

94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2005 and 2006 HB1063

Introduced 2/7/2005, by Rep. David Reis

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

775 ILCS 5/2-101 from Ch. 68, par. 2-101 775 ILCS 5/2-104 from Ch. 68, par. 2-104 775 ILCS 5/5-103 from Ch. 68, par. 5-103

Amends the Illinois Human Rights Act. In the Employment Article, deletes language that excludes, from the definition of "employer", certain entities and facilities conducted by and for those who rely upon treatment by prayer through spiritual means. Adds language that excludes, from the definition of "employer": any religious organization, association, or society, or any nonprofit institution or organization operated, supervised, or controlled by or in conjunction with a religious organization, association, or society; and any institution conducted by and for those who rely upon treatment by prayer through spiritual means. Provides that nothing in the Act shall be construed to require any employer to comply with the Act in violation of the U.S. Supreme Court decision in Boy Scouts of America v. Dale. In the Public Accommodations Article, changes the exemption for distinctly private facilities so that it applies to single-sex private facilities that are distinctly private in nature, such as restrooms, bathrooms, shower rooms, changing rooms, bath houses, health clubs, and other similar facilities.

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1 AN ACT concerning human rights.

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

4	Section 5. The Illinois Human Rights Act is amended by
5	changing Sections 2-101, 2-104, and 5-103 as follows:
6	(775 ILCS 5/2-101) (from Ch. 68, par. 2-101)
7	Sec. 2-101. Definitions. The following definitions are
8	applicable strictly in the context of this Article.
9	(A) Employee.
10	(1) "Employee" includes:
11	(a) Any individual performing services for
12	remuneration within this State for an employer;
13	(b) An apprentice;
14	(c) An applicant for any apprenticeship.
15	(2) "Employee" does not include:
16	(a) Domestic servants in private homes;
17	(b) Individuals employed by persons who are not
18	"employers" as defined by this Act;
19	(c) Elected public officials or the members of
20	their immediate personal staffs;
21	(d) Principal administrative officers of the State
22	or of any political subdivision, municipal corporation
23	or other governmental unit or agency;
24	(e) A person in a vocational rehabilitation
25	facility certified under federal law who has been
26	designated an evaluee, trainee, or work activity
27	client.
28	(B) Employer.
29	(1) "Employer" includes:
30	(a) Any person employing 15 or more employees
31	within Illinois during 20 or more calendar weeks within

the calendar year of or preceding the alleged

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violation;

- (b) Any person employing one or more employees when a complainant alleges civil rights violation due to unlawful discrimination based upon his or her physical or mental handicap unrelated to ability or sexual harassment;
- (c) The State and any political subdivision, municipal corporation or other governmental unit or agency, without regard to the number of employees;
- (d) Any party to a public contract without regard
 to the number of employees;
- (e) A joint apprenticeship or training committee without regard to the number of employees.
- (2) "Employer" does not include:
- (a) Any religious organization, association, or society, or any nonprofit institution or organization operated, supervised, or controlled by or in conjunction with a religious organization, association, or society.
- (b) Any institution conducted by and for those who rely upon treatment by prayer through spiritual means in accordance with the tenets of a recognized church or religious denomination any religious corporation, association, educational institution, society, non-profit nursing institution conducted by and for rely upon treatment - by spiritual means in accordance with the tenets church religious denomination the employment of individuals particular religion to perform work connected with the on by such corporation, educational institution, society or non-profit nursing institution of its activities.
- (C) Employment Agency. "Employment Agency" includes both public and private employment agencies and any person, labor organization, or labor union having a hiring hall or hiring

- office regularly undertaking, with or without compensation, to procure opportunities to work, or to procure, recruit, refer or place employees.
 - (D) Labor Organization. "Labor Organization" includes any organization, labor union, craft union, or any voluntary unincorporated association designed to further the cause of the rights of union labor which is constituted for the purpose, in whole or in part, of collective bargaining or of dealing with employers concerning grievances, terms or conditions of employment, or apprenticeships or applications for apprenticeships, or of other mutual aid or protection in connection with employment, including apprenticeships or applications for apprenticeships.
 - (E) Sexual Harassment. "Sexual harassment" means any unwelcome sexual advances or requests for sexual favors or any conduct of a sexual nature when (1) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment, (2) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual, or (3) such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment.
 - (F) Religion. "Religion" with respect to employers includes all aspects of religious observance and practice, as well as belief, unless an employer demonstrates that he is unable to reasonably accommodate an employee's or prospective employee's religious observance or practice without undue hardship on the conduct of the employer's business.
 - (G) Public Employer. "Public employer" means the State, an agency or department thereof, unit of local government, school district, instrumentality or political subdivision.
 - (H) Public Employee. "Public employee" means an employee of the State, agency or department thereof, unit of local government, school district, instrumentality or political subdivision. "Public employee" does not include public

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- 1 officers or employees of the General Assembly or agencies 2 thereof.
- (I) Public Officer. "Public officer" means a person who is 3 elected to office pursuant to the Constitution or a statute or 4 5 ordinance, or who is appointed to an office which is 6 established, and the qualifications and duties of which are prescribed, by the Constitution or a statute or ordinance, to 7 discharge a public duty for the State, agency or department 8 9 thereof, unit of local government, school district, 10 instrumentality or political subdivision.
- (J) Eligible Bidder. "Eligible bidder" means a person who, prior to a bid opening, has filed with the Department a properly completed, sworn and currently valid employer report 13 form, pursuant to the Department's regulations. The provisions of this Article relating to eligible bidders apply only to bids 15 16 on contracts with the State and its departments, agencies, 17 boards, and commissions, and the provisions do not apply to bids on contracts with units of local government or school 18 19 districts.
- 20 (K) Citizenship Status. "Citizenship status" means the status of being: 21
 - (1) a born U.S. citizen;
 - (2) a naturalized U.S. citizen;
- (3) a U.S. national; or 24
- (4) a person born outside the United States and not a 25 26 U.S. citizen who is not an unauthorized alien and who is 27 protected from discrimination under the provisions of Section 1324b of Title 8 of the United States Code, as now 28 29 or hereafter amended.
- 30 (Source: P.A. 86-1343; 87-579; 87-666; 87-895.)
- 31 (775 ILCS 5/2-104) (from Ch. 68, par. 2-104)
- Sec. 2-104. Exemptions. 32
- (A) Nothing contained in this Act shall prohibit an 33 employer, employment agency or labor organization from: 34
- 35 (1) Bona Fide Qualification. Hiring or selecting

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between persons for bona fide occupational qualifications or any reason except those civil-rights violations specifically identified in this Article.

- (2) Veterans. Giving preferential treatment to veterans and their relatives as required by the laws or regulations of the United States or this State or a unit of local government.
- (3) Unfavorable Discharge From Military Service. Using unfavorable discharge from military service as a valid employment criterion when authorized by federal law or regulation or when a position of employment involves the exercise of fiduciary responsibilities as defined by rules and regulations which the Department shall adopt.
- (4) Ability Tests. Giving or acting upon the results of any professionally developed ability test provided that such test, its administration, or action upon the results, is not used as a subterfuge for or does not have the effect of unlawful discrimination.
 - (5) Merit and Retirement Systems.
 - (a) Applying different standards of compensation, or different terms, conditions or privileges of employment pursuant to a merit or retirement system provided that such system or its administration is not used as a subterfuge for or does not have the effect of unlawful discrimination.
 - (b) Effecting compulsory retirement of any employee who has attained 65 years of age and who, for the 2-year period immediately preceding retirement, is employed in a bona fide executive or a high policymaking position, if such employee is entitled to an immediate nonforfeitable annual retirement benefit from a pension, profit-sharing, savings, or deferred compensation plan, or any combination of such plans of the employer of such employee, which equals, in the aggregate, at least \$44,000. If any such retirement benefit is in a form other than a straight life annuity

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(with no ancillary benefits) or if the employees contribute to any such plan or make rollover contributions, the retirement benefit shall be adjusted in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Department, so that the benefit is the equivalent of a straight life annuity (with no ancillary benefits) under a plan to which employees do not contribute and under which no rollover contributions are made.

- (c) Until January 1, 1994, effecting compulsory retirement of any employee who has attained 70 years of age, and who is serving under a contract of unlimited tenure (or similar arrangement providing for unlimited tenure) at an institution of higher education as defined by Section 1201(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965.
- (6) Training and Apprenticeship programs. Establishing an educational requirement as a prerequisite to selection for a training or apprenticeship program, provided such requirement does not operate to discriminate on the basis of any prohibited classification except age.
- (7) Police and Firefighter/Paramedic Retirement. Imposing a mandatory retirement age for firefighters/paramedics or law enforcement officers and discharging or retiring such individuals pursuant to the mandatory retirement age if such action is taken pursuant to a bona fide retirement plan provided that the law enforcement officer or firefighter/paramedic has attained:
 - (a) the age of retirement in effect under applicable State or local law on March 3, 1983; or
 - (b) if the applicable State or local law was enacted after the date of enactment of the federal Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendments of 1996 (P.L. 104-208), the age of retirement in effect on the date of such discharge under such law.

This paragraph (7) shall not apply with respect to any cause of action arising under the Illinois Human Rights Act

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as in effect prior to the effective date of this amendatory

Act of 1997.

- (8) Police and Firefighter/Paramedic Appointment. Failing or refusing to hire any individual because of such individual's age if such action is taken with respect to the employment of an individual as a firefighter/paramedic or as a law enforcement officer and the individual has attained:
 - (a) the age of hiring or appointment in effect under applicable State or local law on March 3, 1983; or
 - (b) the age of hiring in effect on the date of such failure or refusal to hire under applicable State or local law enacted after the date of enactment of the federal Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendments of 1996 (P.L. 104-208).

As used in paragraph (7) or (8):

"Firefighter/paramedic" means an employee, the duties of whose position are primarily to perform work directly connected with the control and extinguishment of fires or the maintenance and use of firefighting apparatus and equipment, or to provide emergency medical services, including an employee engaged in this activity who is transferred to a supervisory or administrative position.

"Law enforcement officer" means an employee, the duties of whose position are primarily the investigation, apprehension, or detention of individuals suspected or convicted of criminal offenses, including an employee engaged in this activity who is transferred to a supervisory or administrative position.

- (9) Citizenship Status. Making legitimate distinctions based on citizenship status if specifically authorized or required by State or federal law.
- (B) With respect to any employee who is subject to a collective bargaining agreement:

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- 2 (b) which terminates after January 1, 1987,
- 3 (c) any provision of which was entered into by a labor 4 organization as defined by Section 6(d)(4) of the Fair 5 Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(d)(4)), and
 - (d) which contains any provision that would be superseded by this amendatory Act of 1987 (Public Act 85-748),
- 9 such amendatory Act of 1987 shall not apply until the 10 termination of such collective bargaining agreement or January 11 1, 1990, whichever occurs first.
 - (C)(1) For purposes of this Act, the term "handicap" shall not include any employee or applicant who is currently engaging in the illegal use of drugs, when an employer acts on the basis of such use.
 - (2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply where an employee or applicant for employment:
 - (a) has successfully completed a supervised drug rehabilitation program and is no longer engaging in the illegal use of drugs, or has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully and is no longer engaging in such use;
 - (b) is participating in a supervised rehabilitation program and is no longer engaging in such use; or
 - (c) is erroneously regarded as engaging in such use, but is not engaging in such use.

It shall not be a violation of this Act for an employer to adopt or administer reasonable policies or procedures, including but not limited to drug testing, designed to ensure that an individual described in subparagraph (a) or (b) is no longer engaging in the illegal use of drugs.

(3) An employer:

- (a) may prohibit the illegal use of drugs and the use of alcohol at the workplace by all employees;
- (b) may require that employees shall not be under the influence of alcohol or be engaging in the illegal use of drugs at the workplace;

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- 1 (c) may require that employees behave in conformance 2 with the requirements established under the federal 3 Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (11 U.S.C. 701 et seq.) and 4 the Drug Free Workplace Act;
 - (d) may hold an employee who engages in the illegal use of drugs or who is an alcoholic to the same qualification standards for employment or job performance and behavior that such employer holds other employees, even if any unsatisfactory performance or behavior is related to the drug use or alcoholism of such employee; and
 - (e) may, with respect to federal regulations regarding alcohol and the illegal use of drugs, require that:
 - (i) employees comply with the standards established in such regulations of the United States Department of Defense, if the employees of the employer are employed in an industry subject to such regulations, including complying with regulations (if any) that apply to employment in sensitive positions in such an industry, in the case of employees of the employer who are employed in such positions (as defined in the regulations of the Department of Defense);
 - employees comply with the (ii) standards established in such regulations of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, if the employees of the employer are employed in an industry subject to such regulations, including complying with regulations (if any) that apply to employment in sensitive positions in such an industry, in the case of employees of the employer who are employed in such positions (as defined the regulations of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission); and
 - (iii) employees comply with the standards established in such regulations of the United States Department of Transportation, if the employees of the employer are employed in a transportation industry subject to such regulations, including complying with

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such regulations (if any) that apply to employment in sensitive positions in such an industry, in the case of employees of the employer who are employed in such positions (as defined in the regulations of the United States Department of Transportation).

- (4) For purposes of this Act, a test to determine the illegal use of drugs shall not be considered a medical examination. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to encourage, prohibit, or authorize the conducting of drug testing for the illegal use of drugs by job applicants or employees or making employment decisions based on such test results.
- (5) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to encourage, prohibit, restrict, or authorize the otherwise lawful exercise by an employer subject to the jurisdiction of the United States Department of Transportation of authority to:
 - (a) test employees of such employer in, and applicants for, positions involving safety-sensitive duties for the illegal use of drugs and for on-duty impairment by alcohol; and
 - (b) remove such persons who test positive for illegal use of drugs and on-duty impairment by alcohol pursuant to subparagraph (a) from safety-sensitive duties in implementing paragraph (3).
- 25 (D) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require any
 26 employer to comply with this Act in violation of the U.S.
 27 Supreme Court decision in Boy Scouts of America and Monmouth
 28 Council, et al. v. James Dale (No. 99-699), 530 U.S. 640
 29 (2000).
- 30 (Source: P.A. 90-481, eff. 8-17-97.)
- 31 (775 ILCS 5/5-103) (from Ch. 68, par. 5-103)
- 32 Sec. 5-103. Exemption. Nothing in this Article shall apply to:
- 34 (A) Private Club. A private club, or other establishment 35 not in fact open to the public, except to the extent that the

- goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of the establishment are made available to the
- 3 customers or patrons of another establishment that is a place
- 4 of public accommodation.
- 5 (B) Facilities Distinctly Private. <u>Single-sex private</u>
- 6 <u>facilities that are</u> Any facility, as to discrimination based on
- 7 sex, which is distinctly private in nature such as restrooms,
- 8 <u>bathrooms</u>, shower rooms, <u>changing rooms</u>, bath houses, health
- 9 clubs and other similar facilities for which the Department, in
- 10 its rules and regulations, may grant exemptions based on bona
- 11 fide considerations of public policy.
- 12 (C) Inn, Hotel, Rooming House. Any facility, as to
- discrimination based on sex, which restricts the rental of
- 14 rooms to individuals of one sex.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 85-567.)