity, except that—

12 (1) punitive damages are not available; and

13 (2) compensatory damages are available to the
14 extent specified in section 1977A(b) of the Revised
15 Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981a(b)).

16 **SEC. 12. ATTORNEYS' FEES.**

17 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, in
18 an action or administrative proceeding for a violation of
19 this Act, an entity described in section 10(a) (other than
20 paragraph (4) of such section), in the discretion of the
21 entity, may allow the prevailing party, other than the
22 Commission or the United States, a reasonable attorney's
23 fee (including expert fees) as part of the costs. The Com-
24 mission and the United States shall be liable for the costs
25 to the same extent as a private person.

1 **SEC. 13. POSTING NOTICES.**

2 A covered entity who is required to post notices de-
3 scribed in section 711 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42
4 U.S.C. 2000e–10) shall post notices for employees, appli-
5 cants for employment, and members, to whom the provi-
6 sions specified in section 10(b) apply, that describe the
7 applicable provisions of this Act in the manner prescribed
8 by, and subject to the penalty provided under, section 711
9 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

10 **SEC. 14. REGULATIONS.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsections
12 (b), (c), and (d), the Commission shall have authority to
13 issue regulations to carry out this Act.

14 (b) LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.—The Librarian of
15 Congress shall have authority to issue regulations to carry
16 out this Act with respect to employees and applicants for
17 employment of the Library of Congress.

18 (c) BOARD.—The Board referred to in section
19 10(a)(3) shall have authority to issue regulations to carry
20 out this Act, in accordance with section 304 of the Con-
21 gressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1384),
22 with respect to covered employees, as defined in section
23 101 of such Act (2 U.S.C. 1301).

24 (d) PRESIDENT.—The President shall have authority
25 to issue regulations to carry out this Act with respect to
26 covered employees, as defined in section 411(c) of title 3,

1 United States Code, and applicants for employment as
2 such employees.

3 **SEC. 15. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.**

4 This Act shall not invalidate or limit the rights, rem-
5 edies, or procedures available to an individual claiming
6 discrimination prohibited under any other Federal law or
7 regulation or any law or regulation of a State or political
8 subdivision of a State.

9 **SEC. 16. SEVERABILITY.**

10 If any provision of this Act, or the application of the
11 provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be in-
12 valid, the remainder of this Act and the application of the
13 provision to any other person or circumstances shall not
14 be affected by the invalidity.

15 **SEC. 17. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

16 This Act shall take effect on the date that is 6
17 months after the date of enactment of this Act and shall
18 not apply to conduct occurring before the effective date.

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