

119TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1354

To amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to clarify that disparate impacts on certain populations constitute a sufficient basis for rights of action under such Act, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 13, 2025

Ms. TLAIB (for herself, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, Ms. KAMLAGERDOVE, Mrs. McIVER, Mr. FROST, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mrs. RAMIREZ, and Mr. MFUME) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to clarify that disparate impacts on certain populations constitute a sufficient basis for rights of action under such Act, and for other purposes.

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 “Justice for All Act
5 of 2025”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress finds the following:

3 (1) This Act is made necessary by a decision of
4 the Supreme Court in *Alexander v. Sandoval*, 532
5 U.S. 275 (2001) that significantly impairs statutory
6 protections against discrimination that Congress has
7 erected over a period of almost 4 decades. The
8 *Sandoval* decision undermines these statutory pro-
9 tections by stripping victims of discrimination (de-
10 fined under regulations that Congress required Fed-
11 eral departments and agencies to promulgate to im-
12 plement title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42
13 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.)) of the right to bring action
14 in Federal court to redress the discrimination.

15 (2) The *Sandoval* decision contradicts settled
16 expectations created by title VI of the Civil Rights
17 Act of 1964, title IX of the Education Amendments
18 of 1972 (also known as the “Patsy Takemoto Mink
19 Equal Opportunity in Education Act”) (20 U.S.C.
20 1681 et seq.), the Age Discrimination Act of 1975
21 (42 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.), and section 504 of the Re-
22 habilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794) (collec-
23 tively referred to in this Act as the “covered civil
24 rights provisions”). The covered civil rights provi-
25 sions were designed to establish and make effective
26 the rights of persons to be free from discrimination

1 on the part of entities that are subject to 1 or more
2 of the covered civil rights provisions, as appropriate
3 (referred to in this Act as “covered entities”). In
4 1964 Congress adopted title VI of the Civil Rights
5 Act of 1964 to ensure that Federal dollars would not
6 be used to subsidize or support programs or activi-
7 ties that discriminated on racial, color, or national
8 origin grounds. In the years that followed, Congress
9 extended these protections by enacting laws barring
10 discrimination in federally funded education activi-
11 ties on the basis of sex in title IX of the Education
12 Amendments of 1972, and discrimination in feder-
13 ally funded activities on the basis of age in the Age
14 Discrimination Act of 1975 and disability in section
15 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

16 (3) All of the statutes cited in this section were
17 designed to protect persons subject to discrimina-
18 tion. As Congress has consistently recognized, effec-
19 tive enforcement of the statutes and protection of
20 the rights guaranteed under the statutes depend
21 heavily on the efforts of private attorneys general.
22 Congress acknowledged that it could not secure com-
23 pliance solely through administrative efforts and en-
24 forcement actions initiated by the Attorney General.

1 Newman v. Piggie Park Enterprises, 390 U.S. 400
2 (1968) (per curiam).

3 (4) The Supreme Court has made it clear that
4 individuals suffering discrimination under these stat-
5 utes have a private right of action in the Federal
6 courts, and that this is necessary for effective pro-
7 tection of the law, although Congress did not make
8 such a right of action explicit in the statute involved.
9 Cannon v. University of Chicago, 441 U.S. 677
10 (1979).

11 (5) Furthermore, for effective enforcement of
12 the statutes cited in this section, it is necessary that
13 the private right of action include a means to chal-
14 lenge all forms of discrimination that are prohibited
15 by the statutes, including practices that have a dis-
16 parate impact and are not justified as necessary to
17 achieve the legitimate goals of programs or activities
18 supported by Federal financial assistance.

19 (6) By reinstating a private right of action to
20 challenge disparate impact discrimination under title
21 VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d
22 et seq.) and confirming that right for other civil
23 rights statutes, Congress is not acting in a manner
24 that would expose covered entities to unfair findings
25 of discrimination. The legal standard for a disparate

1 impact claim has never been structured so that a
2 finding of discrimination could be based on numer-
3 ical imbalance alone.

4 (7) In contrast, a failure to reinstate or confirm
5 a private right of action would leave vindication of
6 the rights to equality of opportunity solely to Fed-
7 eral agencies. Action by Congress to specify a pri-
8 vate right of action is necessary to ensure that per-
9 sons will have a remedy if they are denied equal ac-
10 cess to education, housing, health, environmental
11 protection, transportation, and many other programs
12 and services by practices of covered entities that re-
13 sult in discrimination.

14 (8) As a result of the Supreme Court's decision
15 in Sandoval, courts have dismissed numerous claims
16 brought under the regulations promulgated pursuant
17 to title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42
18 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.) that challenged actions with
19 an unjustified discriminatory effect. Although the
20 Sandoval Court did not address title IX of the Edu-
21 cation Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et
22 seq.), lower courts have similarly dismissed claims
23 under such title.

24 (9) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of
25 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794) has received different treat-

1 ment by the Supreme Court. In *Alexander v. Choate*,
2 469 U.S. 287 (1985), the Court proceeded on the
3 assumption that the statute itself prohibited some
4 actions that had a disparate impact on disabled indi-
5 viduals—an assumption borne out by congressional
6 statements made during passage of the Act. In
7 *Sandoval*, the Court appeared to accept this prin-
8 ciple of *Alexander*. Moreover, the Supreme Court ex-
9 plicitly recognized congressional approval of the reg-
10 ulations promulgated to implement section 504 of
11 the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 in *Consolidated Rail*
12 *Corp. v. Darrone*, 465 U.S. 624, 634 (1984). Rely-
13 ing on the validity of the regulations, Congress in-
14 corporated the regulations into the statutory require-
15 ments of section 204 of the Americans with Disabil-
16 ities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12134). Nonetheless,
17 *Sandoval* creates the potential for uncertainty in the
18 application of critical protections of Section 504,
19 particularly in the lower courts.

20 (10) The right to maintain a private right of
21 action under a provision added to a statute under
22 this Act will be effectuated by a waiver of sovereign
23 immunity in the same manner as sovereign immu-
24 nity is waived under the remaining provisions of that
25 statute.

1 (11) Numerous provisions of Federal law ex-
2 pressly prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex,
3 and Federal agencies and courts have correctly in-
4 terpreted these prohibitions on sex discrimination to
5 include discrimination based on sexual orientation,
6 gender identity, and sex stereotypes. In particular,
7 the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
8 correctly interpreted title VII of the Civil Rights Act
9 of 1964 in *Macy v. Holder*, *Baldwin v. Foxx*, and
10 *Lusardi v. McHugh*.

11 (12) In forbidding discrimination based on sex,
12 Congress intended to strike at the entire spectrum
13 of disparate treatment resulting from sex-related
14 characteristics. The Supreme Court correctly recog-
15 nized in *Price Waterhouse v. Hopkins* and *Oncale v.*
16 *Sundowner Offshore Services* that among these char-
17 acteristics are sex-stereotypes, including masculinity
18 and femininity. Congress reaffirmed in the Preg-
19 nancy Discrimination Act of 1978 that discrimina-
20 tion on the basis of “sex” includes but is not limited
21 to discrimination on the basis of “pregnancy, child-
22 birth, or related medical conditions.”.

23 (13) The absence of explicit prohibitions of dis-
24 crimination on the basis of sexual orientation and
25 gender identity under Federal statutory law has cre-

1 ated uncertainty for employers and other entities
2 covered by Federal nondiscrimination laws and
3 caused unnecessary hardships for LGBTQ individ-
4 uals.

5 (14) The Supreme Court correctly recognized in
6 Hobby Lobby v. Burwell that the Religious Freedom
7 Restoration Act of 1993 (RFRA) “provides no . . .
8 shield” to those who “cloak” discrimination as “reli-
9 gious practice to escape legal sanction.” This Act re-
10 affirms that crucial limitation on RFRA, that Con-
11 gress did not intend for it to be used—and indeed
12 it cannot be used—to provide a defense against alle-
13 gations of discrimination on the basis of any pro-
14 tected trait.

15 (15) Chapter 1 of title 9, United States Code
16 (commonly known as the “Federal Arbitration
17 Act”), represented an exercise of legislative power
18 that required courts to recognize private voluntary
19 agreements to arbitrate commercial disputes at a
20 time when the courts were refusing to do so on
21 grounds that arbitration represented a usurpation of
22 the authority of the courts to resolve legal disputes.

23 (16) The Federal Arbitration Act did not, and
24 should not have been interpreted to, supplant or nul-
25 lify the legislatively created rights and remedies that

1 Congress, exercising its power under article I of the
2 Constitution of the United States, has granted to
3 the people of the United States for resolving dis-
4 putes in State and Federal courts.

5 (17) Recent court decisions, including AT&T
6 Mobility LLC v. Concepcion, 563 U.S. 333 (2011)
7 and American Express Co. v. Italian Colors Res-
8 taurant, 133 S. Ct. 2304 (2013), have interpreted
9 the Federal Arbitration Act to broadly preempt
10 rights and remedies established under substantive
11 State and Federal law. As a result, these decisions
12 have enabled business entities to avoid or nullify
13 legal duties created by congressional enactment, re-
14 sulting in millions of people in the United States
15 being unable to vindicate their rights in State and
16 Federal courts.

17 (18) States have a compelling interest in enact-
18 ing rights and remedies to protect the welfare of
19 their citizens, and the Federal Arbitration Act
20 should not be, and should not have been, interpreted
21 to preempt State legislation that enacted rights and
22 remedies to protect the welfare of their citizens.

23 (19) The Supreme Court misinterpreted title
24 VII of the Civil Rights Act in establishing the
25 Faragher-Ellerth affirmative defense in Faragher v.

1 City of Boca Raton and Burlington Industries, Inc.
2 v. Ellerth. This affirmative defense often leaves vic-
3 tims of sexual harassment with no remedy or re-
4 course after incidence of sexual or other harassment.
5 Violations of the law, and injuries to a victim and
6 their rights, are not cured by the existence of an
7 anti-harassment policy or the lack of future harm,
8 and in a hostile work environment taking preventa-
9 tive measures is not a requirement that falls on the
10 victim.

11 (20) Bringing a lawsuit to vindicate civil rights
12 is financially risky, and law firms, whether large or
13 small, are unlikely to take such cases on. Congress
14 enacted the Civil Rights Attorney's Fees Award Act
15 of 1976 in order to make lawsuits to vindicate civil
16 rights more accessible to potential plaintiffs. The
17 Supreme Court correctly recognized in *City of River-*
18 *side v. Rivera* that the effectuation of congressional
19 intent requires viable civil rights lawsuits, which are
20 dependent on the availability of private enforcement
21 mechanisms and the corresponding availability of at-
22 torney's fees.

23 (21) However, the Supreme Court incorrectly
24 held that the "catalyst theory" is not a permissible
25 basis for the award of attorney's fees in *Buckhannon*

1 v. West Virginia Department of Health & Human
2 Resources. In doing so, the Court deprived plaintiffs
3 who effectively win a lawsuit through a settlement,
4 from receiving pre-trial attorney’s fees. Congress en-
5 acted fee-shifting provisions in civil rights laws to
6 encourage private enforcement of those laws, and
7 fees must be awarded when a lawsuit vindicates the
8 rights Congress sought to secure. In disapproving of
9 the “catalyst theory” the Court incentivized poten-
10 tial defendants to draw out the pre-trial process and
11 settle at the last second, making the lawsuit too ex-
12 pensive for the average victim to undertake and too
13 risky for the average attorney to accept a civil rights
14 case.

15 (22) The Civil Rights Act of 1964, and other
16 civil rights laws that followed it, were written, in
17 part, to banish rampant disparate treatment on the
18 basis of race from American society. Congress
19 sought to overcome the pervasive, racist ideology
20 that Black traits were inferior by prohibiting dis-
21 crimination, and intended the Act to be interpreted
22 broadly—encompassing race and all its attributes,
23 especially those traits historically associated with
24 race.

1 (23) “Blackness” and its associated physical
2 traits, such as dark skin and kinky and curly hair,
3 have too often been equated with inferiority and
4 “unprofessionalism.” Professionalism was, and still
5 is, closely linked to European features and manner-
6 isms, which entails that those who do not naturally
7 fall into Eurocentric norms must alter their appear-
8 ances, sometimes drastically and permanently, in
9 order to be deemed professional. Such norms are, on
10 their face, proxies for race.

11 (24) Federal courts have correctly interpreted,
12 e.g. that title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
13 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, and
14 thus protect individuals from discrimination against
15 afros. However, the courts have yet to accept that
16 the Act outlaws dress codes and grooming policies
17 that prohibit any natural presentation of Black hair,
18 including afros, braids, twists, and locks. Although
19 purportedly “race-neutral”, these policies have a dis-
20 parate impact on Black individuals as they are more
21 likely to deter, burden, or punish Black individuals
22 than any other group. Therefore, hair discrimination
23 targeting hairstyles associated with race is racial dis-
24 crimination.

1 **SEC. 3. PROHIBITED DISCRIMINATION.**

2 (a) CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964.—Section 601 of the
3 Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d) is amended—

4 (1) by striking “No” and inserting “(a) No”;

5 (2) by inserting “religion, sex (as such term is
6 defined in section 208),” before “or national origin”;

7 and

8 (3) by adding at the end the following:

9 “(b)(1)(A) Discrimination (including exclusion from
10 participation and denial of benefits) based on disparate
11 impact is established under this title only if—

12 “(i) a person aggrieved by discrimination on the
13 basis of race, color, sex (as defined in section 208),
14 or national origin (referred to in this title as an ‘per-
15 son aggrieved’ demonstrates that an entity subject
16 to this title (referred to in this title as a ‘covered en-
17 tity’) has a policy or practice that causes a disparate
18 impact on the basis of race, color, sex (as such term
19 is defined in section 208), or national origin and the
20 covered entity fails to demonstrate that the chal-
21 lenged policy or practice is related to and necessary
22 to achieve the nondiscriminatory goals of the pro-
23 gram or activity alleged to have been operated in a
24 discriminatory manner; or

25 “(ii) the person aggrieved demonstrates (con-
26 sistent with the demonstration required under title

1 VII with respect to an ‘alternative employment prac-
2 tice’) that a less discriminatory alternative policy or
3 practice exists, and the covered entity refuses to
4 adopt such alternative policy or practice.

5 “(B)(i) With respect to demonstrating that a par-
6 ticular policy or practice causes a disparate impact as de-
7 scribed in subparagraph (A)(i), the person aggrieved shall
8 demonstrate that each particular challenged policy or
9 practice causes a disparate impact, except that if the per-
10 son aggrieved demonstrates to the court that the elements
11 of a covered entity’s decisionmaking process are not capa-
12 ble of separation for analysis, the decisionmaking process
13 may be analyzed as 1 policy or practice.

14 “(ii) If the covered entity demonstrates that a specific
15 policy or practice does not cause the disparate impact, the
16 covered entity shall not be required to demonstrate that
17 such policy or practice is necessary to achieve the goals
18 of its program or activity.

19 “(2) A demonstration that a policy or practice is nec-
20 essary to achieve the goals of a program or activity may
21 not be used as a defense against a claim of intentional
22 discrimination under this title.

23 “(3) In this subsection, the term ‘demonstrates’
24 means meets the burdens of production and persuasion.”.

1 (b) EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1972.—Section
2 901 of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C.
3 1681) is amended—

4 (1) by redesignating subsection (c) as sub-
5 section (d); and

6 (2) by inserting after subsection (b) the fol-
7 lowing:

8 “(c)(1)(A) Subject to the conditions described in
9 paragraphs (1) through (9) of subsection (a), discrimina-
10 tion (including exclusion from participation and denial of
11 benefits) based on disparate impact is established under
12 this title only if—

13 “(i) a person aggrieved by discrimination on the
14 basis of sex (as such term is defined in section 208
15 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964) (referred to in this
16 title as an ‘person aggrieved’) demonstrates that an
17 entity subject to this title (referred to in this title as
18 a ‘covered entity’) has a policy or practice that
19 causes a disparate impact on the basis of sex and
20 the covered entity fails to demonstrate that the chal-
21 lenged policy or practice is related to and necessary
22 to achieve the nondiscriminatory goals of the pro-
23 gram or activity alleged to have been operated in a
24 discriminatory manner; or

1 “(ii) the person aggrieved demonstrates (con-
2 sistent with the demonstration required under title
3 VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C.
4 2000e et seq.) with respect to an ‘alternative em-
5 ployment practice’) that a less discriminatory alter-
6 native policy or practice exists, and the covered enti-
7 ty refuses to adopt such alternative policy or prac-
8 tice.

9 “(B)(i) With respect to demonstrating that a par-
10 ticular policy or practice causes a disparate impact as de-
11 scribed in subparagraph (A)(i), the person aggrieved shall
12 demonstrate that each particular challenged policy or
13 practice causes a disparate impact, except that if the per-
14 son aggrieved demonstrates to the court that the elements
15 of a covered entity’s decisionmaking process are not capa-
16 ble of separation for analysis, the decisionmaking process
17 may be analyzed as 1 policy or practice.

18 “(ii) If the covered entity demonstrates that a specific
19 policy or practice does not cause the disparate impact, the
20 covered entity shall not be required to demonstrate that
21 such policy or practice is necessary to achieve the goals
22 of its program or activity.

23 “(2) A demonstration that a policy or practice is nec-
24 essary to achieve the goals of a program or activity may

1 not be used as a defense against a claim of intentional
2 discrimination under this title.

3 “(3) In this subsection, the term ‘demonstrates’
4 means meets the burdens of production and persuasion.”.

5 (c) AGE DISCRIMINATION ACT OF 1975.—Section
6 303 of the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C.
7 6102) is amended—

8 (1) by striking “Pursuant” and inserting “(a)
9 Pursuant”; and

10 (2) by adding at the end the following:

11 “(b)(1)(A) Subject to the conditions described in sub-
12 sections (b) and (c) of section 304, discrimination (includ-
13 ing exclusion from participation and denial of benefits)
14 based on disparate impact is established under this title
15 only if—

16 “(i) a person aggrieved by discrimination on the
17 basis of age (referred to in this title as a ‘person ag-
18 grieved’) demonstrates that an entity subject to this
19 title (referred to in this title as a ‘covered entity’)
20 has a policy or practice that causes a disparate im-
21 pact on the basis of age and the covered entity fails
22 to demonstrate that the challenged policy or practice
23 is related to and necessary to achieve the non-
24 discriminatory goals of the program or activity al-

1 leged to have been operated in a discriminatory
2 manner; or

3 “(ii) the person aggrieved demonstrates (con-
4 sistent with the demonstration required under title
5 VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C.
6 2000e et seq.) with respect to an ‘alternative em-
7 ployment practice’) that a less discriminatory alter-
8 native policy or practice exists, and the covered enti-
9 ty refuses to adopt such alternative policy or prac-
10 tice.

11 “(B)(i) With respect to demonstrating that a par-
12 ticular policy or practice causes a disparate impact as de-
13 scribed in subparagraph (A)(i), the person aggrieved shall
14 demonstrate that each particular challenged policy or
15 practice causes a disparate impact, except that if the per-
16 son aggrieved demonstrates to the court that the elements
17 of a covered entity’s decisionmaking process are not capa-
18 ble of separation for analysis, the decisionmaking process
19 may be analyzed as 1 policy or practice.

20 “(ii) If the covered entity demonstrates that a specific
21 policy or practice does not cause the disparate impact, the
22 covered entity shall not be required to demonstrate that
23 such policy or practice is necessary to achieve the goals
24 of its program or activity.

1 “(2) A demonstration that a policy or practice is nec-
2 essary to achieve the goals of a program or activity may
3 not be used as a defense against a claim of intentional
4 discrimination under this title.

5 “(3) In this subsection, the term ‘demonstrates’
6 means meets the burdens of production and persuasion.”.

7 (d) FAIR HOUSING ACT.—The Fair Housing Act
8 (title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968; 42 U.S.C. 3601
9 et seq.) is amended—

10 (1) in section 802, by adding at the end the fol-
11 lowing:

12 “(p) ‘Sex’ has the meaning given such term in section
13 208 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

14 “(q) ‘Source of income’ includes—

15 “(1) any income from a profession, occupation,
16 or job;

17 “(2) any form of Federal, State, or local hous-
18 ing assistance provided to a family or provided to a
19 housing owner on behalf of a family, or private as-
20 sistance, grant, loan or rental assistance program,
21 including low-income housing assistance certificates,
22 rental subsidies from nongovernmental organiza-
23 tions, and vouchers issued under the United States
24 Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.);

1 “(3) any income received during a taxable year
2 as Social Security benefits, as defined in section
3 86(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or as
4 supplemental security income benefits under title
5 XVI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1381 et
6 seq.);

7 “(4) any gift, inheritance, pension, annuity, or
8 other consideration or benefit;

9 “(5) any income received pursuant to court
10 order, including spousal support and child support;

11 “(6) any payment from a trust, guardian, or
12 conservator;

13 “(7) any income from the sale or pledge of
14 property or an interest in property; and

15 “(8) any other lawful source of income.

16 “(r) ‘Race’, ‘color’, ‘religion’, ‘sex’, ‘sexual orienta-
17 tion’, ‘gender identity’, ‘handicap’, ‘familial status’,
18 ‘source of income’, or ‘national origin’, used with respect
19 to an individual, includes—

20 “(1) the race, color, religion, sex, sexual ori-
21 entation, gender identity, handicap, familial status,
22 source of income, or national origin, respectively, of
23 another person with whom the individual is associ-
24 ated or has been associated; and

1 “(2) a perception or belief, even if inaccurate,
2 concerning the race, color, religion, sex, sexual ori-
3 entation, gender identity, handicap, familial status,
4 source of income, or national origin, respectively, of
5 the individual.”;

6 (2) in section 804, by inserting “(as defined in
7 section 208 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964), source
8 of income,” after “sex” each place that term ap-
9 pears;

10 (3) in section 805, by inserting “(as defined in
11 section 208 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964), source
12 of income,” after “sex” each place that term ap-
13 pears;

14 (4) in section 806, by inserting “(as defined in
15 section 208 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964), source
16 of income,” after “sex”;

17 (5) in section 807 (42 U.S.C. 3607), by adding
18 at the end the following:

19 “(c) Nothing in this title shall be construed to—

20 “(1) prohibit an entity from providing housing
21 assistance under section 8(o)(19) of the United
22 States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C.
23 1437f(o)(19)) in a nondiscriminatory manner; or

24 “(2) limit the ability of the owner of a dwelling
25 to determine, in a commercially reasonable and non-

1 discriminatory manner, the ability of a person to af-
 2 ford to purchase or rent the dwelling.”; and

3 (6) in section 808(e)(6) (42 U.S.C. 3608(e)(6)),
 4 by inserting “source of income,” after “handicap,”.

5 (e) PREVENTION OF INTIMIDATION IN FAIR HOUS-
 6 ING CASES.—Section 901 of the Civil Rights Act of 1968
 7 (42 U.S.C. 3631) is amended by inserting “(as such term
 8 is defined in section 208 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964),
 9 source of income (as defined in section 802),” after “sex”
 10 each place that term appears.

11 **SEC. 4. RIGHT OF RECOVERY.**

12 (a) CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964.—Title VI of the
 13 Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.) is
 14 amended by inserting after section 602 the following:

15 **“SEC. 602A. ACTIONS BROUGHT BY PERSONS AGGRIEVED.**

16 “(a) CLAIMS BASED ON PROOF OF INTENTIONAL
 17 DISCRIMINATION.—In an action brought by a person ag-
 18 grieved under this title against a covered entity who has
 19 engaged in unlawful intentional discrimination (not a
 20 practice that is unlawful because of its disparate impact)
 21 prohibited under this title (including its implementing reg-
 22 ulations), the person aggrieved may recover equitable and
 23 legal relief (including compensatory and punitive dam-
 24 ages), attorney’s fees (including expert fees), and costs,

1 except that punitive damages are not available against a
 2 government, government agency, or political subdivision.

3 “(b) CLAIMS BASED ON THE DISPARATE IMPACT
 4 STANDARD OF PROOF.—In an action brought by a person
 5 aggrieved under this title against a covered entity who has
 6 engaged in unlawful discrimination based on disparate im-
 7 pact prohibited under this title (including its implementing
 8 regulations), the person aggrieved may recover equitable
 9 and legal relief (including compensatory and punitive dam-
 10 ages), attorney’s fees (including expert fees), and costs,
 11 except that punitive damages are not available against a
 12 government, government agency, or political subdivision.

13 “(c) SETTLEMENT.—In any settlement agreement or
 14 consent decree to resolve an action brought or which may
 15 be brought under this title, attorney’s fees of the plaintiff
 16 shall be included.”.

17 (b) EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1972.—Title IX of
 18 the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et
 19 seq.) is amended by inserting after section 902 the fol-
 20 lowing:

21 **“SEC. 902A. ACTIONS BROUGHT BY PERSONS AGGRIEVED.**

22 “(a) CLAIMS BASED ON PROOF OF INTENTIONAL
 23 DISCRIMINATION.—In an action brought by a person ag-
 24 grieved under this title against a covered entity who has
 25 engaged in unlawful intentional discrimination (not a

1 practice that is unlawful because of its disparate impact)
 2 prohibited under this title (including its implementing reg-
 3 ulations), the person aggrieved may recover equitable and
 4 legal relief (including compensatory and punitive dam-
 5 ages), attorney’s fees (including expert fees), and costs,
 6 except that punitive damages are not available against a
 7 government, government agency, or political subdivision.

8 “(b) CLAIMS BASED ON THE DISPARATE IMPACT
 9 STANDARD OF PROOF.—In an action brought by a person
 10 aggrieved under this title against a covered entity who has
 11 engaged in unlawful discrimination based on disparate im-
 12 pact prohibited under this title (including its implementing
 13 regulations), the person aggrieved may recover equitable
 14 and legal relief (including compensatory and punitive dam-
 15 ages), attorney’s fees (including expert fees), and costs,
 16 except that punitive damages are not available against a
 17 government, government agency, or political subdivision.

18 “(c) SETTLEMENT.—In any settlement agreement or
 19 consent decree to resolve an action brought or which may
 20 be brought under this title, attorney’s fees of the plaintiff
 21 shall be included.”.

22 (c) AGE DISCRIMINATION ACT OF 1975.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 305 of the Age Dis-
 24 crimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6104) is amend-
 25 ed by adding at the end the following:

1 “(g)(1) In an action brought by a person aggrieved
2 under this title against a covered entity who has engaged
3 in unlawful intentional discrimination (not a practice that
4 is unlawful because of its disparate impact) prohibited
5 under this title (including its implementing regulations),
6 the person aggrieved may recover equitable and legal relief
7 (including compensatory and punitive damages), attor-
8 ney’s fees (including expert fees), and costs, except that
9 punitive damages are not available against a government,
10 government agency, or political subdivision.

11 “(2) In an action brought by a person aggrieved
12 under this title against a covered entity who has engaged
13 in unlawful discrimination based on disparate impact pro-
14 hibited under this title (including its implementing regula-
15 tions), the person aggrieved may recover equitable and
16 legal relief (including compensatory and punitive dam-
17 ages), attorney’s fees (including expert fees), and costs,
18 except that punitive damages are not available against a
19 government, government agency, or political subdivision.

20 “(3) In any settlement agreement or consent decree
21 to resolve an action brought or which may be brought
22 under this title, attorney’s fees of the plaintiff shall be
23 included.”.

24 (2) CONFORMITY OF ADA WITH TITLE VI AND
25 TITLE IX.—

1 (A) ELIMINATING WAIVER OF RIGHT TO
2 FEES IF NOT REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT.—Sec-
3 tion 305(e)(1) of the Age Discrimination Act of
4 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6104(e)) is amended—

5 (i) by striking “to enjoin a violation”
6 and inserting “to redress a violation”; and

7 (ii) by striking the second sentence
8 and inserting the following: “The Court
9 shall award the costs of suit, including a
10 reasonable attorney’s fee (including expert
11 fees), to the prevailing plaintiff.”.

12 (B) ELIMINATING UNNECESSARY MAN-
13 DATES: TO EXHAUST ADMINISTRATIVE REM-
14 EDIES; AND TO DELAY SUIT LONGER THAN 180
15 DAYS TO OBTAIN AGENCY REVIEW.—Section
16 305(f) of the Age Discrimination Act of 1975
17 (42 U.S.C. 6104(f)) is amended by striking
18 “With respect to actions brought for relief
19 based on an alleged violation of the provisions
20 of this title,” and inserting “Actions brought
21 for relief based on an alleged violation of the
22 provisions of this title may be initiated in a
23 court of competent jurisdiction, pursuant to
24 section 305(e), or before the relevant Federal
25 department or agency. With respect to such ac-

1 tions brought initially before the relevant Fed-
2 eral department or agency,”.

3 (C) ELIMINATING DUPLICATIVE “REASON-
4 ABLENESS” REQUIREMENT; CLARIFYING THAT
5 “REASONABLE FACTORS OTHER THAN AGE” IS
6 DEFENSE TO A DISPARATE IMPACT CLAIM, NOT
7 AN EXCEPTION TO ADA COVERAGE.—Section
8 304(b)(1) of the Age Discrimination Act of
9 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6103(b)(1)) is amended by
10 striking “involved—” and all that follows
11 through the period and inserting “involved such
12 action reasonably takes into account age as a
13 factor necessary to the normal operation or the
14 achievement of any statutory objective of such
15 program or activity.”.

16 (d) REHABILITATION ACT OF 1973.—Section 504 of
17 the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794) is amend-
18 ed by adding at the end the following:

19 “(e)(1) In an action brought by a person aggrieved
20 by discrimination on the basis of disability (referred to in
21 this section as an ‘person aggrieved’) under this section
22 against an entity subject to this section (referred to in
23 this section as a ‘covered entity’) who has engaged in un-
24 lawful intentional discrimination (not a practice that is
25 unlawful because of its disparate impact) prohibited under

1 this section (including its implementing regulations), the
2 person aggrieved may recover equitable and legal relief
3 (including compensatory and punitive damages), attor-
4 ney’s fees (including expert fees), and costs, except that
5 punitive damages are not available against a government,
6 government agency, or political subdivision.

7 “(2) In an action brought by a person aggrieved
8 under this section against a covered entity who has en-
9 gaged in unlawful discrimination based on disparate im-
10 pact prohibited under this section (including its imple-
11 menting regulations), the person aggrieved may recover
12 equitable and legal relief (including compensatory and pu-
13 nitive damages), attorney’s fees (including expert fees),
14 and costs, except that punitive damages are not available
15 against a government, government agency, or political
16 subdivision.

17 “(3) Equitable and legal relief (including compen-
18 satory and punitive damages), attorney’s fees (including
19 expert fees), and costs shall be available in all cases
20 brought for the failure to provide reasonable accommoda-
21 tions or reasonable modifications, or the failure to comply
22 with requirements of effective communication, accessible
23 design, maintenance of accessible features, or program ac-
24 cessibility.

1 “(4) In any settlement agreement or consent decree
 2 to resolve an action brought or which may be brought
 3 under this section, attorney’s fees of the plaintiff shall be
 4 included.”.

5 (e) FAIR HOUSING ACT.—The Fair Housing Act
 6 (title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968; 42 U.S.C. 3601
 7 et seq.), as amended by this Act, is further amended by
 8 adding at the end the following:

9 **“SEC. 823. DISPARATE IMPACT.**

10 “(a) IN GENERAL.—

11 “(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Discrimination (includ-
 12 ing exclusion from participation and denial of bene-
 13 fits) based on disparate impact is established under
 14 this title only if—

15 “(A) a person aggrieved by discrimination
 16 on the basis of race, color, sex, or national ori-
 17 gin demonstrates that an entity subject to this
 18 title (referred to in this title as a ‘covered enti-
 19 ty’) has a policy or practice that causes a dis-
 20 parate impact on the basis of race, color, sex,
 21 or national origin and the covered entity fails to
 22 demonstrate that the challenged policy or prac-
 23 tice is related to and necessary to achieve the
 24 nondiscriminatory goals of the program or ac-

1 tivity alleged to have been operated in a dis-
2 criminatory manner; or

3 “(B) the person aggrieved demonstrates
4 that a less discriminatory alternative policy or
5 practice exists, and the covered entity refuses to
6 adopt such alternative policy or practice.

7 “(2) DEMONSTRATION.—

8 “(A) CAUSATION.—With respect to demonstrating
9 that a particular policy or practice causes a disparate im-
10 pact as described in subsection (a)(1), the person ag-
11 grieved shall demonstrate that each particular challenged
12 policy or practice causes a disparate impact, except that
13 if the person aggrieved demonstrates to the court that the
14 elements of a covered entity’s decisionmaking process are
15 not capable of separation for analysis, the decisionmaking
16 process may be analyzed as 1 policy or practice.

17 “(B) NO REQUIREMENT TO DEMONSTRATE.—If the
18 covered entity demonstrates that a specific policy or prac-
19 tice does not cause the disparate impact, the covered enti-
20 ty shall not be required to demonstrate that such policy
21 or practice is necessary to achieve the goals of its program
22 or activity.

23 “(b) NECESSITY OF INTENTIONAL DISCRIMINATION
24 TO ACHIEVE POLICY GOALS NOT A DEFENSE.—A dem-
25 onstration that a policy or practice is necessary to achieve

1 the goals of a program or activity may not be used as
 2 a defense against a claim of intentional discrimination
 3 under this title.

4 “(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘dem-
 5 onstrates’ means meets the burdens of production and per-
 6 suasion.

7 **“SEC. 824. RELIEF FOR CLAIMS BASED ON DIFFERING**
 8 **STANDARDS OF PROOF.**

9 “(a) CLAIMS BASED ON PROOF OF INTENTIONAL
 10 DISCRIMINATION.—In an action brought by a person ag-
 11 grieved under this title against a covered entity who has
 12 engaged in unlawful intentional discrimination (not a
 13 practice that is unlawful because of its disparate impact)
 14 prohibited under this title (including its implementing reg-
 15 ulations), the person aggrieved may recover equitable and
 16 legal relief (including compensatory and punitive dam-
 17 ages), attorney’s fees (including expert fees), and costs,
 18 except that punitive damages are not available against a
 19 government, government agency, or political subdivision.

20 “(b) CLAIMS BASED ON THE DISPARATE IMPACT
 21 STANDARD OF PROOF.—In an action brought by a person
 22 aggrieved under this title against a covered entity who has
 23 engaged in unlawful discrimination based on disparate im-
 24 pact prohibited under this title (including its implementing
 25 regulations), the person aggrieved may recover equitable

1 and legal relief (including compensatory and punitive dam-
 2 ages), attorney’s fees (including expert fees), and costs,
 3 except that punitive damages are not available against a
 4 government, government agency, or political subdivision.

5 “(c) RELIEF AVAILABLE.—Equitable and legal relief
 6 (including compensatory and punitive damages), attor-
 7 ney’s fees (including expert fees), and costs shall be avail-
 8 able in all cases brought for the failure to permit reason-
 9 able accommodations, make reasonable modifications, or
 10 design and construct accessible dwellings as required by
 11 section 804(f)(3)(C).

12 “(d) SETTLEMENT.—In any settlement agreement or
 13 consent decree to resolve an action brought or which may
 14 be brought under this title, attorney’s fees of the plaintiff
 15 shall be included.”.

16 **SEC. 5. PROHIBITION ON DISCRIMINATION BY LAW EN-**
 17 **FORCEMENT.**

18 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

19 (1) The term “governmental body” means any
 20 department, agency, special purpose district, or
 21 other instrumentality of Federal, State, local, or In-
 22 dian tribal government.

23 (2) The term “Indian tribe” has the meaning
 24 given the term in section 102 of the Federally Rec-

1 ognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C.
2 479a).

3 (3) The term “law enforcement agency” means
4 any Federal, State, local, or Indian tribal govern-
5 mental body engaged in the prevention, detection, or
6 investigation of violations of criminal, immigration,
7 or customs laws.

8 (4) The term “law enforcement agent” means
9 any Federal, State, local, or Indian tribal official re-
10 sponsible for enforcing criminal, immigration, or
11 customs laws, including police officers and other
12 agents of a law enforcement agency.

13 (5) The term “profiling” means the practice of
14 a law enforcement agent or agency relying, to any
15 degree, on actual or perceived race, ethnicity, na-
16 tional origin, religion, sex (as defined in section 208
17 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964), gender identity, or
18 sexual orientation in selecting which individual to
19 subject to routine or spontaneous investigatory ac-
20 tivities or in deciding upon the scope and substance
21 of law enforcement activity following any initial in-
22 vestigatory procedure, except when there is trust-
23 worthy information, relevant to the locality and
24 timeframe, that links a person with a particular

1 characteristic described in this paragraph to an
2 identified criminal incident or scheme.

3 (6) The term “routine or spontaneous investiga-
4 tory activities” means the following activities by a
5 law enforcement agent:

6 (A) Interviews.

7 (B) Traffic stops.

8 (C) Pedestrian stops.

9 (D) Frisks and other types of body
10 searches.

11 (E) Consensual or nonconsensual searches
12 of the persons, property, or possessions (includ-
13 ing vehicles) of individuals using any form of
14 public or private transportation, including mo-
15 torists and pedestrians.

16 (F) Data collection, analysis, assessments,
17 and predicated investigations.

18 (G) Inspections and interviews of entrants
19 into the United States that are more extensive
20 than those customarily carried out.

21 (H) Immigration-related workplace inves-
22 tigations.

23 (I) Such other types of law enforcement
24 encounters compiled for or by the Federal Bu-

1 reau of Investigation or the Department of Jus-
2 tice Bureau of Justice Statistics.

3 (7) The term “State” means each of the 50
4 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth
5 of Puerto Rico, and any other territory or possession
6 of the United States.

7 (8) The term “unit of local government”
8 means—

9 (A) any city, county, township, town, bor-
10 ough, parish, village, or other general purpose
11 political subdivision of a State;

12 (B) any law enforcement district or judicial
13 enforcement district that—

14 (i) is established under applicable
15 State law; and

16 (ii) has the authority to, in a manner
17 independent of other State entities, estab-
18 lish a budget and impose taxes; or

19 (C) any Indian tribe that performs law en-
20 forcement functions, as determined by the Sec-
21 retary of the Interior.

22 (b) PROHIBITION OF PROFILING.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—No law enforcement agent
24 or law enforcement agency shall engage in profiling.

25 (2) ENFORCEMENT.—

1 (A) REMEDY.—The United States, or an
2 individual injured by profiling, may enforce this
3 title in a civil action for equitable or legal relief,
4 filed in a State court of general jurisdiction or
5 in a district court of the United States.

6 (B) PARTIES.—In any action brought
7 under this title, relief may be obtained
8 against—

9 (i) any governmental body that em-
10 ployed any law enforcement agent who en-
11 gaged in profiling;

12 (ii) any agent of such body who en-
13 gaged in profiling; and

14 (iii) any person with supervisory au-
15 thority over such agent.

16 (C) NATURE OF PROOF.—Proof that the
17 routine or spontaneous investigatory activities
18 of law enforcement agents in a jurisdiction have
19 had a disparate impact on individuals with a
20 particular characteristic described in subsection
21 (a)(5) shall constitute prima facie evidence of a
22 violation of this section.

23 (D) ATTORNEY'S FEES.—In any action or
24 proceeding to enforce this section against any
25 governmental body, the court may allow a pre-

1 vailing plaintiff, other than the United States,
 2 reasonable attorney’s fees as part of the costs,
 3 and may include expert fees as part of the at-
 4 torney’s fees.

5 **SEC. 6. PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS.**

6 (a) PROHIBITION ON DISCRIMINATION OR SEGREGA-
 7 TION IN PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS.—Section 201 of the
 8 Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000a) is amended—

9 (1) in subsection (a), by inserting “sex,” before
 10 “or national origin”; and

11 (2) in subsection (b)—

12 (A) in paragraph (3), by striking “sta-
 13 dium” and all that follows and inserting “sta-
 14 dium or other place or establishment that pro-
 15 vides exhibition, entertainment, recreation, exer-
 16 cise, amusement, gathering, or display;”;

17 (B) by redesignating paragraph (4) as
 18 paragraph (6); and

19 (C) by inserting after paragraph (3) the
 20 following:

21 “(4) any establishment that provides a good,
 22 service, or program, including a store, shopping cen-
 23 ter, online retailer or service provider, salon, bank,
 24 gas station, food bank, service or care center, shel-
 25 ter, travel agency, funeral parlor, or any establish-

1 ment that provides health care, accounting, or legal
2 services;

3 “(5) any train service, bus service, car service,
4 taxi service, airline service, station, depot, or other
5 place of or establishment that provides transpor-
6 tation service; and”.

7 (b) PROHIBITION ON DISCRIMINATION OR SEGREGA-
8 TION UNDER LAW.—Section 202 of such Act (42 U.S.C.
9 2000a–1) is amended by inserting “sex,” before “or na-
10 tional origin”.

11 (c) DEFINITIONS AND RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—
12 Title II of such Act (42 U.S.C. 2000a et seq.) is amended
13 by adding at the end the following:

14 **“SEC. 208. DEFINITIONS AND RULES.**

15 “(a) DEFINITIONS.—

16 “(1) RACE; COLOR; RELIGION; SEX; SEXUAL
17 ORIENTATION; GENDER IDENTITY; NATIONAL ORI-
18 GIN.—The term ‘race’, ‘color’, ‘religion’, ‘sex (includ-
19 ing sexual orientation and gender identity)’, or ‘na-
20 tional origin’, used with respect to an individual, in-
21 cludes—

22 “(A) the race, color, religion, sex (includ-
23 ing sexual orientation and gender identity), or
24 national origin, respectively, of another person

1 with whom the individual is associated or has
2 been associated;

3 “(B) a perception or belief, even if inac-
4 curate, concerning the race, color, religion, sex
5 (including sexual orientation and gender iden-
6 tity), or national origin, respectively, of the in-
7 dividual; and

8 “(C) in the case of race, traits historically
9 associated with race, including natural hair tex-
10 ture and protective hairstyles.

11 “(2) GENDER IDENTITY.—The term ‘gender
12 identity’ means the gender-related identity, appear-
13 ance, mannerisms, or other gender-related character-
14 istics of an individual, regardless of the individual’s
15 designated sex at birth.

16 “(3) INCLUDING.—The term ‘including’ means
17 including, but not limited to, consistent with the
18 term’s standard meaning in Federal law.

19 “(4) NATURAL HAIRSTYLES.—The term ‘nat-
20 ural hair’ includes—

21 “(A) protective and natural hairstyles,
22 which includes braids, locs, weaves, twists,
23 afros; and

1 “(B) natural hair texture, which includes
2 wavy, kinky, curl, and coily, and also the vari-
3 ation of texture in between.

4 “(5) SEX.—The term ‘sex’ includes—

5 “(A) a sex stereotype;

6 “(B) pregnancy, childbirth, or a related
7 medical condition;

8 “(C) sexual orientation or gender identity;
9 and

10 “(D) sex characteristics, including intersex
11 traits.

12 “(6) SEXUAL ORIENTATION.—The term ‘sexual
13 orientation’ means an individual’s actual or per-
14 ceived romantic, physical, or sexual attraction to
15 other persons, or lack thereof, that includes hetero-
16 sexuality, homosexuality, and bisexuality.

17 “(b) RULES.—In providing a remedy under this Act:

18 “(1) In the case of any conduct alleged to be
19 discriminatory on the basis of sex, the remedy under
20 this Act for such conduct, to the extent it pertains
21 to pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condi-
22 tion may not result in a less substantial remedy than
23 any other remedy for discrimination on the basis of
24 sex.

1 “(2) In the case of any conduct alleged to be
2 discriminatory on the basis of sex (with respect to
3 gender identity), an individual shall not be denied
4 access to a shared facility, including a restroom, a
5 locker room, and a dressing room, that is in accord-
6 ance with the individual’s gender identity.

7 **“SEC. 209. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.**

8 “(a) CLAIMS AND REMEDIES NOT PRECLUDED.—
9 Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit the claims
10 or remedies available to any individual for an unlawful
11 practice on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or na-
12 tional origin including claims brought pursuant to section
13 1979 or 1980 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1983,
14 1985) or any other law, including the Federal law amend-
15 ed by the Customer Non-Discrimination Act, regulation,
16 or policy.

17 “(b) NO NEGATIVE INFERENCE.—Nothing in this
18 title shall be construed to support any inference that any
19 Federal law prohibiting a practice on the basis of sex does
20 not prohibit discrimination on the basis of pregnancy,
21 childbirth, or a related medical condition, sexual orienta-
22 tion, gender identity, or a sex stereotype.

23 “(c) SCOPE OF AN ESTABLISHMENT.—A reference in
24 this title to an establishment—

1 “(1) shall be construed to include an individual
2 whose operations affect commerce and who is a pro-
3 vider of a good, service, or program; and

4 “(2) shall not be construed to be limited to a
5 physical facility or place.

6 **“SEC. 210. CLAIMS.**

7 “The Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 (42
8 U.S.C. 2000bb et seq.) shall not provide a claim con-
9 cerning, or a defense to a claim under this title or provide
10 a basis for challenging the application or enforcement of
11 this title.”.

12 **SEC. 7. STRICT VICARIOUS EMPLOYER LIABILITY AND**
13 **FARAGHER-ELLERTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**
14 **REMOVED.**

15 Section 706 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42
16 U.S.C. 2000e–5 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end
17 the following:

18 “(l) An employer shall be liable for any act of dis-
19 crimination prohibited under this title (including harass-
20 ment, intimidation, or retaliation) committed by any of its
21 employees.

22 “(m) It shall not be a defense to a claim under this
23 title or provide a basis for challenging the application or
24 enforcement of this title—

1 “(1) that an employer exercised reasonable care
2 in attempting to prevent or took corrective action re-
3 garding any act of discrimination on the basis of sex
4 (including intimidation, harassment, or retaliation);

5 “(2) that adverse employment action was not
6 taken by such an employer; or

7 “(3) that an employee affected by that act did
8 not take advantage of preventive opportunities to
9 avoid harm.”.

10 **SEC. 8. ARBITRATION OF EMPLOYMENT, CONSUMER, AND**
11 **CIVIL RIGHTS DISPUTES.**

12 (a) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of this section are
13 to—

14 (1) prohibit predispute arbitration agreements
15 that force arbitration of future employment, con-
16 sumer, or civil rights disputes; and

17 (2) prohibit agreements and practices that
18 interfere with the right of individuals, workers, and
19 small businesses to participate in a joint, class, or
20 collective action related to an employment, con-
21 sumer, or civil rights dispute.

22 (b) **IN GENERAL.**—Title 9 of the United States Code
23 is amended by adding at the end the following:

1 **“CHAPTER 4—ARBITRATION OF EMPLOY-**
2 **MENT, CONSUMER, AND CIVIL RIGHTS**
3 **DISPUTES**

4 **“SEC. 401. DEFINITIONS.**

5 “In this chapter—

6 “(1) the term ‘civil rights dispute’ means a dis-
7 pute—

8 “(A) arising from an alleged violation of—

9 “(i) the Constitution of the United
10 States or the constitution of a State; and

11 “(ii) any Federal, State, or local law
12 that prohibits discrimination on the basis
13 of race, sex, age, gender identity, sexual
14 orientation, disability, religion, national or-
15 igin, or any legally protected status in edu-
16 cation, employment, credit, housing, public
17 accommodations and facilities, voting, vet-
18 erans or servicemembers, health care, or a
19 program funded or conducted by the Fed-
20 eral Government or State government, in-
21 cluding any law referred to or described in
22 section 62(e) of the Internal Revenue Code
23 of 1986, including parts of such law not
24 explicitly referenced in such section but

1 that relate to protecting individuals on any
2 such basis; and

3 “(B) in which at least one party alleging a
4 violation described in subparagraph (A) is one
5 or more individuals (or their authorized rep-
6 resentative), including one or more individuals
7 seeking certification as a class under rule 23 of
8 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or a com-
9 parable rule or provision of State law;

10 “(2) the term ‘consumer dispute’ means a dis-
11 pute between—

12 “(A) one or more individuals who seek or
13 acquire real or personal property, services (in-
14 cluding services related to digital technology),
15 securities or other investments, money, or credit
16 for personal, family, or household purposes in-
17 cluding an individual or individuals who seek
18 certification as a class under rule 23 of the
19 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or a com-
20 parable rule or provision of State law; and

21 “(B)(i) the seller or provider of such prop-
22 erty, services, securities or other investments,
23 money, or credit; or

24 “(ii) a third party involved in the selling,
25 providing of, payment for, receipt or use of in-

1 formation about, or other relationship to any
2 such property, services, securities or other in-
3 vestments, money, or credit;

4 “(3) the term ‘employment dispute’ means a
5 dispute between one or more individuals (or their
6 authorized representative) and a person arising out
7 of or related to the work relationship or prospective
8 work relationship between them, including a dispute
9 regarding the terms of or payment for, advertising
10 of, recruiting for, referring of, arranging for, or dis-
11 cipline or discharge in connection with, such work,
12 regardless of whether the individual is or would be
13 classified as an employee or an independent con-
14 tractor with respect to such work, and including a
15 dispute arising under any law referred to or de-
16 scribed in section 62(e) of the Internal Revenue
17 Code of 1986, including parts of such law not explic-
18 itly referenced in such section but that relate to pro-
19 tecting individuals on any such basis, and including
20 a dispute in which an individual or individuals seek
21 certification as a class under rule 23 of the Federal
22 Rules of Civil Procedure or as a collective action
23 under section 16(b) of the Fair Labor Standards
24 Act, or a comparable rule or provision of State law;

1 “(4) the term ‘predispute arbitration agree-
 2 ment’ means an agreement to arbitrate a dispute
 3 that has not yet arisen at the time of the making
 4 of the agreement; and

5 “(5) the term ‘predispute joint-action waiver’
 6 means an agreement, whether or not part of a
 7 predispute arbitration agreement, that would pro-
 8 hibit, or waive the right of, one of the parties to the
 9 agreement to participate in a joint, class, or collec-
 10 tive action in a judicial, arbitral, administrative, or
 11 other forum, concerning a dispute that has not yet
 12 arisen at the time of the making of the agreement.

13 **“SEC. 402. NO VALIDITY OR ENFORCEABILITY.**

14 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other pro-
 15 vision of this title, no predispute arbitration agreement or
 16 predispute joint-action waiver shall be valid or enforceable
 17 with respect to an employment dispute, consumer dispute,
 18 or civil rights dispute.

19 “(b) APPLICABILITY.—

20 “(1) IN GENERAL.—An issue as to whether this
 21 chapter applies with respect to a dispute shall be de-
 22 termined under Federal law. The applicability of this
 23 chapter to an agreement to arbitrate and the validity
 24 and enforceability of an agreement to which this
 25 chapter applies shall be determined by a court, rath-

er than an arbitrator, irrespective of whether the party resisting arbitration challenges the arbitration agreement specifically or in conjunction with other terms of the contract containing such agreement, and irrespective of whether the agreement purports to delegate such determinations to an arbitrator.

“(2) COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS.— Nothing in this chapter shall apply to any arbitration provision in a contract between an employer and a labor organization or between labor organizations, except that no such arbitration provision shall have the effect of waiving the right of a worker to seek judicial enforcement of a right arising under a provision of the Constitution of the United States, a State constitution, or a Federal or State statute, or public policy arising therefrom.”.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title 9 of the United States Code is amended—

(A) in section 1 by striking “of seamen,” and all that follows through “interstate commerce,” and inserting in its place “of individuals, regardless of whether such individuals are designated as employees or independent contractors for other purposes”;

(B) in section 2 by inserting “or as otherwise provided in chapter 4” before the period at the end;

(C) in section 208—

(i) in the section heading by striking **“CHAPTER 1; RESIDUAL APPLICATION”** and inserting **“APPLICATION”**; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following: “This chapter applies to the extent that this chapter is not in conflict with chapter 4.”; and

(D) in section 307—

(i) in the section heading by striking **“CHAPTER 1; RESIDUAL APPLICATION”** and inserting **“APPLICATION”**; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following: “This chapter applies to the extent that this chapter is not in conflict with chapter 4.”.

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—

(A) CHAPTER 2.—The table of sections of chapter 2 of title 9, United States Code, is

1 amended by striking the item relating to section
2 208 and inserting the following:

“208. Application.”.

3 (B) CHAPTER 3.—The table of sections of
4 chapter 3 of title 9, United States Code, is
5 amended by striking the item relating to section
6 307 and inserting the following:

“307. Application.”.

7 (3) TABLE OF CHAPTERS.—The table of chap-
8 ters of title 9, United States Code, is amended by
9 adding at the end the following:

“4. Arbitration of employment, consumer, antitrust, and civil rights disputes”.

10 **SEC. 9. LIABILITY OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.**

11 (a) AMENDMENT.—Revised Statute 1979 (42 U.S.C.
12 1983) is amended by inserting “of the United States or”
13 before “of any State”.

14 (b) RULES FOR APPLICATION.—In any action under
15 Revised Statute 1979, the following shall apply:

16 (1) DEFINITION OF STATE.—The term “State”
17 includes any person or entity that undertakes action
18 under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation,
19 custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the
20 District of Columbia.

21 (2) ACTION UNDER COLOR OF LAW.—A private
22 person or entity undertakes action under color of
23 any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage,

1 of the United States or of any State or Territory or
2 the District of Columbia, when—

3 (A) undertaking a public function dele-
4 gated by the United States or by a State or
5 local government;

6 (B) voluntarily undertaking a public func-
7 tion;

8 (C) acting in concert with the United
9 States or a State or local government or acting
10 in concert with an individual officer, agent, or
11 entity of the United States or a State or local
12 government;

13 (D) engaging in joint action towards a
14 common goal or plan with the United States or
15 a State or local government or engaging in joint
16 action towards a common goal or plan with an
17 individual officer, agent, or entity of the United
18 States or of a State or local government;

19 (E) engaged in a conspiracy with the
20 United States or a State or local government or
21 engaged in a conspiracy with an individual offi-
22 cer, agent, or entity of the United States or of
23 a State or local government;

24 (F) a close nexus exists between the pri-
25 vate person or entity and the United States or

1 a State or local government or a close nexus ex-
2 ists between an individual officer, agent, or en-
3 tity of the United States or a State or local
4 government;

5 (G) the activities of the private person or
6 entity is so entwined with the United States or
7 a State or local government or an individual of-
8 ficer, agent, or entity of the United States or
9 of a State or local government such that the
10 private person or entity is fairly considered to
11 be acting under color of law; or

12 (H) otherwise exercises powers tradition-
13 ally reserved to the United States or to State
14 or local government.

15 (3) PRESUMPTION.—A private person or entity
16 is presumed to be acting under color of law when,
17 pursuant to a contract or other legally binding
18 agreement with the United States or with a State or
19 local government, the private person or entity exer-
20 cises any power of the United States or of that State
21 or local government or the private person or entity
22 otherwise undertakes the administration, operations,
23 or other activities of: the judiciary, law enforcement,
24 public education, jails or prisons, elections, munic-

1 ipal water services, municipal waste removal, evic-
 2 tions, public parks, or public benefits programs.

3 (4) NO DEFENSE OF QUALIFIED IMMUNITY.—
 4 Qualified immunity is not a defense in an action
 5 brought against any person who under color of any
 6 statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of
 7 the United States or of any State or Territory or the
 8 District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be sub-
 9 jected, any citizen of the United States or other per-
 10 son within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation
 11 of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by
 12 the Constitution and laws.

13 (5) RESPONDEAT SUPERIOR.—In the case of
 14 any official of any political subdivision of the United
 15 States or of a State, if that official, acting under
 16 color of law, violates any provision of this Act, that
 17 official shall be amenable to any suit under this Act,
 18 and the political subdivision may be held liable for
 19 the acts of that official, whether acting in his or her
 20 official or individual capacity.

21 **SEC. 10. EXPLICIT INCLUSION OF RULEMAKINGS.**

22 Section 1003(a)(1) of the Rehabilitation Act Amend-
 23 ments of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 2000d–7(a)(1)) is amended by
 24 inserting before the period at the end the following: “(in-

(a) RELIEF.—Nothing in this Act, including any amendment made by this Act, shall be construed to limit the scope of, or the relief available under, section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.), or any other provision of law.

(c) SEVERABILITY.—If any provision of this Act, or the application of such a provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act and the application of the remaining provisions of this Act to any person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.

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1 **SEC. 12. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—This Act, and the amendments
3 made by this Act, take effect on the date of enactment
4 of this Act.

5 (b) APPLICATION.—This Act, and the amendments
6 made by this Act, apply to all actions or proceedings pend-
7 ing on or after the date of enactment of this Act, and,
8 in the case of section 8 and the amendments made there-
9 by, shall apply with respect to any dispute or claim that
10 arises or accrues on or after such date.

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