SENATE BILL No. 285

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 22-9.

Synopsis: Prohibited discrimination in civil rights statutes. Amends civil rights enforcement statutes to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, disability, veteran status, and ancestry.

Effective: July 1, 2018.

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January 4, 2018, read first time and referred to Committee on Judiciary.



Second Regular Session 120th General Assembly (2018)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2017 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

SENATE BILL No. 285

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning general provisions.

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

SECTION 1. IC 22-9-1-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.136-2014, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2018]: Sec. 2. (a) It is the public policy of the state to provide all of its citizens equal opportunity for education, employment, access to public conveniences and accommodations, and acquisition through purchase or rental of real property, including but not limited to housing, and to eliminate segregation or separation based solely on race, religion, color, sex, disability, national origin, **sexual orientation**, **gender identity, veteran status**, or ancestry, since such segregation is an impediment to equal opportunity. Equal education and employment opportunities and equal access to and use of public accommodations and equal opportunity for acquisition of real property are hereby declared to be civil rights.

(b) The practice of denying these rights to properly qualified persons by reason of the race, religion, color, sex, disability, national origin, **sexual orientation**, **gender identity**, **veteran status**, or ancestry of such person is contrary to the principles of freedom and



- equality of opportunity and is a burden to the objectives of the public policy of this state and shall be considered as discriminatory practices. The promotion of equal opportunity without regard to race, religion, color, sex, **sexual orientation**, **gender identity**, **veteran status**, disability, national origin, or ancestry through reasonable methods is the purpose of this chapter.
- (c) It is also the public policy of this state to protect employers, labor organizations, employment agencies, property owners, real estate brokers, builders, and lending institutions from unfounded charges of discrimination.
- (d) It is hereby declared to be contrary to the public policy of the state and an unlawful practice for any person, for profit, to induce or attempt to induce any person to sell or rent any dwelling by representations regarding the entry or prospective entry into the neighborhood of a person or persons of a particular race, religion, color, sex, disability, national origin, **sexual orientation, gender identity, veteran status,** or ancestry.
- (e) The general assembly recognizes that on February 16, 1972, there are institutions of learning in Indiana presently and traditionally following the practice of limiting admission of students to males or to females. It is further recognized that it would be unreasonable to impose upon these institutions the expense of remodeling facilities to accommodate students of both sexes, and that educational facilities of similar quality and type are available in coeducational institutions for those students desiring such facilities. It is further recognized that this chapter is susceptible of interpretation to prevent these institutions from continuing their traditional policies, a result not intended by the general assembly. Therefore, the amendment effected by Acts 1972, P.L.176, is desirable to permit the continuation of the policies described.
- (f) It is against the public policy of the state and a discriminatory practice for an employer to discriminate against a prospective employee on the basis of status as a veteran by:
 - (1) refusing to employ an applicant for employment on the basis that the applicant is a veteran of the armed forces of the United States; or
 - (2) refusing to employ an applicant for employment on the basis that the applicant is a member of the Indiana National Guard or member of a reserve component.
- (g) This chapter shall be construed broadly to effectuate its purpose. SECTION 2. IC 22-9-1-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.213-2016, SECTION 27, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE





1	race, religion, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity,
2	disability, national origin, ancestry, or status as a veteran;
3	(2) a system that excludes persons from equal opportunities
4	because of race, religion, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender
5	identity, disability, national origin, ancestry, or status as a
6	veteran;
7	(3) the promotion of racial segregation or separation in any
8	manner, including but not limited to the inducing of or the
9	attempting to induce for profit any person to sell or rent any
10	dwelling by representations regarding the entry or prospective
11	entry in the neighborhood of a person or persons of a particular
12	race, religion, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity,
13	disability, national origin, or ancestry;
14 15	(4) a violation of IC 22-9-5 that occurs after July 25, 1992, and is
15 16	committed by a covered entity (as defined in IC 22-9-5-4); (5) the performance of an abortion solely because of the race,
17	color, sex, disability, national origin, or ancestry of the fetus; or
18	(6) a violation of any of the following statutes protecting the right
19	of conscience regarding abortion:
20	(A) IC 16-34-1-4.
21	(A) IC 10-34-1-4. (B) IC 16-34-1-5.
22	(C) IC 16-34-1-6.
22	Every discriminatory practice relating to the acquisition or sale of real
23 24	estate, education, public accommodations, employment, or the
25	extending of credit (as defined in IC 24-4.5-1-301.5) shall be
26	considered unlawful unless it is specifically exempted by this chapter.
27	(m) "Public accommodation" means any establishment that caters
28	or offers its services or facilities or goods to the general public.
29	(n) "Complainant" means:
30	(1) any individual charging on the individual's own behalf to have
31	been personally aggrieved by a discriminatory practice; or
32	(2) the director or deputy director of the commission charging that
33	a discriminatory practice was committed against a person (other
34	than the director or deputy director) or a class of people, in order
35	to vindicate the public policy of the state (as defined in section 2
36	of this chapter).
37	(o) "Complaint" means any written grievance that is:
38	(1) sufficiently complete and filed by a complainant with the
39	commission; or
40	(2) filed by a complainant as a civil action in the circuit or
41	superior court having jurisdiction in the county in which the
42	alleged discriminatory practice occurred.



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1	The original of any complaint filed under subdivision (1) shall be
2	signed and verified by the complainant.
3	(p) "Sufficiently complete" refers to a complaint that includes:
4	(1) the full name and address of the complainant;
5	(2) the name and address of the respondent against whom the
6	complaint is made;
7	(3) the alleged discriminatory practice and a statement of
8	particulars thereof;
9	(4) the date or dates and places of the alleged discriminatory
10	practice and if the alleged discriminatory practice is of a
11	continuing nature the dates between which continuing acts of
12	discrimination are alleged to have occurred; and
13	(5) a statement as to any other action, civil or criminal, instituted
14	in any other form based upon the same grievance alleged in the
15	complaint, together with a statement as to the status or disposition
16	of the other action.
17	No complaint shall be valid unless filed within one hundred eighty
18	(180) days from the date of the occurrence of the alleged
19	discriminatory practice.
20	(q) "Sex" as it applies to segregation or separation in this chapter
21	applies to all types of employment, education, public accommodations,
22	and housing. However:
23	(1) it shall not be a discriminatory practice to maintain separate

- (1) it shall not be a discriminatory practice to maintain separate restrooms;
 - (2) it shall not be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to hire and employ employees, for an employment agency to classify or refer for employment any individual, for a labor organization to classify its membership or to classify or refer for employment any individual, or for an employer, labor organization, or joint labor management committee controlling apprenticeship or other training or retraining programs to admit or employ any other individual in any program on the basis of sex in those certain instances where sex is a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary to the normal operation of that particular business or enterprise; and
 - (3) it shall not be a discriminatory practice for a private or religious educational institution to continue to maintain and enforce a policy of admitting students of one (1) sex only.
- (r) "Disabled" or "disability" means the physical or mental condition of a person that constitutes a substantial disability. In reference to employment under this chapter, "disabled or disability" also means the physical or mental condition of a person that constitutes a substantial



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1	disability unrelated to the person's ability to engage in a particular
2	occupation.
3	(s) "Veteran" means:
4	(1) a veteran of the armed forces of the United States;
5	(2) a member of the Indiana National Guard; or
6	(3) a member of a reserve component.
7	(t) "Gender identity" means a gender related identity,
8	appearance, expression, or behavior whether or not the gender
9	related identity, appearance, expression, or behavior is different
10	from that traditionally associated with a person's assigned sex at
11	birth.
12	(u) "Sexual orientation" means actual or perceived bisexuality,
13	heterosexuality, or homosexuality.
14	SECTION 3. IC 22-9-1-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.136-2014,
15	SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
16	JULY 1, 2018]: Sec. 6. (a) The commission shall establish and
17	maintain a permanent office in the city of Indianapolis.
18	(b) Except as it concerns judicial review, the commission may adopt
19	rules under IC 4-22-2 to implement this chapter.
20	(c) The commission shall formulate policies to effectuate the
21	purposes of this chapter and make recommendations to agencies and
22	officers of the state or local subdivisions thereof to effectuate such
23	policies. The several departments, commissions, divisions, authorities,
24	boards, bureaus, agencies, and officers of the state or any political
25	subdivision or agency thereof shall furnish the commission, upon its
26	request, all records, papers, and information in their possession relating
27	to any matter before the commission.
28	(d) The commission shall receive and investigate complaints
29	alleging discriminatory practices. The commission shall not hold
30	hearings in the absence of a complaint. All investigations of complaints
31	shall be conducted by staff members of the civil rights commission or
32	their agents.
33	(e) The commission may create such advisory agencies and
34	conciliation councils, local or statewide, as will aid in effectuating the
35	purposes of this chapter. The commission may itself, or it may
36	empower these agencies and councils to:
37	(1) study the problems of discrimination in the areas covered by
38	section 2 of this chapter when based on race, religion, color, sex,
39	handicap, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability,
40	national origin, veteran status, or ancestry; and

(2) foster through community effort, or otherwise, good will

among the groups and elements of the population of the state.



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These agencies and councils may make recommendation recommendations to the commission for the development of policies and procedures in general. Advisory agencies and conciliation councils created by the commission shall be composed of representative citizens serving without pay, but with reimbursement for reasonable and necessary actual expenses.

- (f) The commission may issue such publications and such results of investigations and research as in its judgment will tend to promote good will and minimize or eliminate discrimination because of race, religion, color, sex, handicap, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, national origin, veteran status, or ancestry.
- (g) The commission shall prevent any person from discharging, expelling, or otherwise discriminating against any other person because the person filed a complaint, testified in any hearing before this commission, or in any way assisted the commission in any matter under its investigation.
- (h) The commission may hold hearings, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, administer oaths, take the testimony of any person under oath, and require the production for examination of any books and papers relating to any matter under investigation or in question before the commission. The commission may make rules as to the issuance of subpoenas by individual commissioners. Contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued under this section shall constitute a contempt. All hearings shall be held within Indiana at a location determined by the commission. A citation of contempt may be issued upon application by the commission to the circuit or superior court in the county in which the hearing is held or in which the witness resides or transacts business.
- (i) The commission may appoint administrative law judges other than commissioners, when an appointment is deemed necessary by a majority of the commission. The administrative law judges shall be members in good standing before the bar of Indiana and shall be appointed by the chairman of the commission. An administrative law judge appointed under this subsection shall have the same powers and duties as a commissioner sitting as an administrative law judge. However, the administrative law judge may not issue subpoenas.
- (j) The commission shall state its findings of fact after a hearing and, if the commission finds a person has engaged in an unlawful discriminatory practice, shall cause to be served on this person an order requiring the person to cease and desist from the unlawful discriminatory practice and requiring the person to take further affirmative action as will effectuate the purposes of this chapter,



including but not limited to the power:

- (1) to restore complainant's losses incurred as a result of discriminatory treatment, as the commission may deem necessary to assure justice; however, except in discriminatory practices involving veterans, this specific provision when applied to orders pertaining to employment shall include only wages, salary, or commissions;
- (2) to require the posting of notice setting forth the public policy of Indiana concerning civil rights and respondent's compliance with the policy in places of public accommodations;
- (3) to require proof of compliance to be filed by respondent at periodic intervals; and
- (4) to require a person who has been found to be in violation of this chapter and who is licensed by a state agency authorized to grant a license to show cause to the licensing agency why the person's license should not be revoked or suspended.

When an employer has been found to have committed a discriminatory practice in employment by failing to employ an applicant on the basis that the applicant is a veteran, the order to restore the veteran's losses may include placing the veteran in the employment position with the employer for which the veteran applied.

- (k) Judicial review of a cease and desist order or other affirmative action as referred to in this chapter may be obtained under IC 22-9-8. If no proceeding to obtain judicial review is instituted within thirty (30) days from receipt of notice by a person that an order has been made by the commission, the commission, if it determines that the person upon whom the cease and desist order has been served is not complying or is making no effort to comply, may obtain a decree of a court for the enforcement of the order in circuit or superior court upon showing that the person is subject to the commission's jurisdiction and resides or transacts business within the county in which the petition for enforcement is brought.
- (l) If, upon all the evidence, the commission shall find that a person has not engaged in any unlawful practice or violation of this chapter, the commission shall state its findings of facts and shall issue and cause to be served on the complainant an order dismissing the complaint as to the person.
- (m) The commission may furnish technical assistance requested by persons subject to this chapter to further compliance with this chapter or with an order issued thereunder.
- (n) The commission shall promote the creation of local civil rights agencies to cooperate with individuals, neighborhood associations, and



state, local, and other agencies, both public and private, including agencies of the federal government and of other states.

- (o) The commission may reduce the terms of conciliation agreed to by the parties to writing (to be called a consent agreement) that the parties and a majority of the commissioners shall sign. When signed, the consent agreement shall have the same effect as a cease and desist order issued under subsection (j). If the commission determines that a party to the consent agreement is not complying with it, the commission may obtain enforcement of the consent agreement in a circuit or superior court upon showing that the party is not complying with the consent agreement and the party is subject to the commission's jurisdiction and resides or transacts business within the county in which the petition for enforcement is brought.
- (p) In lieu of investigating a complaint and holding a hearing under this section, the commission may issue an order based on findings and determinations by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development or the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission concerning a complaint that has been filed with one (1) of these federal agencies and with the commission. The commission shall adopt by rule standards under which the commission may issue such an order.
- (q) Upon notice that a complaint is the subject of an action in a federal court, the commission shall immediately cease investigation of the complaint and may not conduct hearings or issue findings of fact or orders concerning that complaint.

SECTION 4. IC 22-9-1-9.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2018]: Sec. 9.5. (a) Every discriminatory practice relating to the acquisition or sale of real estate, education, public accommodations, employment, or the extending of credit (as defined in IC 24-4.5-1-301.5) shall be considered unlawful unless it is specifically exempted by this chapter.

- (b) A complaint must be filed within one hundred eighty (180) days from the date of the occurrence of the alleged discriminatory practice.
- (c) An original complaint filed with the commission shall be signed and verified by the complainant.

SECTION 5. IC 22-9-1-10 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2018]: Sec. 10. Every contract to which the state or any of its political or civil subdivisions is a party, including franchises granted to public utilities, shall contain a provision requiring the contractor and his the contractor's subcontractors not to



discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment to be employed in the performance of such contract, with respect to his the employee's or applicant's hire, tenure, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment or any matter directly or indirectly related to employment, because of his the employee's or applicant's race, religion, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, national origin, veteran status, or ancestry. Breach of this covenant may be regarded as a material breach of the contract.

SECTION 6. IC 22-9-1-11 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2018]: Sec. 11. In addition to its power to investigate the discriminatory practices referred to in this chapter, the commission may receive written complaints of violation of this chapter or other discriminatory practices based upon race, religion, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, national origin, veteran status, or ancestry and to investigate such complaints as it deems meritorious, or to conduct such investigation in the absence of complaints whenever it deems it in the public interest. It The commission may transmit to the general assembly its recommendations for legislation designed to aid in the removing of such discrimination.

SECTION 7. IC 22-9-2-11, AS AMENDED BY P.L.166-2009, SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2018]: Sec. 11. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to repeal any of the provisions of any law of this state relating to discrimination because of age, race, or color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, veteran status, or country of ancestral origin. Nothing herein shall be deemed to limit, restrict or affect the freedom of any employer in regard to:

- (a) (1) fixing compulsory retirement requirements for any class of employees at an age or ages less than seventy-five (75) years of age;
- (b) (2) fixing eligibility requirements for participation in, or enjoyment by employees of, benefits under any annuity plan or pension or retirement plan on the basis that any employee may be excluded from eligibility therefor who, at the time he the employee would otherwise become eligible for such benefits, is older than the age fixed in such eligibility requirements; or (c) (3) keeping age records for any such purposes.

