A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT TO ENACT THE "BE HEARD IN THE WORKPLACE ACT," INCLUDING
RAISING THE MINIMUM WAGE OF TIPPED EMPLOYEES, TO DEFINE
PROTECTED CLASSES AND UNLAWFUL DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES, AND
TO APPROPRIATE FUNDS TO IMPLEMENT THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT.
The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. BE HEARD. – Chapter 99D of the General Statutes reads as rewritten:

"Chapter 99D.
"Civil Rights.
"Article 1.
"General Provisions.

"§ 99D-1. Interference with Civil Rights.

…
(c) No civil action may be brought or maintained, and no liability may be imposed, under
this Chapter against a governmental unit, a government official with respect to actions taken
within the scope of his the person's official governmental duties, or an employer or his the
employer's agent with respect to actions taken concerning his the employer's employees within
the scope of the employment relationship.

"Article 2.
"Unlawful Discriminatory Practices.

"§ 99D-2. Definitions; statutory construction.

(a) The following definitions apply in this Part:
(1) Employee. – A person employed by an employer. The term includes an
independent contractor (regardless of business structure, including
organization as a legal or commercial entity), an intern, a fellow, a volunteer,
or a trainee, whether or not the individual receives compensation, academic
credit, or other remuneration from the employer. The term also includes an
individual who applies or seeks to become such an independent contractor,
intern, fellow, volunteer, or trainee, for the employer.
(2) Employer. – A person employing one or more employees in this State. The
term includes an employment agency or labor organization.
(3) Protected classes or protected categories. – Includes the following:
a. Age.
b. Creed.
c. Disability.
d. Domestic violence victim status.

e. Gender identity or expression.

f. Familial status.

g. Lawful source of income (in reference to housing only).

h. Marital status.

i. Military status.

j. National origin.

k. Predisposing genetic characteristics.

l. Pregnancy-related condition.

m. Prior arrest or conviction record.

n. Race or color.

o. Sex.

p. Sexual orientation.

q. Retaliation for opposing unlawful discriminatory practices.

(4) Sexual harassment. – Conduct that includes a sexual advance, a request for sexual favors, or any other conduct of a sexual nature.

(5) Workplace harassment. – Conduct-based protected class status regardless of whether it is direct or indirect, or verbal or nonverbal, that unreasonably alters an individual's terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, including by creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment.

(b) The term "gender identity" includes the gender-related identity, appearance, mannerisms, or other gender-related characteristics of an individual, regardless of the individual's designated sex at birth.

(c) The term "including" means including, but not limited to.

(d) The term "sex" includes a sex stereotype.

(e) The term "sexual orientation" means homosexuality, heterosexuality, or bisexuality.

(f) Protected class status includes other persons with whom an individual who is a class member is, or has been, associated with and may be based upon a perception or belief, even if inaccurate, concerning an individual's protected class status.

(g) This Part is to be liberally construed without reference to any federal law that may lead to a more restrictive result.

"§ 99D-3. Title; purpose.

(a) This Part shall be known and may be cited as the "Bringing an End to Harassment by Enhancing Accountability and Rejecting Discrimination in the Workplace Act" or the "BE HEARD in the Workplace Act."

(b) The purpose of this Part is to protect victims of harassment, including sexual harassment, and to protect the civil rights of individuals who are members of protected classes.

"§ 99D-4. Unlawful discriminatory practices by employers.

(a) It is an unlawful discriminatory practice for an employer to subject any individual to harassment because of an individual's protected class status or because the individual has opposed any practices forbidden under this Article or because the individual has filed a complaint, testified, or assisted in any proceeding under this Article, regardless of whether such harassment would be considered severe or pervasive under precedent applied to harassment claims. It is an unlawful discriminatory practice to subject an individual to inferior terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because of the individual's membership in one or more protected categories. The fact that the individual did not make a complaint about the harassment to the employer shall not be determinative of whether such employer is liable. Nothing in this subsection shall imply that an employee must demonstrate the existence of an individual to whom the employee's treatment must be compared. It shall be an affirmative defense to liability under this subsection that the harassing conduct does not rise above the level of what a reasonable
victim of discrimination with the same protected characteristic would consider petty slights or trivial inconveniences.

(b) It is an unlawful discriminatory practice to permit discrimination against a nonemployee in the employer's workplace. An employer may be held liable to a nonemployee who is a contractor, subcontractor, vendor, consultant, or other person providing services pursuant to a contract in the workplace or who is an employee of such contractor, subcontractor, vendor, consultant, or other person providing services pursuant to a contract in the workplace, with respect to an unlawful discriminatory practice, when the employer, its agents, or supervisors knew or should have known that such nonemployee was subjected to an unlawful discriminatory practice in the employer's workplace, and the employer failed to take immediate and appropriate corrective action. In reviewing such cases involving nonemployees, the extent of the employer's control and any other legal responsibility which the employer may have with respect to the conduct of the person who engaged in the unlawful discriminatory practice shall be considered.

(c) An unlawful discriminatory practice is established under this Part when the complaining party demonstrates that the complaining party's protected class status was a motivating factor for any employment practice, even though other factors also motivated the employer. As used in this section, the term "demonstrates" means meeting the burdens of production and persuasion.

§ 99D-5. Harassment in the workplace.

(a) It is an unlawful discriminatory practice:

(1) For an employer to require an employee to submit to sexual harassment either explicitly or implicitly as a term or condition of employment.

(2) For an employer to base an employment decision affecting an individual's employment upon submission to or rejection of sexual harassment.

(3) When sexual harassment alters an individual's terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, including by creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment.

(b) In determining, for purposes of this section, whether conduct constitutes workplace harassment because the conduct unreasonably alters an individual's terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, including by creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment, the following rules shall apply:

(1) That determination shall be made on the basis of the record as a whole, according to the totality of the circumstances. A single incident may constitute workplace harassment.

(2) Incidents that may be workplace harassment shall be considered in the aggregate, with the following:

a. Conduct of varying types (such as expressions of sex-based hostility, requests for sexual favors, and denial of employment opportunities due to sexual orientation) viewed in totality, rather than in isolation.

b. Conduct based on multiple protected characteristics (such as sex and race) viewed in totality, rather than in isolation.

(3) The following factors are among the factors to be considered in determining whether conduct constitutes workplace harassment and shall not be construed to be exhaustive. No one of those factors shall be considered to be determinative in establishing whether conduct constitutes workplace harassment. Such factors are each of the following:

a. The frequency of the conduct.

b. The duration of the conduct.

c. The location where the conduct occurred.

d. The number of individuals engaged in the conduct.
The nature of the conduct, which may include physical, verbal, pictorial, or visual conduct, and conduct that occurs in person or is transmitted, such as electronically.

Whether the conduct is threatening.

Any power differential between the alleged harasser and the person allegedly harassed.

Any use of epithets, slurs, or other conduct that is humiliating or degrading.

Whether the conduct reflects stereotypes about individuals in the protected class involved.

Conduct may be workplace harassment regardless of whether, for example:

1. The complaining party is not the individual being harassed.
2. The complaining party acquiesced or otherwise submitted to, or participated in, the conduct.
3. The conduct is also experienced by others outside the protected class involved.
4. The complaining party was able to continue carrying out duties and responsibilities of the party’s job despite the conduct.
5. The conduct did not cause a tangible injury or psychological injury.
6. The conduct occurred outside of the workplace.

An employer is liable for the acts of any individual whose harassment of an employee has created or continued a retaliatory hostile work environment that is unlawful under this Part if, at the time of the harassment, (i) such individual was authorized by the employer to undertake or recommend tangible employment actions affecting the employee or to direct the employee’s daily work activities or (ii) the negligence of the employer led to the creation or continuation of that retaliatory hostile work environment.

Any right or obligation created by this Part is enforceable by a civil action in addition to any other remedies at law or in equity. Punitive damages and attorney’s fees may be awarded against employers and others who violate this Part.

A civil action under this section alleging sexual harassment must be brought within three years of the alleged unlawful discriminatory practice giving rise to the action. All other civil actions under this section must be brought within one year of the alleged unlawful discriminatory practice.

If any provision of this Part or the application of a provision is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this Part and its application shall not be affected.

The North Carolina Human Relations Commission, the Civil Rights Division of the North Carolina Office of Administrative Hearings, and the Department of Labor shall jointly:

1. Develop training materials for employers and the general public that are designed to prevent unlawful discriminatory practices.
2. Establish grant programs to prevent and respond to workplace discrimination and harassment.

No person shall discriminate or take any retaliatory action against an employee because the employee in good faith does or threatens to do any of the following:

1. File a claim or complaint, initiate any inquiry, investigation, inspection, proceeding or other action, or testify or provide information to any person with respect to any of the following:
b. Article 2A or Article 16 of this Chapter.
c. Article 2A of Chapter 74 of the General Statutes.
e. Article 16 of Chapter 127A of the General Statutes.
f. G.S. 95-28.1A.
g. Article 52 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes.
h. Article 5F of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes.
i. Chapter 99D of the General Statutes.

SECTION 3. Housing protections. – G.S. 41A-3 reads as rewritten:


For the purposes of this Chapter, the following definitions apply:

(5a) "Protected class status" means being in a protected class of persons or having the attributes of a protected category of persons as defined in G.S. 99D-(a)(3).

SECTION 4. Fair Housing. – G.S. 41A-4 reads as rewritten:

"§ 41A-4. Unlawful discriminatory housing practices.

(a) It is an unlawful discriminatory housing practice for any person in a real estate transaction, because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicapping condition, or familial status to a person's protected class status to do any of the following:

(1) Refuse to engage in a real estate transaction;
(2) Discriminate against a person in the terms, conditions, or privileges of a real estate transaction or in the furnishing of facilities or services in connection therewith;
(2a), (2c) Repealed by Session Laws 2009-388, s. 1, effective October 1, 2009.
(3) Refuse to receive or fail to transmit a bona fide offer to engage in a real estate transaction;
(4) Refuse to negotiate for a real estate transaction;
(5) Represent to a person that real property is not available for inspection, sale, rental, or lease when in fact it is so available, or fail to bring a property listing to his attention, or refuse to permit him to inspect real property;
(6) Make, print, circulate, post, or mail or cause to be so published a statement, advertisement, or sign, or use a form or application for a real estate transaction, or make a record or inquiry in connection with a prospective real estate transaction, which indicates directly or indirectly, an intent to make a limitation, specification, or discrimination with respect thereto;
(7) Offer, solicit, accept, use, or retain a listing of real property with the understanding that any person may be discriminated against in a real estate transaction or in the furnishing of facilities or services in connection therewith; or
(8) Otherwise make unavailable or deny housing.

(b1) It is an unlawful discriminatory housing practice for any person or other entity whose business includes engaging in residential real estate related transactions to discriminate against any person in making available such a transaction, or in the terms and conditions of such a transaction, because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicapping condition, or familial that person's protected class status. As used in this subsection, "residential real estate related transaction" means:
(1) The making or purchasing of loans or providing financial assistance (i) for purchasing, constructing, improving, repairing, or maintaining a dwelling, or (ii) where the security is residential real estate; or

(2) The selling, brokering, or appraising of residential real estate.

The provisions of this subsection shall not prohibit any financial institution from using a loan application which inquires into a person's financial and dependent obligations or from basing its actions on the income or financial abilities of any person.

(c) It is an unlawful discriminatory housing practice for a person to induce or attempt to induce another to enter into a real estate transaction from which such person may profit:

(1) By representing that a change has occurred, or may or will occur in the composition of the residents of the block, neighborhood, or area in which the real property is located with respect to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicapping condition, or familial protected class status of the owners or occupants; or

(2) By representing that a change has resulted, or may or will result in the lowering of property values, an increase in criminal or antisocial behavior, or a decline in the quality of schools in the block, neighborhood, or area in which the real property is located.

(d) It is an unlawful discriminatory housing practice to deny any person who is otherwise qualified by State law access to or membership or participation in any real estate brokers' organization, multiple listing service, or other service, organization, or facility relating to the business of engaging in real estate transactions, or to discriminate in the terms or conditions of such access, membership, or participation because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicapping condition, or familial protected class status.

(g) It is an unlawful discriminatory housing practice to discriminate in land-use decisions or in the permitting of development based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicapping condition, familial protected class status, or, except as otherwise provided by law, the fact that a development or proposed development contains affordable housing units for families or individuals with incomes below eighty percent (80%) of area median income. It is not a violation of this Chapter if land-use decisions or permitting of development is based on considerations of limiting high concentrations of affordable housing.

SECTION 5. Housing Violations. – G.S. 41A-5(a) reads as rewritten:

"§ 41A-5. Proof of violation.

(a) It is a violation of this Chapter if:

(1) A person by his act or failure to act intends to discriminate against a person. A person intends to discriminate if, in committing an unlawful discriminatory housing practice described in G.S. 41A-4 he was motivated in full, or in any part at all, by race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicapping condition, or familial protected class status. An intent to discriminate may be established by direct or circumstantial evidence.

(2) A person's act or failure to act has the effect, regardless of intent, of discriminating, as set forth in G.S. 41A-4, against a person of a particular race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicapping condition, or familial protected class status. However, it is not a violation of this Chapter if a person whose action or inaction has an unintended discriminatory effect, proves that his action or inaction was motivated and justified by business necessity.

SECTION 6. Religious Exemption. – G.S. 41A-6(a) reads as rewritten:

(a) The provisions of G.S. 41A-4, except for subdivision (a)(6), do not apply to the following:

…

(3) Religious institutions or organizations or charitable or educational organizations operated, supervised, or controlled by religious institutions or organizations which give preference to members of the same religion in a real estate transaction, as long as membership in such religion is not restricted by race, color, sex, national origin, handicapping condition, or familial status; a protected class status other than religion;

…"

SECTION 7. Equal Employment Opportunity. – G.S. 143-422.2, as amended by this act, reads as rewritten:

"§ 143-422.2. Legislative declaration.
It is the public policy of this State to protect and safeguard the right and opportunity of all persons to seek, obtain and hold employment without discrimination or abridgement on account of race, religion, color, national origin, age, sex or handicap; protected class status as set forth in G.S. 99D-2(a)(3) by employers which regularly employ one or more employees. It is recognized that the practice of denying employment opportunity and discriminating in the terms of employment foments domestic strife and unrest, deprives the State of the fullest utilization of its capacities for advancement and development, and substantially and adversely affects the interests of employees, employers, and the public in general."

SECTION 8. State Employee Equal Opportunity. – G.S. 126-16 reads as rewritten:

"§ 126-16. Equal opportunity for employment and compensation by State departments and agencies and local political subdivisions.
All State agencies, departments, and institutions and all local political subdivisions of North Carolina shall give equal opportunity for employment and compensation, without regard to race, religion, color, national origin, sex, age, disability, or genetic information; protected class status as set forth in G.S. 99D-2(a)(3) to all persons otherwise qualified."

SECTION 9. State Employee Grievances. – G.S. 126-34.02(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) The following issues may be heard as contested cases after completion of the agency grievance procedure and the Office of State Human Resources review:

(1) Discrimination or harassment. – An applicant for State employment, a State employee, or former State employee may allege discrimination or harassment based on race, religion, color, national origin, sex, age, disability, genetic information; protected class status as set forth in G.S. 99D-2(a)(3) or political affiliation if the employee believes that he or she has been discriminated against in his or her application for employment or in the terms and conditions of the employee's employment, or in the termination of his or her employment.

(2) Retaliation. – An applicant for State employment, a State employee, or former State employee may allege retaliation for protesting discrimination based on race, religion, color, national origin, sex, age, disability, political affiliation, or genetic information; protected class status as set forth in G.S. 99D-2(a)(3) if the employee believes that he or she has been retaliated against in his or her application for employment or in the terms and conditions of the employee's employment, or in the termination of the employee's employment.

(3) Just cause for dismissal, demotion, or suspension. – A career State employee may allege that he or she was dismissed, demoted, or suspended for disciplinary reasons without just cause. A dismissal, demotion, or suspension which is not imposed for disciplinary reasons shall not be considered a disciplinary action within the meaning of this section. However, in contested cases conducted pursuant to this section, an employee may appeal an
involuntary nondisciplinary separation due to an employee's unavailability in
the same fashion as if it were a disciplinary action, but the agency shall only
have the burden to prove that the employee was unavailable. In cases of such
disciplinary action the employee shall, before the action is taken, be furnished
with a statement in writing setting forth the specific acts or omissions that are
the reasons for the disciplinary action and the employee's appeal rights. The
employee shall be permitted 15 days from the date the statement is delivered
to appeal under the agency grievance procedure. However, an employee may
be suspended without warning pending the giving of written reasons in order
to avoid undue disruption of work, to protect the safety of persons or property,
or for other serious reasons.

(4) Veteran's preference. – An applicant for State employment or a State
employee may allege that he or she was denied veteran’s preference in
violation of the law.

(5) Failure to post or give priority consideration. – An applicant for State
employment or a State employee may allege that he or she was denied hiring
or promotion because a position was not posted in accordance with this
Chapter; or a career State employee may allege that he or she was denied a
promotion as a result of a failure to give priority consideration for promotion
as required by G.S. 126-7.1; or a career State employee may allege that he or
she was denied hiring as a result of the failure to give him or her a
reduction-in-force priority.

(6) Whistleblower. – A whistleblower grievance as provided for in this Chapter.”

SECTION 10. Repeal/No Tip Count Toward Minimum Wage. – Effective January
1, 2021, G.S. 95-25.3(f) reads as rewritten:

"(f) Tips earned by a tipped employee may be counted as wages only up to the amount
permitted in section 3(m) of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. 203(m), if the tipped
employee is notified in advance, is permitted to retain all tips and the employer maintains
accurate and complete records of tips received by each employee as such tips are certified by the
employee monthly or for each pay period. Even if the employee refuses to certify tips accurately,
tips may still be counted as wages when the employer complies with the other requirements of
this section and can demonstrate by monitoring tips that the employee regularly receives tips in
the amount for which the credit is taken, shall not be counted as wages. Tip pooling shall also be
permissible among employees who customarily and regularly receive tips; however, no
employee's tips may be reduced by more than fifteen percent (15%) under a tip pooling
arrangement.”

SECTION 11. LRC Study Nondisparagement. – The Legislative Research
Commission shall study the use of nondisparagement and nondisclosure agreements in the
workplace and report its findings and any legislative proposals to the 2021 General Assembly
upon its convening.

SECTION 12. Human Relations Commission Appropriation. – There is appropriated
from the General Fund to the Department of Administration, North Carolina Human Relations
Commission, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) for the 2020-2021 fiscal year
to implement the provisions of this act.

SECTION 13. Civil Rights Division Appropriation. – There is appropriated from
the General Fund to the Office of Administrative Hearings, Civil Rights Division, the sum of five
hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) for the 2020-2021 fiscal year to implement the provisions
of this act.

SECTION 14. Labor Department Appropriation. – There is appropriated from the
Department of Labor the sum of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) for the 2020-2021
fiscal year to implement the provisions of this act.
SECTION 15. Effective Date. – This act becomes effective July 1, 2020, except as otherwise provided.