By Senator Joyner

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to discrimination based on disability; amending ss. 110.105, 110.112, 110.181, 110.233, 112.042, 119.071, 119.0713, 259.1053, 288.7015, 288.9625, 290.0135, 381.026, 395.1041, 409.907, 414.095, 419.001, 420.624, 420.9075, 440.02, 562.51, 636.009, and 636.022, F.S.; conforming terms to changes made by the act; amending s. 760.01, F.S.; substituting the term "disability" for the term "handicap"; updating terms and conforming crossreferences; amending s. 760.02, F.S.; defining the terms "disability," "major life activities," "substantially limits," and "transitory or minor impairment"; creating s. 760.025, F.S.; providing that an impairment that limits one major life activity is a disability; amending s. 760.03, F.S.; providing that the Florida Commission on Human Relations may delegate its functions relating to the Florida Civil Rights Act; amending s. 760.04, F.S.; conforming terms to changes made by the act; amending s. 760.05, F.S.; providing that the commission shall administer the Florida Civil Rights Act; amending s. 760.06, F.S.; authorizing the commission to use any method of discovery authorized by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure; specifying to whom the commission shall provide technical assistance; authorizing the commission to assess costs and charge fees; amending ss. 760.07 and 760.08, F.S.; substituting the word "sex" for the term "gender" and conforming other terms

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to changes made by the act; amending s. 760.10, F.S.; specifying what is an unlawful employment practice with respect to paying compensation; providing additional grounds that constitute unlawful employment practices; amending s. 760.11, F.S.; revising procedures for filing a complaint; authorizing the commission to bring an action for temporary or preliminary relief; providing for injunctions and other remedies; authorizing the executive director of the commission to reconsider a determination of reasonable cause; providing a statute of limitations for bringing a civil action under certain circumstances; creating s. 760.12, F.S.; authorizing the commission to recover expenditures made on behalf of persons seeking relief; creating s. 760.13, F.S.; establishing fees; creating s. 760.14, F.S.; providing for the availability of mediation, arbitration, and conciliation services; providing a fee for such services; creating s. 760.15, F.S.; specifying how time is to be computed under the act; creating s. 760.16, F.S.; providing for a direct-support organization to support the commission; providing purposes; providing for a board of directors; providing for a contract and the content of such contract; providing limitations; authorizing the commission to adopt rules; amending s. 760.20, F.S.; conforming terms; amending s. 760.22, F.S.; defining the terms "disability," major life activities," "substantially limits," and "transitory or minor

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impairment"; deleting the term "handicap"; creating s. 760.225, F.S.; providing that an impairment that limits one major life activity is a disability; amending ss. 760.23, 760.24, and 760.25, F.S.; conforming terms to changes made by the act; amending s. 760.29, F.S.; revising provisions providing housing exemptions from the Fair Housing Act; increasing the fee for registering the exemption; amending ss. 760.30 and 760.31, F.S.; conforming terms to changes made by the act; amending s. 760.32, F.S.; authorizing the commission to use any method of discovery authorized by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure; amending s. 760.34, F.S.; revising procedures for filing a complaint; authorizing the commission to bring an action for temporary or preliminary relief; providing for injunctions; providing for administrative procedures under certain circumstances; providing for the award of attorney's fees and costs; amending s. 760.35, F.S.; revising provisions relating to bringing a civil action; amending ss. 760.36 and 760.37, F.S.; conforming cross-references; creating s. 760.38, F.S.; authorizing the commission to recover expenditures made on behalf of persons seeking relief; creating s. 760.381, F.S.; establishing fees; creating s. 760.382, F.S.; providing for the availability of mediation, arbitration, and conciliation services; creating s. 760.383, F.S.; specifying how time is to be computed under the act; amending ss. 760.50, 760.60, 849.086, 849.0931, 874.02, 1004.447, and 1012.855, F.S.;

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conforming terms to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 110.105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

110.105 Employment policy of the state.

(2) All appointments, terminations, assignments and maintenance of status, compensation, privileges, and other terms and conditions of employment in state government shall be made without regard to age, sex, race, religion, national origin, political affiliation, marital status, or <u>disability handicap</u>, except when a specific sex, age, or physical requirement constitutes a bona fide occupational qualification necessary to proper and efficient administration.

Section 2. Subsection (4) of section 110.112, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 110.112 Affirmative action; equal employment opportunity.-
- (4) The state $\underline{\text{and}}_{7}$ its agencies and officers shall ensure freedom from discrimination in employment as provided by the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992, by s. 112.044, and by this chapter.

Section 3. Paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of section 110.181, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 110.181 Florida State Employees' Charitable Campaign.-
- (1) CREATION AND ORGANIZATION OF CAMPAIGN.-
- (h) Organizations ineligible to participate in the Florida State Employees' Charitable Campaign include, but are not

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1. Organizations whose fundraising and administrative expenses exceed 25 percent, unless extraordinary circumstances are can be demonstrated.

- 2. Organizations whose activities contain an element that is more than incidentally political in nature or whose activities are primarily political, religious, professional, or fraternal in nature.
- 3. Organizations <u>that</u> which discriminate against any individual or group on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, <u>disability</u> handicap, or political affiliation.
- 4. Organizations not properly registered as a charitable organization as required by the Solicitation of Contributions Act, ss. 496.401-496.424.
- 5. Organizations that which have not received tax-exempt status under s. 501(c)(3), Internal Revenue Code.
- Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 110.233, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 110.233 Political activities and unlawful acts prohibited.-
- (1) No person shall be appointed to, demoted, or dismissed from any position in the career service, or in any way favored or discriminated against with respect to employment in the career service, because of race, color, national origin, sex, disability handicap, religious creed, or political opinion or affiliation.
- Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 112.042, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 112.042 Discrimination in county and municipal employment;

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(1) It is against the public policy of this state for the governing body of any county or municipal agency, board, commission, department, or office, solely because of the race, color, national origin, sex, disability handicap, or religious creed of any individual, to refuse to hire or employ, to bar, or to discharge from employment, such individuals or to otherwise discriminate against any individual such individuals with respect to compensation, hire, tenure, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, if the individual is the most competent and able to perform the services required.

Section 6. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section 119.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

119.071 General exemptions from inspection or copying of public records.—

- (2) AGENCY INVESTIGATIONS.-
- (g)1.a. All complaints and other records in the custody of any agency which relate to a complaint of discrimination relating to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability handicap, or marital status in connection with hiring practices, position classifications, salary, benefits, discipline, discharge, employee performance, evaluation, or other related activities are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution until a finding is made relating to probable cause is made, the investigation of the complaint becomes inactive, or the complaint or other record is made part of the official record of any hearing or court proceeding.
 - <u>a.b.</u> This provision <u>does</u> shall not affect any function or

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activity of the Florida Commission on Human Relations.

<u>b.c.</u> Any state or federal agency that is authorized <u>by law</u> to have access to such complaints or records by any provision of law shall be granted such access in the furtherance of <u>its</u> such agency's statutory duties.

- 2. If When the alleged victim chooses not to file a complaint and requests that records of the complaint remain confidential, all records relating to an allegation of employment discrimination are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- 3. This paragraph is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2013, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 119.0713, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

119.0713 Local government agency exemptions from inspection or copying of public records.—

(1) All complaints and other records in the custody of any unit of local government which relate to a complaint of discrimination relating to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability handicap, marital status, sale or rental of housing, the provision of brokerage services, or the financing of housing are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution until a finding is made relating to probable cause is made, the investigation of the complaint becomes inactive, or the complaint or other record is made part of the official record of any hearing or court proceeding. This provision does shall not affect any function or

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activity of the Florida Commission on Human Relations. Any state or federal agency that is authorized <u>by law</u> to have access to such complaints or records by any provision of law shall be granted such access in the furtherance of <u>its such agency's</u> statutory duties. This subsection <u>does shall</u> not be construed to modify or repeal any special or local act.

Section 8. Paragraph (h) of subsection (9) of section 259.1053, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

259.1053 Babcock Ranch Preserve; Babcock Ranch, Inc.; creation; membership; organization; meetings.—

- (9) POWERS AND DUTIES.-
- (h) The corporation and its subsidiaries <u>shall</u> <u>must</u> provide equal employment opportunities for all persons regardless of race, color, religion, <u>sex</u> <u>gender</u>, national origin, age, disability <u>handicap</u>, or marital status.

Section 9. Subsection (5) of section 288.7015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.7015 Appointment of rules ombudsman; duties.—The Governor shall appoint a rules ombudsman, as defined in s. 288.703, in the Executive Office of the Governor, for considering the impact of agency rules on the state's citizens and businesses. In carrying out duties as provided by law, the ombudsman shall consult with Enterprise Florida, Inc., at which point the office may recommend to improve the regulatory environment of this state. The duties of the rules ombudsman are to:

(5) Each state agency shall cooperate fully with the rules ombudsman in identifying such rules <u>and</u>. Further, each agency shall take the necessary steps to waive, modify, or otherwise

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minimize the such adverse effects of any such rules. However, nothing in this section does not authorize a authorizes any state agency to waive, modify, provide exceptions to, or otherwise alter any rule that is:

- (a) Expressly required to implement or enforce any statutory provision or the express legislative intent thereof;
- (b) Designed to protect persons against discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, disability handicap, or marital status; or
- (c) Likely to prevent a significant risk or danger to the public health, the public safety, or the environment of the state.

Section 10. Subsection (3) of section 288.9625, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.9625 Institute for the Commercialization of Public Research.—There is established the Institute for the Commercialization of Public Research.

- (3) The articles of incorporation of the institute must be approved in a written agreement with Enterprise Florida, Inc. The agreement and the articles of incorporation shall:
- (a) Provide that the institute shall provide equal employment opportunities for all persons regardless of race, color, religion, sex gender, national origin, age, disability handicap, or marital status;
- (b) Provide that the institute is subject to the public records and meeting requirements of s. 24, Art. I of the State Constitution;
- (c) Provide that all officers, directors, and employees of the institute shall be governed by the code of ethics for public

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officers and employees as set forth in part III of chapter 112;

- (d) Provide that members of the board of directors of the institute are responsible for the prudent use of all public and private funds and that they will ensure that the use of funds is in accordance with all applicable laws, bylaws, and contractual requirements; and
- (e) Provide that the fiscal year of the institute is from July 1 to June 30.
- Section 11. Subsection (2) of section 290.0135, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 290.0135 Local government ordinances; encouragements and incentives; review for adverse effects; certain changes prohibited.—
- (2) Nothing in This section does not authorize a authorizes any local government to waive, amend, provide exceptions to, or otherwise modify or alter any ordinance:
- (a) That Which is expressly required to implement or enforce any statutory provision or the legislative intent thereof:
- (b) That Which is designed to protect persons against discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, disability handicap, or marital status; or
- (c) The waiver, amendment, or modification of which is likely to present a significant risk to the public health, public safety, or the environment of the state.
- Section 12. Paragraph (d) of subsection (4) and subsection (6) of section 381.026, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 381.026 Florida Patient's Bill of Rights and Responsibilities.—

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(4) RIGHTS OF PATIENTS.—Each health care facility or provider shall observe the following standards:

- (d) Access to health care.-
- 1. A patient has the right to impartial access to medical treatment or accommodations, regardless of race, national origin, religion, disability handicap, or source of payment.
- 2. A patient has the right to treatment for any emergency medical condition that will deteriorate $\underline{\text{due to}}$ failure to provide $\underline{\text{such}}$ treatment.
- 3. A patient has the right to access any mode of treatment that is, in his or her own judgment and the judgment of his or her health care practitioner, is in the best interests of the patient, including complementary or alternative health care treatments, in accordance with the provisions of s. 456.41.
- (6) SUMMARY OF RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—Any health care provider who treats a patient in an office or any health care facility licensed under chapter 395 which that provides emergency services and care or outpatient services and care to a patient, or admits and treats a patient, shall adopt and make available to the patient, in writing, a statement of the rights and responsibilities of patients, including the following:

SUMMARY OF THE FLORIDA PATIENT'S BILL OF RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Florida law requires that your health care provider or health care facility recognize your rights while you are receiving medical care and that you respect the health care provider's or health care facility's right to expect certain behavior on the part of patients. You may request a copy of the

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full text of this law from your health care provider or health care facility. A summary of your rights and responsibilities follows:

A patient has the right to be treated with courtesy and respect, with appreciation of his or her individual dignity, and with protection of his or her need for privacy.

A patient has the right to a prompt and reasonable response to questions and requests.

A patient has the right to know who is providing medical services and who is responsible for his or her care.

A patient has the right to know what patient support services are available, including whether an interpreter is available if he or she does not speak English.

A patient has the right to know what rules and regulations apply to his or her conduct.

A patient has the right to be given by the health care provider information concerning diagnosis, planned course of treatment, alternatives, risks, and prognosis.

A patient has the right to refuse any treatment, except as otherwise provided by law.

A patient has the right to be given, upon request, full information and necessary counseling on the availability of known financial resources for his or her care.

A patient who is eligible for Medicare has the right to know, upon request and in advance of treatment, whether the health care provider or health care facility accepts the Medicare assignment rate.

A patient has the right to receive, upon request, prior to treatment, a reasonable estimate of charges for medical care.

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A patient has the right to receive a copy of a reasonably clear and understandable, itemized bill and, upon request, to have the charges explained.

A patient has the right to impartial access to medical treatment or accommodations, regardless of race, national origin, religion, disability handicap, or source of payment.

A patient has the right to treatment for any emergency medical condition that will deteriorate $\underline{\text{due to}}$ failure to provide treatment.

A patient has the right to know if medical treatment is for purposes of experimental research and to give his or her consent or refusal to participate in such experimental research.

A patient has the right to express grievances regarding any violation of his or her rights, as stated in Florida law, through the grievance procedure of the health care provider or health care facility that which served him or her and to the appropriate state licensing agency.

A patient is responsible for providing to the health care provider, to the best of his or her knowledge, accurate and complete information about present complaints, past illnesses, hospitalizations, medications, and other matters relating to his or her health.

A patient is responsible for reporting unexpected changes in his or her condition to the health care provider.

A patient is responsible for reporting to the health care provider whether he or she comprehends a contemplated course of action and what is expected of him or her.

A patient is responsible for following the treatment plan recommended by the health care provider.

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A patient is responsible for keeping appointments and, when he or she is unable to do so for any reason, for notifying the health care provider or health care facility.

A patient is responsible for his or her actions if he or she refuses treatment or does not follow the health care provider's instructions.

A patient is responsible for assuring that the financial obligations of his or her health care are fulfilled as promptly as possible.

A patient is responsible for following health care facility rules and regulations affecting patient care and conduct.

Section 13. Paragraph (f) of subsection (3) of section 395.1041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

395.1041 Access to emergency services and care.-

- (3) EMERGENCY SERVICES; DISCRIMINATION; LIABILITY OF FACILITY OR HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL.—
- (f) In no event shall The provision of emergency services and care, the acceptance of a medically necessary transfer, or the return of a patient pursuant to paragraph (e) may not be based upon, or affected by, the person's race, ethnicity, religion, national origin, citizenship, age, sex, preexisting medical condition, physical or mental disability handicap, insurance status, economic status, or ability to pay for medical services, except to the extent that a circumstance such as age, sex, preexisting medical condition, or physical or mental disability handicap is medically significant to the provision of appropriate medical care to the patient.

Section 14. Section 409.907, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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409.907 Medicaid provider agreements.—The agency may make payments for medical assistance and related services rendered to Medicaid recipients only to an individual or entity who has a provider agreement in effect with the agency, who is performing services or supplying goods in accordance with federal, state, and local law, and who agrees that no person shall, on the grounds of <u>disability handicap</u>, race, color, or national origin, or for any other reason, be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which the provider receives payment from the agency.

- (1) Each provider agreement <u>must</u> shall require the provider to comply fully with all state and federal laws pertaining to the Medicaid program, as well as all federal, state, and local laws pertaining to licensure, if required, and the practice of any of the healing arts, and shall require the provider to provide services or goods of not less than the scope and quality it provides to the general public.
- (2) Each provider agreement <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> be a voluntary contract between the agency and the provider, in which the provider agrees to comply with all laws and rules pertaining to the Medicaid program when furnishing a service or goods to a Medicaid recipient and the agency agrees to pay a sum, determined by fee schedule, payment methodology, or other manner, for the service or goods provided to the Medicaid recipient. Each provider agreement <u>must shall</u> be effective for a stipulated period of time, <u>shall</u> be terminable by either party after reasonable notice, and <u>shall</u> be renewable by mutual agreement.
 - (3) The provider agreement developed by the agency, in

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addition to the requirements specified in subsections (1) and (2), must shall require the provider to:

- (a) Have in its possession at the time of signing the provider agreement, and maintain in good standing throughout the period of the agreement's effectiveness, a valid professional or facility license pertinent to the services or goods being provided, as required by the state or locality in which the provider is located, and the Federal Government, if applicable.
- (b) Maintain in a systematic and orderly manner all medical and Medicaid-related records that the agency requires and determines are relevant to the services or goods being provided.
- (c) Retain all medical and Medicaid-related records for $\frac{1}{2}$ period of 5 years to satisfy all necessary inquiries by the agency.
- (d) Safeguard the use and disclosure of information pertaining to current or former Medicaid recipients and comply with all state and federal laws pertaining to confidentiality of patient information.
- (e) Permit the agency, the Attorney General, the Federal Government, and the authorized agents of each of these entities access to all Medicaid-related information, which may be in the form of records, logs, documents, or computer files, and other information pertaining to services or goods billed to the Medicaid program, including access to all patient records and other provider information if the provider cannot easily separate records for Medicaid patients from other records.
- (f) Bill other insurers and third parties, including the Medicare program, before billing the Medicaid program, if the recipient is eligible for payment for health care or related

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services from another insurer or person, and comply with all other state and federal requirements in this regard.

- (g) Promptly report any moneys received in error or in excess of the amount to which the provider is entitled from the Medicaid program, and promptly refund such moneys to the agency.
- (h) Be liable for and indemnify, defend, and hold the agency harmless from all claims, suits, judgments, or damages, including court costs and attorney's fees, arising out of the negligence or omissions of the provider in the course of providing services to a recipient or a person believed to be a recipient.
- (i) At the option of the agency, provide proof of liability insurance and maintain such insurance in effect for any period during which services or goods are furnished to Medicaid recipients.
- (j) Accept Medicaid payment as payment in full, and prohibit the provider from billing or collecting from the recipient or the recipient's responsible party any additional amount except, and only to the extent the agency permits or requires, copayments, coinsurance, or deductibles to be paid by the recipient for the services or goods provided. The Medicaid payment—in—full policy does not apply to services or goods provided to a recipient if the services or goods are not covered by the Medicaid program.
- (4) A provider agreement $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall provide that, if the provider sells or transfers a business interest or practice that substantially constitutes the entity named as the provider in the provider agreement, or sells or transfers a facility that is of substantial importance to the entity named as the provider in

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the provider agreement, the provider <u>must</u> is required to maintain and make available to the agency Medicaid-related records that relate to the sale or transfer of the business interest, practice, or facility in the same manner as though the sale or transaction had not taken place, unless the provider enters into an agreement with the purchaser of the business interest, practice, or facility to fulfill this requirement.

- (5) The agency:
- (a) Shall Is required to make timely payment at the established rate for services or goods furnished to a recipient by the provider upon receipt of a properly completed claim form. The claim form must shall require certification that the services or goods have been completely furnished to the recipient and that, with the exception of those services or goods specified by the agency, the amount billed does not exceed the provider's usual and customary charge for the same services or goods.
- (b) Is prohibited from demanding repayment from the provider in any instance in which the Medicaid overpayment is attributable to error of the department in <u>determining</u> the <u>determination of</u> eligibility of a recipient.
- (c) May adopt, and include in the provider agreement, such other requirements and stipulations on either party as the agency finds necessary to properly and efficiently administer the Medicaid program.
- (6) A Medicaid provider agreement may be revoked, at the option of the agency, as the result of a change of ownership of any facility, association, partnership, or other entity named as the provider in the provider agreement.

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(a) If there is In the event of a change of ownership, the transferor remains liable for all outstanding overpayments, administrative fines, and any other moneys owed to the agency before the effective date of the change of ownership. In addition to the continuing liability of the transferor, the transferee is liable to the agency for all outstanding overpayments identified by the agency on or before the effective date of the change of ownership. For purposes of this subsection, the term "outstanding overpayment" includes any amount identified in a preliminary audit report issued to the transferor by the agency on or before the effective date of the change of ownership. If $\frac{1}{1}$ the $\frac{1}{1}$ the $\frac{1}{1}$ change of ownership is for a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility, the Medicaid provider agreement shall be assigned to the transferee if the transferee meets all other Medicaid provider qualifications. If In the event of a change of ownership involves involving a skilled nursing facility licensed under part II of chapter 400, liability for all outstanding overpayments, administrative fines, and any moneys owed to the agency before the effective date of the change of ownership shall be determined in accordance with s. 400.179.

(b) At least 60 days before the anticipated date of the change of ownership, the transferor shall notify the agency of the intended change of ownership and the transferee shall submit to the agency a Medicaid provider enrollment application. If a change of ownership occurs without compliance with the notice requirements of this subsection, the transferor and transferee are shall be jointly and severally liable for all overpayments, administrative fines, and other moneys due to the agency,

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regardless of whether the agency identified the overpayments, administrative fines, or other moneys before or after the effective date of the change of ownership. The agency may not approve a transferee's Medicaid provider enrollment application if the transferee or transferor has not paid or agreed in writing to a payment plan for all outstanding overpayments, administrative fines, and other moneys due to the agency. This subsection does not preclude the agency from seeking any other legal or equitable remedies available to the agency for the recovery of moneys owed to the Medicaid program. If In the event of a change of ownership involves involving a skilled nursing facility licensed under part II of chapter 400, liability for all outstanding overpayments, administrative fines, and any moneys owed to the agency before the effective date of the change of ownership shall be determined in accordance with s. 400.179 if the Medicaid provider enrollment application for change of ownership is submitted before the change of ownership.

(7) The agency may require, as a condition of participating in the Medicaid program and before entering into the provider agreement, that the provider submit information, in an initial and any required renewal applications, concerning the professional, business, and personal background of the provider and permit an onsite inspection of the provider's service location by agency staff or other personnel designated by the agency to perform this function. The agency shall perform a random onsite inspection, within 60 days after receipt of a fully complete new provider's application, of the provider's service location before prior to making its first payment to the provider for Medicaid services to determine the applicant's

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ability to provide the services that the applicant is proposing to provide for Medicaid reimbursement. The agency is not required to perform an onsite inspection of a provider or program that is licensed by the agency, that provides services under waiver programs for home and community-based services, or that is licensed as a medical foster home by the Department of Children and Family Services. As a continuing condition of participation in the Medicaid program, a provider shall immediately notify the agency of any current or pending bankruptcy filing. Before entering into the provider agreement, or as a condition of continuing participation in the Medicaid program, the agency may also require that Medicaid providers reimbursed on a fee-for-services basis or fee schedule basis that which is not cost-based, post a surety bond not to exceed \$50,000 or the total amount billed by the provider to the program during the current or most recent calendar year, whichever is greater. For new providers, the amount of the surety bond shall be determined by the agency based on the provider's estimate of its first year's billing. If the provider's billing during the first year exceeds the bond amount, the agency may require the provider to acquire an additional bond equal to the actual billing level of the provider. A provider's bond may shall not exceed \$50,000 if a physician or group of physicians licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, or chapter 460 has a 50 percent or greater ownership interest in the provider or if the provider is an assisted living facility licensed under chapter 429. The bonds permitted by this section are in addition to the bonds referenced in s. 400.179(2)(d). If the provider is a

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corporation, partnership, association, or other entity, the agency may require the provider to submit information concerning the background of that entity and of any principal of the entity, including any partner or shareholder having an ownership interest in the entity equal to 5 percent or greater, and any treating provider who participates in or intends to participate in Medicaid through the entity. The information must include:

- (a) Proof of holding a valid license or operating certificate, as applicable, if required by the state or local jurisdiction in which the provider is located or if required by the Federal Government.
- (b) Information concerning any prior violation, fine, suspension, termination, or other administrative action taken under the Medicaid laws, rules, or regulations of this state or of any other state or the Federal Government; any prior violation of the laws, rules, or regulations relating to the Medicare program; any prior violation of the rules or regulations of any other public or private insurer; and any prior violation of the laws, rules, or regulations of any regulatory body of this or any other state.
- (c) Full and accurate disclosure of any financial or ownership interest that the provider, or any principal, partner, or major shareholder thereof, may hold in any other Medicaid provider or health-care-related health-care-related entity or any other entity that is licensed by the state to provide health or residential care and treatment to persons.
- (d) If a group provider, identification of all members of the group and attestation that all members of the group are enrolled in or have applied to enroll in the Medicaid program.

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(8) (a) Each provider, or each principal of the provider if the provider is a corporation, partnership, association, or other entity, seeking to participate in the Medicaid program must submit a complete set of his or her fingerprints to the agency for the purpose of conducting a criminal history record check. Principals of the provider include any officer, director, billing agent, managing employee, or affiliated person, or any partner or shareholder who has an ownership interest equal to 5 percent or more in the provider. However, a director of a notfor-profit corporation or organization is not a principal for purposes of a background investigation as required by this section if the director+ serves solely in a voluntary capacity for the corporation or organization, does not regularly take part in the day-to-day operational decisions of the corporation or organization, does not receive receives no remuneration from the not-for-profit corporation or organization for his or her service on the board of directors, does not have any has no financial interest in the not-for-profit corporation or organization, and does not have any has no family members with a financial interest in the not-for-profit corporation or organization; and if the director submits an affidavit, under penalty of perjury, to this effect to the agency and the notfor-profit corporation or organization submits an affidavit, under penalty of perjury, to this effect to the agency as part of the corporation's or organization's Medicaid provider agreement application. Notwithstanding the above, the agency may require a background check for any person reasonably suspected by the agency to have been convicted of a crime.

(a) This subsection does shall not apply to:

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1. A hospital licensed under chapter 395;

- 2. A nursing home licensed under chapter 400;
- 3. A hospice licensed under chapter 400;
- 4. An assisted living facility licensed under chapter 429;
- 5. A unit of local government, except that requirements of this subsection applies apply to nongovernmental providers and entities when contracting with the local government to provide Medicaid services. The actual cost of the state and national criminal history record checks must be borne by the nongovernmental provider or entity; or
- 6. Any business that derives more than 50 percent of its revenue from the sale of goods to the final consumer, and the business or its controlling parent $\underline{\text{must}}$ either is required to file a form 10-K or other similar statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission or $\underline{\text{has}}$ a net worth of \$50 million or more.
- (b) The agency shall submit the fingerprints to the Department of Law Enforcement. The department shall conduct a state criminal-background investigation and forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal-history record check. The cost of the state and national criminal record check shall be borne by the provider.
- (c) The agency may permit a provider to participate in the Medicaid program pending the results of the criminal record check. However, such permission is fully revocable if the record check reveals any crime-related history as provided in subsection (10).
 - (d) Proof of compliance with the requirements of level 2

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screening under s. 435.04 conducted within 12 months <u>before</u> prior to the date that the Medicaid provider application is submitted to the agency <u>fulfils</u> shall fulfill the requirements of this subsection. Proof of compliance with the requirements of level 1 screening under s. 435.03 conducted within 12 months <u>before</u> prior to the date that the Medicaid provider application is submitted to the agency <u>meets</u> shall meet the requirement that the Department of Law Enforcement conduct a state criminal history record check.

- (9) Upon receipt of a completed, signed, and dated application, and completion of any necessary background investigation and criminal history record check, the agency must either:
- (a) Enroll the applicant as a Medicaid provider upon approval of the provider application. The enrollment effective date is shall be the date the agency receives the provider application. If the With respect to a provider that requires a Medicare certification survey, the enrollment effective date is the date the certification is awarded. If the With respect to a provider that completes a change of ownership, the effective date is the date the agency received the application, the date the change of ownership was complete, or the date the applicant became eligible to provide services under Medicaid, whichever date is later. For a With respect to a provider of emergency medical services transportation or emergency services and care, the effective date is the date the services were rendered. Payment for any claims for services provided to Medicaid recipients between the date of receipt of the application and the date of approval is contingent on applying any and all

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applicable audits and edits contained in the agency's claims adjudication and payment processing systems. The agency may enroll a provider located outside the state of Florida if the provider's location is within no more than 50 miles of from the Florida state line, or the agency determines a need for that provider type to ensure adequate access to care; or

(b) Deny the application if the agency finds that it is in the best interest of the Medicaid program to do so. The agency may consider the factors listed in subsection (10), as well as any other factor that could affect the effective and efficient administration of the program, including, but not limited to, the applicant's demonstrated ability to provide services, conduct business, and operate a financially viable concern; the current availability of medical care, services, or supplies to recipients, taking into account geographic location and reasonable travel time; the number of providers of the same type already enrolled in the same geographic area; and the credentials, experience, success, and patient outcomes of the provider for the services that it is making application to provide in the Medicaid program. The agency shall deny the application if the agency finds that a provider; any officer, director, agent, managing employee, or affiliated person; or any partner or shareholder having an ownership interest equal to 5 percent or greater in the provider if the provider is a corporation, partnership, or other business entity, has failed to pay all outstanding fines or overpayments assessed by final order of the agency or final order of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, not subject to further appeal, unless the provider agrees to a repayment plan that includes withholding

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Medicaid reimbursement until the amount due is paid in full.

- (10) The agency may consider whether the provider, or any officer, director, agent, managing employee, or affiliated person, or any partner or shareholder having an ownership interest equal to 5 percent or greater in the provider if the provider is a corporation, partnership, or other business entity, has:
- (a) Made a false representation or omission of any material fact in making the application, including the submission of an application that conceals the controlling or ownership interest of any officer, director, agent, managing employee, affiliated person, or partner or shareholder who may not be eligible to participate;
- (b) Been or is currently excluded, suspended, terminated from, or has involuntarily withdrawn from participation in, Florida's Medicaid program or any other state's Medicaid program, or from participation in any other governmental or private health care or health insurance program;
- (c) Been convicted of a criminal offense relating to the delivery of any goods or services under Medicaid or Medicare or any other public or private health care or health insurance program including the performance of management or administrative services relating to the delivery of goods or services under any such program;
- (d) Been convicted under federal or state law of a criminal offense related to the neglect or abuse of a patient in connection with the delivery of any health care goods or services;
 - (e) Been convicted under federal or state law of a criminal

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offense relating to the unlawful manufacture, distribution, prescription, or dispensing of a controlled substance;

- (f) Been convicted of any criminal offense relating to fraud, theft, embezzlement, breach of fiduciary responsibility, or other financial misconduct;
- (g) Been convicted under federal or state law of a crime punishable by imprisonment of a year or more which involves moral turpitude;
- (h) Been convicted in connection with the interference or obstruction of any investigation into any criminal offense listed in this subsection;
- (i) Been found to have violated federal or state laws, rules, or regulations governing this Florida's Medicaid program or any other state's Medicaid program, the Medicare program, or any other publicly funded federal or state health care or health insurance program, and been sanctioned accordingly;
- (j) Been previously found by a licensing, certifying, or professional standards board or agency to have violated the standards or conditions relating to licensure or certification or the quality of services provided; or
- (k) Failed to pay any fine or overpayment properly assessed under the Medicaid program in which no appeal is pending or after resolution of the proceeding by stipulation or agreement, unless the agency has issued a specific letter of forgiveness or has approved a repayment schedule to which the provider agrees to adhere.
- (11) Before signing a provider agreement and at the discretion of the agency, other provisions of this section notwithstanding, an entity may become eligible to receive

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payment from the Medicaid program at the time it first furnishes services or goods, if:

- (a) The services or goods provided are otherwise compensable;
- (b) The entity meets all other requirements of a Medicaid provider at the time the services or goods were provided; and
- (c) The entity agrees to abide by the provisions of the provider agreement effective from the date the services or goods were provided.
- (12) Licensed, certified, or otherwise qualified providers are not entitled to enrollment in a Medicaid provider network.
- Section 15. Paragraph (b) of subsection (9) of section 414.095, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 414.095 Determining eligibility for temporary cash assistance.—
- (9) OPPORTUNITIES AND OBLIGATIONS.—An applicant for temporary cash assistance has the following opportunities and obligations:
- (b) To have eligibility determined without discrimination based on race, color, sex, age, marital status, <u>disability</u> handicap, religion, national origin, or political beliefs.
- Section 16. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 419.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 419.001 Site selection of community residential homes.-
- (1) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:
- (d) "Resident" means any of the following: a frail elder as defined in s. 429.65; a person who has a disability physically disabled or handicapped person as defined in s. 760.22(7)(a); a

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developmentally disabled person who has a developmental disability as defined in s. 393.063; a nondangerous mentally ill person who has a mental illness as defined in s. 394.455 as defined in s. 394.455(18); or a child who is found to be dependent as defined in s. 39.01 or s. 984.03, or a child in need of services as defined in s. 984.03 or s. 985.03.

Section 17. Subsection (8) of section 420.624, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

420.624 Local homeless assistance continuum of care.-

(8) Continuum of care plans must promote participation by all interested individuals and organizations and may not exclude individuals and organizations on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability handicap, familial status, or religion. Faith-based organizations must be encouraged to participate. To the extent possible, these components should be coordinated and integrated with other mainstream health, social services, and employment programs for which homeless populations may be eligible, including Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Food Stamps, and services funded through the Mental Health and Substance Abuse Block Grant, the Workforce Investment Act, and the welfare-to-work grant program.

Section 18. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 420.9075, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

420.9075 Local housing assistance plans; partnerships.-

- (4) Each local housing assistance plan is governed by the following criteria and administrative procedures:
- (c) In accordance with the <u>Fair Housing Act under part II</u> of chapter 760 provisions of ss. 760.20-760.37, it is unlawful

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to discriminate on the basis of race, creed, religion, color, age, sex, marital status, familial status, national origin, or disability handicap in the award application process for eligible housing.

Section 19. Subsection (1) of section 440.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.02 Definitions.—When used in this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Accident" means only an unexpected or unusual event or result that happens suddenly. Disability or death due to the accidental acceleration or aggravation of a venereal disease or of a disease due to the habitual use of alcohol or controlled substances or narcotic drugs, or a disease that manifests itself in the fear of or dislike for an individual because of the individual's race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or disability handicap is not an injury by accident arising out of the employment. Subject to s. 440.15(5), if a preexisting disease or anomaly is accelerated or aggravated by an accident arising out of and in the course of employment, only acceleration of death or acceleration or aggravation of the preexisting condition reasonably attributable to the accident is compensable, with respect to any compensation otherwise payable under this chapter. An injury or disease caused by exposure to a toxic substance, including, but not limited to, fungus or mold, is not an injury by accident arising out of the employment unless there is clear and convincing evidence establishing that exposure to the specific substance involved, at the levels to which the employee was exposed, can cause the injury or disease

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900 sustained by the employee.

Section 20. Subsection (1) of section 562.51, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

562.51 Retail alcoholic beverage establishments; rights as private enterprise.—A licensed retail alcoholic beverage establishment open to the public is a private enterprise and:

(1) May refuse service to any person who is objectionable or undesirable to the licensee, but such refusal of service <u>may shall</u> not be on the basis of race, creed, color, religion, sex, national origin, marital status, or physical <u>disability handicap</u>.

Section 21. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 636.009, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.009 Issuance of certificate of authority; denial.-

- (1) Following receipt of an application filed pursuant to s. 636.008, the office shall review such application and notify the applicant of any deficiencies contained therein. The office shall issue a certificate of authority to an applicant who has filed a completed application in conformity with s. 636.008, upon payment of the fees specified by s. 636.057 and upon the office being satisfied that the following conditions are met:
- (d) The procedures for offering limited health services and offering and terminating contracts to subscribers do will not unfairly discriminate on the basis of age, sex, race, disability handicap, health, or economic status. However, this paragraph does not prohibit reasonable underwriting classifications for the purposes of establishing contract rates, nor does it prohibit prospective experience rating.

Section 22. Section 636.022, Florida Statutes, is amended

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636.022 Restrictions upon expulsion or refusal to issue or renew contract. - A prepaid limited health service organization may not expel or refuse to renew the coverage of or refuse to enroll any individual member of a subscriber group on the basis of the race, color, creed, disability handicap, marital status, sex, or national origin of the subscriber or individual. A prepaid limited health service organization may not expel or refuse to renew the coverage of any individual member of a subscriber group on the basis of the age or health status of the subscriber or individual. For group solicitations, a prepaid limited health service organization may preunderwrite to determine group acceptability. However, once a contract is issued, a prepaid limited health service organization must provide coverage to all existing enrollees and their dependents, and newly employed enrollees and their dependents who have enrolled within 30 days after of eligibility or membership. Late enrollees who apply during other than an open enrollment period may be subject to evidence of insurability requirements of the prepaid limited health service organization. Nothing in This section does not prohibit prohibits a prepaid limited health service organization from requiring that, as a condition of continued eliqibility for membership, dependents of a subscriber upon reaching a specified age convert to a converted contract. Coverage must continue to be provided to disabled handicapped children who are incapable of self-sustaining employment by reason of mental or physical disability handicap, and substantially dependent upon the enrollee for support and maintenance.

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Section 23. Section 760.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.01 Purposes; construction; title.-

- (1) This part may Sections 760.01-760.11 and 509.092 shall be cited as the "Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992."
- (2) The general purposes of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 are to secure for all individuals within the state freedom from discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability handicap, or marital status and thereby to protect their interest in personal dignity, to make available to the state their full productive capacities, to secure the state against domestic strife and unrest, to preserve the public safety, health, and general welfare, and to promote the interests, rights, and privileges of individuals within the state.
- (3) The Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 shall be construed according to the fair import of its terms and shall be liberally construed to further the general purposes stated in this section and the special purposes of the particular provision involved.

Section 24. Section 760.02, Florida Statutes, is amended and reordered to read:

- 760.02 Definitions.—For the purposes of this part $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}$
- (8) (1) "Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992" means the provisions of this part and s. ss. 760.01-760.11 and 509.092.
- (2) "Commission" means the Florida Commission on Human Relations created by s. 760.03.
- (3) "Commissioner" or "member" means a member of the commission.

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(4) "Disability" with respect to an individual, means:

- (a) A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the individual;
 - (b) A record of such impairment;
 - (c) Being regarded as having such an impairment; or
- (d) Having a developmental disability as defined in s. 393.063.
- (5) "Discriminatory practice" means any practice made unlawful by the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992.
 - (11) (5) "National origin" includes ancestry.
- (12)(6) "Person" includes an individual, association, corporation, joint apprenticeship committee, joint-stock company, labor union, legal representative, mutual company, partnership, receiver, trust, trustee in bankruptcy, or unincorporated organization; any other legal or commercial entity; the state; or any governmental entity or agency.
- $\underline{(6)}$ "Employer" means any person employing 15 or more employees for each working day in each of 20 or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year, and any agent of such a person.
- (7) (8) "Employment agency" means any person regularly undertaking, with or without compensation, to procure employees for an employer or to procure for employees opportunities to work for an employer, and includes an agent of such a person.
- (9) "Labor organization" means any organization that which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of collective bargaining or of dealing with employers concerning grievances, terms or conditions of employment, or other mutual aid or

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1016 protection in connection with employment.

- (10) "Major life activities" includes, but is not limited to:
- (a) Caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, and functioning in a workplace environment.
- (b) Major bodily functions, including, but not limited to, visual, auditory, aural, and cognitive functions; functions of the immune, digestive, neurological, respiratory, circulatory, endocrine, and reproductive systems; normal cell growth; and functions of the bowel, bladder, and brain.
- $\underline{\text{(1)}}$ "Aggrieved person" means any person who files a complaint with the $\underline{\text{Human Relations}}$ commission.
- (13) (11) "Public accommodations" means places of public accommodation, lodgings, facilities principally engaged in selling food for consumption on the premises, gasoline stations, places of exhibition or entertainment, and other covered establishments. The term includes Each of the following establishments which serves the public is a place of public accommodation within the meaning of this section:
- (a) An Any inn, hotel, motel, or other establishment that which provides lodging to transient guests, other than an establishment located within a building having which contains not more than four or fewer rooms for rent or hire and which is actually occupied by the proprietor of such establishment as his or her residence.
- (b) \underline{A} Any restaurant, cafeteria, lunchroom, lunch counter, soda fountain, or other facility principally engaged in selling food for consumption on the premises, including, but not limited to, any such facility located on the premises of any retail

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1045 establishment, or any gasoline station.

- (c) \underline{A} Any motion picture theater, theater, concert hall, sports arena, stadium, or other place of exhibition or entertainment.
- (d) An Any establishment that which is physically located within the premises of an any establishment otherwise covered by this subsection, or within the premises of which is physically located any such covered establishment, and which holds itself out as serving patrons of such covered establishment.

The term does not include lodge halls or other similar

facilities of private organizations which are made available for public use occasionally or periodically.

- (14) "Substantially limits" means to materially restrict an individual's ability.
- (15) "Transitory or minor impairment" means an impairment having an actual, apparent, or expected duration of 6 months or less.

Section 25. Section 760.025, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

760.025 Impairment.—For purposes of this part, an individual who has been subjected to an action prohibited under this chapter because of an actual or perceived physical or mental impairment, regardless of whether the impairment limits or is perceived to limit a major life activity, has an impairment. An impairment that limits one major life activity may be considered a disability; however, a transitory or minor impairment may not be considered a disability. An impairment that is episodic or in remission is considered to be a

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disability if it substantially limits at least one major life activity when the impairment is active or not in remission. The determination of whether an impairment substantially limits at least one major life activity must be made without regard to the ameliorative effects of mitigating measures, such as medication; medical supplies; equipment or appliances; low-vision devices, not including ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses; prosthetics, including artificial limbs and devices, hearing aids and cochlear implants or other implantable hearing devices, and mobility devices; oxygen therapy equipment and supplies; use of assistive technology; reasonable accommodations or auxiliary aids or services, including qualified interpreters or other effective measures of making aurally delivered materials available to individuals with hearing impairments; qualified readers; taped texts or other effective methods of making visually delivered materials available to individuals with visual impairments; acquisition or modification of equipment and devices and other similar services and actions; or learned behavioral or adaptive neurological modifications.

Section 26. Section 760.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 760.03 Commission on Human Relations; staff.-
- (1) There is hereby created The Florida Commission on Human Relations is created.
- (1) The commission shall be composed, comprised of 12 members appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. The commission shall select one of its members to serve as chairperson for terms of 2 years.
 - (2) The members of the commission must be broadly

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representative of various racial, religious, ethnic, social, economic, political, and professional groups within the state; and at least one member of the commission must be 60 years of age or older.

- (3) Commissioners shall be appointed for terms of 4 years. A member chosen to fill a vacancy otherwise than by expiration of term shall be appointed for the unexpired term of the member whom such appointee is to succeed. A member of the commission is shall be eligible for reappointment. A vacancy in the commission does shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise the powers of the commission.
- (4) The Governor may suspend a member of the commission only for cause, subject to removal or reinstatement by the Senate.
- (5) Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business; however, the commission may establish panels of not fewer less than three of its members to exercise its powers under the Florida Civil Rights act of 1992, subject to such procedures and limitations as the commission may provide by rule.
- (6) Each commissioner shall be compensated at the rate of \$50 per day for each day of actual attendance to commission duties and <u>is</u> shall be entitled to receive per diem and travel expenses as provided by s. 112.061.
- (7) The commission shall appoint, and may remove, an executive director who, with the consent of the commission, may employ a deputy, attorneys, investigators, clerks, and such other personnel as may be necessary to adequately to perform the functions of the commission, within budgetary limitations.

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(8) The commission may delegate any of its functions, duties, and powers to its employees, including investigating, conciliating, hearing, determining, ordering, certifying, reporting, or otherwise acting as to any work, business, or matter under the act.

Section 27. Section 760.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.04 Commission on Human Relations, assigned to Department of Management Services.—The commission created by s. 760.03 is assigned to the Department of Management Services. The commission, in the performance of its duties pursuant to the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992, <u>is shall</u> not be subject to control, supervision, or direction by the department of Management Services.

Section 28. Section 760.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.05 Functions of the commission.—The commission shall administer the Florida Civil Rights Act. In carrying out this function, the commission shall promote and encourage fair treatment and equal opportunity for all persons, regardless of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability handicap, or marital status, and mutual understanding and respect among all members of all economic, social, racial, religious, and ethnic groups; and shall endeavor to eliminate discrimination against, and antagonism between, religious, racial, and ethnic groups and their members.

Section 29. Section 760.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.06 Powers of the commission.—Within the limitations

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provided by law, the commission shall have the following powers:

- (1) To Maintain offices in the State of Florida.
- (2) $\overline{\text{To}}$ Meet and exercise its powers at any place within the state.
- (3) To Promote the creation of, and to provide continuing technical assistance to, local commissions on human relations and to cooperate with individuals and state, local, and other agencies, both public and private, including agencies of the Federal Government and of other states.
- (4) To Accept gifts, bequests, grants, or other payments, public or private, to help finance its activities.
- (5) To Receive, initiate, investigate, seek to conciliate, hold hearings on, and act upon complaints alleging any discriminatory practice, as defined by the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992.
- (6) To Issue subpoenas for, administer oaths or affirmations to and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses; or to issue subpoenas for and compel the production of books, papers, records, documents, and other evidence pertaining to any investigation or hearing convened pursuant to the powers of the commission; or use any other method of discovery authorized by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. In conducting an investigation, the commission and its investigators shall have access at all reasonable times to premises, records, documents, and other evidence or possible sources of evidence, and may examine, record, and copy such materials and take and record the testimony or statements of such persons as are reasonably necessary for the furtherance of the investigation. The authority to issue subpoenas and

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administer oaths may be delegated by the commission, for investigations or hearings, to a commissioner or the executive director. If any person refuses In the case of a refusal to obey a subpoena or other method of discovery issued to any person, the commission may make application to any circuit court of this state, which may shall have jurisdiction to order such person the witness to appear before the commission to give testimony and to produce evidence concerning the matter in question. Failure to obey the court's order may be punished by the court as contempt. If the court enters an order holding a person in contempt or compelling the person to comply with the commission's order or subpoena, the court shall order the person to pay the commission reasonable expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees, accrued by the commission in obtaining the court order from the court.

- (7) To Recommend methods for elimination of discrimination and intergroup tensions and to use its best efforts to secure compliance with its recommendations.
- (8) To Furnish technical assistance to employees, employers, community leaders, educational institutions, individuals, and other private and public entities in order requested by persons to facilitate progress in human relations.
- (9) To Make or arrange for studies appropriate to effectuate the purposes and policies of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 and to make the results thereof available to the public.
- (10) $\overline{\text{To}}$ Become a deferral agency for the Federal Government and $\overline{\text{to}}$ comply with the necessary federal regulations to effect the Florida Civil Rights Act $\overline{\text{of}}$ 1992.

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(11) To Render, at least annually, a comprehensive written report to the Governor and the Legislature. The report may contain recommendations of the commission for legislation or other action to effectuate the purposes and policies of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992.

- (12) To Adopt, promulgate, amend, and rescind rules to effectuate the purposes and policies of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 and govern the proceedings of the commission, in accordance with chapter 120.
- (13) To Receive complaints and coordinate all activities as required by the Whistle-blower's Act pursuant to ss. 112.3187-112.31895.
- (14) Assess costs incurred and charge reasonable fees for products or services provided by the commission.

Section 30. Section 760.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.07 Remedies for unlawful discrimination.—Any violation of a state law prohibiting any Florida statute making unlawful discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex gender, national origin, age, disability handicap, or marital status in the areas of education, employment, housing, or public accommodations gives rise to a cause of action for all relief and damages described in s. 760.11(5), unless greater damages are expressly provided for. If the statute prohibiting unlawful discrimination provides an administrative remedy, the action for equitable relief and damages provided for in this section may be initiated only after the plaintiff has exhausted his or her administrative remedy. The term "public accommodations" does not include lodge halls or other similar facilities of private

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organizations which are made available for public use
ccasionally or periodically. The right to trial by jury is
preserved in any case in which the plaintiff is seeking actual
or punitive damages.

Section 31. Section 760.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.08 Discrimination in places of public accommodation.— All persons <u>are shall be</u> entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of any place of public accommodation, as defined in this chapter, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability sex, handicap, or marital status familial status, or religion.

Section 32. Section 760.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.10 Unlawful employment practices.-

- (1) It is an unlawful employment practice for an employer $\underline{\text{to}}$:
- (a) To Discharge or to fail or refuse to hire any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability handicap, or marital status. For purposes of this section, an unlawful employment practice with respect to compensation occurs if a discriminatory compensation decision or other practice is adopted, if an individual becomes subject to a discriminatory compensation decision or other practice, or if an individual is

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1277 affected by the application of a discriminatory compensation 1278 decision or other practice, including each time that wages, 1279 benefits, or other compensation are paid, as a result of, in 1280 whole or in part, such a decision or other practice. In addition 1281 to any relief authorized under s. 760.11, liability may accrue, 1282 and an aggrieved person may obtain relief as provided in s. 1283 760.11, including recovery of back pay for up to 2 years 1284 preceding the filing of the charge, if the unlawful employment 1285 practice that occurred during the filing period is similar or 1286 related to the unlawful employment practice that occurred 1287 outside the time for filing a charge.

- (b) To Limit, segregate, or classify employees or applicants for employment in any way that which would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities, or adversely affect any individual's status as an employee, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability handicap, or marital status.
- (2) It is an unlawful employment practice for an employment agency to fail or refuse to refer for employment, or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability handicap, or marital status or to classify or refer for employment any individual on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability handicap, or marital status.
- (3) It is an unlawful employment practice for a labor organization to:
- (a) To Exclude or to expel from its membership, or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, <u>disability</u>

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handicap, or marital status.

- (b) To Limit, segregate, or classify its membership or applicants for membership, or to classify or fail or refuse to refer for employment any individual, in any way that which would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities, or adversely affect any individual's status as an employee or as an applicant for employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability handicap, or marital status.
- (c) $\overline{\text{To}}$ Cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an individual in violation of this section.
- (4) It is an unlawful employment practice for <u>an any</u> employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee controlling apprenticeship or other training or retraining, including on-the-job training programs, to discriminate against any individual because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, <u>disability handicap</u>, or marital status in admission to, or employment in, any program established to provide apprenticeship or other training.
- (5) If Whenever, in order to engage in a profession, occupation, or trade, it is required that a person <u>must</u> receive a license, certification, or other credential; become a member or an associate of any club, association, or other organization; or pass <u>an any</u> examination, it is an unlawful employment practice for any person to discriminate against any other person seeking such license, certification, or other credential; seeking to become a member or associate of such club, association, or other organization; or seeking to take or pass such examination; because of such other person's race,

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1335 color, religion, sex, national origin, age, <u>disability</u> handicap, 1336 or marital status.

- (6) It is an unlawful employment practice for an employer, labor organization, employment agency, or joint labor-management committee to print, or cause to be printed or published, any notice or advertisement relating to employment, membership, classification, referral for employment, or apprenticeship or other training, indicating any preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination, based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, absence of disability handicap, or marital status.
- (7) It is an unlawful employment practice for an employer, an employment agency, a joint labor-management committee, or a labor organization to discriminate against any person because that person has opposed any practice that which is an unlawful employment practice under this section, or because that person has made a charge, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this section.
- (8) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, it is not an unlawful employment practice under this part ss. 760.01-760.10 for an employer, employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee to:
- (a) Take or fail to take any action on the basis of religion, sex, national origin, age, <u>disability</u> handicap, or marital status in those <u>certain</u> instances in which religion, sex, national origin, age, absence of a particular <u>disability</u> handicap, or marital status is a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary for the performance of the

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particular employment to which such action or inaction is related.

- (b) Observe the terms of a bona fide seniority system, a bona fide employee benefit plan, such as a retirement, pension, or insurance plan, or a system that which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production and, which is not designed, intended, or used to evade the purposes of this part ss. 760.01-760.10. However, no such employee benefit plan or system that which measures earnings does not shall excuse the failure to hire, and no such seniority system, employee benefit plan, or system that which measures earnings does not shall excuse the involuntary retirement of, any individual on the basis of any factor not related to the ability of such individual to perform the particular employment for which the such individual has applied or in which the such individual is engaged. This subsection does shall not prohibit be construed to make unlawful the rejection or termination of employment if when the individual applicant or employee has failed to meet bona fide requirements for the job or position sought or held or to require any changes in any bona fide retirement or pension programs or existing collective bargaining agreements during the life of the contract, and or for 2 years after October 1, 1981, whichever occurs first, nor shall this part does not act preclude such physical and medical examinations of applicants and employees as an employer may require of applicants and employees to determine fitness for the job or position sought or held.
- (c) Take or fail to take any action on the basis of age, pursuant to law or regulation governing any employment or

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training program designed to benefit persons of a particular age group.

- (d) Take or fail to take any action on the basis of marital status if that status is prohibited under its antinepotism policy.
- (9) Except as otherwise provided in this act, an unlawful employment practice is established if the complaining party demonstrates that race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, or marital status is a motivating factor for any unlawful employment practice, including any adverse personnel action even though other factors may have also contributed to or motivated the practice.
- (10) The protections of this section extend to women who are pregnant or who have any medical condition related to pregnancy or childbirth. Women affected by pregnancy, childbirth, or any medical condition related to pregnancy or childbirth must be treated the same for employment-related purposes as all other persons having similar abilities.
- (11) (9) This section does shall not apply to any religious corporation, association, educational institution, or society that which conditions opportunities in the area of employment or public accommodation to members of that religious corporation, association, educational institution, or society or to persons who subscribe to its tenets or beliefs. This section does shall not prohibit a religious corporation, association, educational institution, or society from giving preference in employment to individuals of a particular religion to perform work connected with the carrying on by such corporations, associations, educational institutions, or societies of its various

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(12) (10) Each employer, employment agency, and labor organization shall post and keep posted in conspicuous places upon its premises a notice provided by the commission setting forth such information as the commission deems appropriate to effectuate the purposes of the Florida Civil Rights Act ss. 760.01-760.10.

Section 33. Section 760.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.11 Administrative and civil remedies; construction.-

- (1) Any person aggrieved by a violation of this part ss. 760.01-760.10 may file a complaint with the commission within 365 days after of the alleged violation, naming the employer, employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee, or, in the case of an alleged violation of s. $760.10 \cdot (5)$, the person responsible for the violation and describing the violation. Any person aggrieved by a violation of s. 509.092 may file a complaint with the commission within 365 days after of the alleged violation naming the person responsible for the violation and describing the violation. In lieu of filing the complaint with the commission, a complaint may be filed with the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or with any unit of government of the state which is a fair-employment-practice agency under 29 C.F.R. ss. 1601.70-1601.80. The commission, a commissioner, or the Attorney General may in like manner file such a complaint.
- (a) On the same day the complaint is filed with the commission, the commission shall clearly stamp on the face of the complaint the date the complaint was filed with the

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commission on the face of the complaint. In lieu of filing the complaint with the commission, a complaint under this section may be filed with the federal Equal Employment Opportunity

Commission or with any unit of government of the state which is a fair-employment-practice agency under 29 C.F.R. ss. 1601.70
1601.80. If the date the complaint is filed is clearly stamped on the face of the complaint, that date is the date of filing. The date the complaint is filed with the commission for purposes of this section is the earliest date for of filing with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the fair-employment-practice agency, or the commission.

- $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ The complaint $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall contain a short and plain statement of the facts describing the violation and the relief sought. The commission may require additional information $\underline{\text{to be}}$ in the complaint.
- (c) The commission, Within 5 days after of the complaint is being filed, the commission shall provide by registered mail send a copy of the complaint to the person who allegedly committed the violation.
- (d) The person who allegedly committed the violation <u>must</u> respond in writing to the commission and send a copy of the response to the aggrieved person <u>may file an answer to the complaint</u> within 25 days <u>after of</u> the date the <u>commission mailed</u> the complaint to the respondent <u>was filed with the commission</u>.

 Any answer filed shall be mailed to the aggrieved person by the person filing the answer. Both The complaint and the <u>response</u> must <u>answer shall</u> be verified.
- (2) <u>If In the event that</u> any other <u>state</u> agency of the state or of any other unit of government of the state has

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jurisdiction of the subject matter of <u>a</u> any complaint filed with the commission and has legal authority to investigate the complaint, the commission may refer such complaint to such agency for <u>an</u> investigation. Referral of <u>such</u> a complaint by the commission <u>does shall</u> not constitute agency action within the meaning of s. 120.52. <u>In the event of any referral under this subsection</u>, The commission shall accord substantial weight to any findings and conclusions of <u>any</u> such agency. The referral of a complaint by the commission to a local agency does not divest the commission's jurisdiction over the complaint.

- (3) Except as provided in subsection (2), the commission shall investigate the allegations in the complaint. Within 180 days after of the filing of the complaint is filed, the commission shall determine if there is reasonable cause to believe that a discriminatory practice has occurred in violation of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992. When the commission determines whether or not there is reasonable cause, the commission by registered mail shall promptly notify the aggrieved person and the respondent of the reasonable cause determination, the date of such determination, and the options available under this section.
- (4) If a charge is filed with the commission and the commission concludes on the basis of a preliminary investigation that prompt judicial action is necessary to carry out the purposes of the Florida Civil Rights Act, the commission may bring an action for appropriate temporary or preliminary relief pending final disposition of such charge. Any temporary restraining order or other order granting preliminary or temporary relief must be issued in accordance with Florida Rules

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of Civil Procedure. If the court finds that the respondent has intentionally engaged in or is intentionally engaging in an unlawful employment practice as charged in the complaint, the court may enjoin the respondent from engaging in such practice and order such affirmative relief as may be appropriate, which may include, but is not limited to, reinstatement or hiring of employees, with or without back pay, payable by the employer, employment agency, or labor organization, as appropriate, responsible for the unlawful employment practice, or any other equitable relief the court deems appropriate. Back pay liability does not accrue from a date more than 2 years before a charge is filed with the commission. Interim earnings or amounts earnable with reasonable diligence by the person or persons discriminated against reduce the back pay otherwise allowable. The court may not require the admission or reinstatement of an individual as a member of a union, the hiring, reinstatement, or promotion of an individual as an employee, or the payment to an individual of any back pay if the individual was refused admission, suspended, or expelled, was refused employment or advancement, or was suspended or discharged for any reason other than discrimination on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, or marital status.

- (5)(4) If In the event that the commission determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that a discriminatory practice has occurred in violation of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992, the aggrieved person may either:
- (a) Bring a civil action against the person named in the complaint in any court of competent jurisdiction; or
 - (b) Request an administrative hearing under ss. 120.569 and

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The election by the aggrieved person of filing of a civil action or requesting an administrative hearing under this subsection is the exclusive procedure available to the aggrieved person pursuant to this part act. The executive director may, at his or her own initiative, reconsider his or her final determination of reasonable cause. If the director decides to reconsider, a notice of intent to reconsider must be promptly issued to all parties within a reasonable time.

(6)(5) In any civil action brought under this section, the court may issue an order prohibiting the discriminatory practice and providing affirmative relief from the effects of the practice, including back pay. The court may also award compensatory damages, including, but not limited to, damages for mental anguish, loss of dignity, and any other intangible injuries, and punitive damages. The provisions of ss. 768.72 and 768.73 do not apply to this section. The judgment for the total amount of punitive damages awarded under this section may to an aggrieved person shall not exceed \$100,000. In any action or proceeding under this subsection, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs. It is the intent of the Legislature that this provision for attorney's fees be interpreted in a manner consistent with federal case law involving a Title VII action. The right to trial by jury is preserved in any such private right of action in which the aggrieved person is seeking compensatory or punitive damages, and any party may demand a trial by jury. The commission's determination of reasonable

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cause is not admissible into evidence in any civil proceeding, including any hearing or trial, except to establish for the court the right to maintain the private right of action. A civil action brought under this section must shall be commenced within no later than 1 year after the date of determination of reasonable cause by the commission. The commencement of such action divests shall divest the commission of jurisdiction of the complaint, except that the commission may intervene in the civil action as a matter of right. Notwithstanding the above, The state and its agencies and subdivisions are shall not be liable for punitive damages. The total amount of recovery against the state and its agencies and subdivisions may shall not exceed the limitation as set forth in s. 768.28(5).

(7) (6) An Any administrative hearing brought pursuant to paragraph (5) (b) must (4) (b) shall be conducted under ss. 120.569 and 120.57. The commission may hear the case if provided that the final order is issued by members of the commission who did not conduct the hearing or the commission may request that it be heard by an administrative law judge pursuant to s. 120.569(2)(a).

(a) If the commission elects to hear the case, it may be heard by a commissioner. If the commissioner, after the hearing, finds that a violation of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 has occurred, the commissioner shall issue an appropriate proposed order in accordance with chapter 120 prohibiting the practice and providing affirmative relief from the effects of the practice, including back pay.

 $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ If the administrative law judge, after the hearing, finds that a violation of the Florida Civil Rights Act $\frac{\text{of }1992}{\text{constant}}$

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has occurred, the administrative law judge shall issue an appropriate recommended order in accordance with chapter 120 prohibiting the practice and providing affirmative relief from the effects of the practice, including back pay.

- (c) Within 90 days after of the date the recommended or proposed order is rendered, the commission shall issue a final order by adopting, rejecting, or modifying the recommended order as provided under ss. 120.569 and 120.57. The 90-day period may be extended with the consent of all the parties. An administrative hearing pursuant to paragraph (4) (b) must be requested within no later than 35 days after the date of determination of reasonable cause by the commission.
- (d) In any action or proceeding under this subsection, the commission, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs. It is the intent of the Legislature that this provision for attorney's fees be interpreted in a manner consistent with federal case law involving a Title VII action.
- (8) (7) If the commission determines that there is <u>no</u> not reasonable cause to believe that a violation of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 has occurred, the commission shall dismiss the complaint. The aggrieved person may request an administrative hearing under ss. 120.569 and 120.57., but any Such request must be made within 35 days after of the date of determination of reasonable cause and any such hearing <u>must shall</u> be heard by an administrative law judge and not by the commission or a commissioner. If the aggrieved person does not request an administrative hearing within the 35 days, the claim is will be barred.

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(a) If the administrative law judge finds that a violation of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 has occurred, he or she shall issue an appropriate recommended order to the commission prohibiting the practice and recommending affirmative relief from the effects of the practice, including back pay. Within 90 days after of the date the recommended order is rendered, the commission shall issue a final order by adopting, rejecting, or modifying the recommended order as provided under ss. 120.569 and 120.57. The 90-day period may be extended with the consent of all the parties.

- (b) In any action or proceeding under this subsection, the commission, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs. It is the intent of the Legislature that this provision for attorney's fees be interpreted in a manner consistent with federal case law involving a Title VII action. If In the event the final order issued by the commission determines that a violation of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 has occurred, the aggrieved person may bring, within 1 year after of the date of the final order, bring a civil action under subsection (6) (5) as if there has been a reasonable cause determination or accept the affirmative relief offered by the commission, but not both.
- (c) The executive director may, on his or her own initiative, reconsider his or her final determination of no reasonable cause. If the executive director decides to reconsider a determination of no cause, a notice of intent to reconsider must be promptly issued within a reasonable time to all parties.
 - (9) (8) If In the event that the commission fails to

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conciliate or determine whether there is reasonable cause on any complaint under this section within 180 days <u>after</u> of the filing of the complaint <u>is filed</u>, an aggrieved person may proceed under subsection (5) (4), as if the commission determined that there was reasonable cause. <u>However</u>, a civil action filed under this section must commence within 4 years after the date the cause of action accrued.

- $\underline{(10)}$ (9) No Liability for back pay does not shall accrue from a date more than 2 years before prior to the filing of a complaint with the commission.
- (11) (10) A judgment for the amount of damages and costs assessed pursuant to a final order by the commission may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof and may be enforced as any other judgment.
- (12) (11) If a complaint is within the jurisdiction of the commission, the commission shall simultaneously with its other statutory obligations attempt to eliminate or correct the alleged discrimination by informal methods of conference, conciliation, and persuasion. Nothing said or done in the course of such informal endeavors may be made public or used as evidence in a subsequent civil proceeding, trial, or hearing. The commission may initiate dispute resolution procedures, including voluntary arbitration, by special magistrates or mediators. The commission may adopt rules as to the qualifications of persons who may serve as special magistrates and mediators.
- $\underline{(13)}$ (12) All complaints filed with the commission and all records and documents in the custody of the commission, which relate to and identify a particular person, including, but not

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limited to, a complainant, employer, employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee <u>are shall be</u> confidential and <u>may shall</u> not be disclosed by the commission, except to the parties or in the course of a hearing or proceeding under this section. <u>This limitation does The restriction of this subsection shall</u> not apply to any record or document <u>that which</u> is part of the record of any hearing or court proceeding.

(14) Final orders of the commission are subject to judicial review pursuant to s. 120.68. The commission's determination of reasonable cause is not final agency action that is subject to judicial review. Unless specifically ordered by the court, the commencement of an appeal does not suspend or stay the order of the commission, except as provided in the Rules of Appellate Procedure. In any action or proceeding under this subsection, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the cost. It is the intent of the Legislature that this provision for attorney's fees be interpreted in a manner consistent with federal case law involving a Title VII action. If In the event the order of the court determines that a violation of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 has occurred, the court shall remand the matter to the commission for appropriate relief. The aggrieved party may has the option to accept the relief offered by the commission or may bring, within 1 year after of the date of the court order, bring a civil action under subsection (6) (5) as if there has been a reasonable cause determination.

(15) (14) The commission may adopt, promulgate, amend, and rescind rules to effectuate the purposes and policies of this

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section and to govern the proceedings of the commission under this section.

(16) (15) In any civil action or administrative proceeding brought pursuant to this section, a finding that a person employed by the state or any governmental entity or agency has violated s. 760.10 shall, as a matter of law, constitute just or substantial cause for such person's discharge.

Section 34. Section 760.12, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

760.12 Recovery of expenditures by commission.-

- (1) The commission may recover expenditures for any state-funded products or services provided to any person seeking administrative or judicial relief and who possesses the present ability to pay. The rate of compensation for such products or services must include the actual cost, including cost of recovery, of court reporter services and transcriptions, court interpreter services and translation, and any other product or service for which state funds were incurred by the commission due to persons seeking administrative or judicial relief.
- (2) Funds received by the commission pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the commission's trust fund to assist the commission in defraying some of the costs associated with parties seeking administrative or judicial relief.

Section 35. Section 760.13, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

760.13 Fees.-

(1) The commission may charge fees for products or services provided in the performance of its duties pursuant to this part in amounts not to exceed:

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L741	(a) For examining, comparing, correcting, verifying, and
L742	certifying transcripts of records in appellate proceedings,
L743	prepared by an attorney for appellant proceedings or someone
L744	other than the commission clerk, per page \$5.
L745	(b) For preparing, numbering, and indexing an original
L746	record of appellate proceedings, per instrument \$3.50.
L747	(c) For certifying copies of any instrument \$2.
L748	(d) For verifying any instrument presented for
L749	certification prepared by someone other than the commission
L750	clerk, per page \$3.50.
L751	(e) For writing any other paper, same as for copying,
L752	including signing and sealing \$7.
L753	(f) For indexing each entry not recorded \$1.
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L755	The clerk of the commission may provide the requested
L756	information or record in an electronic format in lieu of a hard
L757	copy if ready accessibility by the requesting entity is
L758	available.
L759	(2) Any funds received by the commission pursuant to this
L760	section shall be deposited into the commission's trust fund.
L761	Section 36. Section 760.14, Florida Statutes, is created to
L762	read:
L763	760.14 Mediation services.—
L764	(1) Mediation, arbitration, and conciliation services must
L765	be available and accessible by all parties to any discrimination
L766	complaint filed with the commission regardless of financial
L767	status.
L768	(2) A fee of \$120 per person per scheduled mediation,
1769	arbitration or conciliation enseign conducted nursuant to this

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part shall be divided equally among the parties. Such fees shall be collected by the clerk of the commission and deposited into the commission's trust fund. The fees shall be waived for any party who is found to be indigent pursuant to s. 57.081.

(3) A person serving as a mediator in any action pursuant to this part is immune from liability arising from the performance of that person's duties while acting within the scope of the mediation function if mediation is required by law or agency rule or order, conducted by express agreement of the mediation parties, or facilitated by a mediator certified by the Supreme Court. The mediator is not immune from liability if he or she acts in bad faith, with malicious purpose, or in a manner exhibiting wanton and willful disregard of human rights, safety, or property.

Section 37. Section 760.15, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

760.15 Computation of time.—In computing any period of time under this part, the day of the act, event, or default from which the designated period of time begins to run is not included. The last day of the period is included unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal state holiday, in which case the designated period ends on the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal state holiday. If the period of time prescribed or allowed is less than 7 days, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and legal state holidays are excluded from the computation.

Section 38. Section 760.16, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 760.16 Direct-support organization.
- (1) DIRECT-SUPPORT ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED.—The commission

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may establish a direct-support organization to provide
assistance, funding, and support to the commission in carrying
out its mission.

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Direct-support organization" means an organization that is:
- 1. A Florida corporation, not for profit, incorporated under chapter 617, exempt from filing fees under s. 617.0122, and approved by the Department of State.
- 2. Organized and operated exclusively to obtain funds; request and receive grants, gifts, and bequests of moneys; acquire, receive, hold, invest, and administer, in its own name, securities, funds, or property; and make expenditures to or for the direct or indirect benefit of the commission in its efforts to:
- <u>a. Promote and encourage fair treatment and equal</u>
 opportunity for all persons regardless of race, color, religion,
 sex, national origin, age, disability, or marital status;
- b. Encourage mutual understanding and respect among all members of all economic, social, racial, religious, and ethnic groups; and
- c. Endeavor to eliminate discrimination against, and antagonism between, religious, racial, and ethnic groups and their members.
- 3. Authorized to receive federal subsidies, endowments, grants, and aid, but not authorized to receive donations in any manner from any private or public entity or individuals connected with entities over which the commission has regulatory authority pursuant to this chapter.

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4. Determined by the commission to be operating in a manner consistent with the goals and purposes of the commission and in the best interest of the state.

- (b) "Personnel services" includes full-time or part-time personnel.
- (3) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—The direct-support organization shall be governed by a board of directors.
- (a) The board of directors shall consist of at least three but no more than five members appointed by the executive director of the commission.
- (b) The term of office of the board members is 3 years, except that the terms of the initial appointees are for 1 year, 2 years, or 3 years in order to achieve staggered terms. A member may be reappointed when his or her term expires. The executive director of the commission, or designee, shall serve as an ex officio member of the board of directors.
- (c) Board members must be current residents of this state and knowledgeable about human and civil rights. The executive director of the commission may remove any board member for cause and with the approval of a majority of the board members. The executive director of the commission shall appoint a replacement for any vacancy that occurs.
- (4) CONTRACT.—The direct-support organization shall operate under a written contract with the commission. The written contract must provide for:
- (a) Submission of an annual budget for approval by the executive director of the commission.
- (b) Certification by the commission that the direct-support organization is complying with the terms of the contract and is

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doing so consistent with the goals and purposes of the

commission and in the best interests of the state. Certification

must be made annually and reported in the official minutes of a

meeting of the direct-support organization.

- (c) The reversion of all moneys and property held by the direct-support organization. Moneys and property shall revert:
- 1. To the commission if the direct-support organization is no longer approved to operate for the commission;
- 2. To the commission if the direct-support organization ceases to exist; or
 - 3. To the state if the commission ceases to exist.
- (d) The disclosure of the material provisions of the contract and the distinction between the commission and the direct-support organization to donors of gifts, contributions, or bequests, including such disclosure on all promotional and fundraising publications.
 - (5) USE OF PROPERTY AND SERVICES.—
- (a) The commission may permit the use of property, facilities, and personnel services of the commission by the direct-support organization, subject to this section.
- (b) The commission may prescribe, by contract, any condition with which the direct-support organization must comply in order to use property, facilities, or personnel services of the commission.
- (c) The commission may not permit the use of its property, facilities, or personnel services by a direct-support organization that does not provide equal employment opportunities to all persons regardless of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, or marital

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1886 status.

- (6) ACTIVITIES; RESTRICTIONS.—Any transaction or agreement between the direct-support organization organized under this section and another direct-support organization or other entity must be approved by the executive director of the commission.
 - (7) ANNUAL BUDGETS AND REPORTS.-
- (a) The fiscal year of the direct-support organization begins on July 1 of each year and ends on June 30 of the following year.
- (b) The direct-support organization shall submit to the commission its federal Internal Revenue Service Application for Recognition of Exemption form and its federal Internal Revenue Service Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax form.
- (c) The direct-support organization shall provide for an annual financial audit in accordance with s. 215.981.
- (8) LIMITS ON DIRECT-SUPPORT ORGANIZATION.—The direct support organization may not exercise any power under s.
 617.0302(12) or s. 617.0302(16). A state employee may not receive compensation from the direct-support organization for services on the board of directors or for services rendered to the direct-support organization.
- (9) RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.—The commission may adopt rules to administer this section.
- Section 39. Section 760.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 760.20 Fair Housing Act; short title.—This part Sections
 760.20-760.37 may be cited as the "Fair Housing Act."
- 1913 Section 40. Section 760.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to 1914 read:

18-00300-10 2010230 1915 760.22 Definitions.—As used in this part ss. 760.20-760.37, 1916 the term: 1917 (1) "Commission" means the Florida Commission on Human 1918 Relations. 1919 (2) "Covered multifamily dwelling" means: 1920 (a) A building that which consists of four or more units 1921 and has an elevator; or 1922 (b) The ground floor units of a building that which 1923 consists of four or more units and does not have an elevator. 1924 (3) "Disability," with respect to an individual, means: 1925 (a) A physical or mental impairment that substantially 1926 limits one or more major life activities of the individual; 1927 (b) A record of the impairment; 1928 (c) Being regarded as having an impairment; or 1929 (d) Having a developmental disability as defined in s. 1930 393.063. 1931 (4) (3) "Discriminatory housing practice" means an act that 1932 is unlawful under this part the terms of ss. 760.20-760.37. 1933 (5) "Dwelling" means any building or structure, or 1934 portion thereof, which is occupied as, or designed or intended 1935 for occupancy, as τ a residence by one or more families, and any 1936 vacant land that which is offered for sale or lease for the 1937 construction or location on the land of any such building or 1938 structure, or portion thereof. 1939 (6) "Familial status" is established when an individual 1940 who has not attained the age of 18 years is domiciled with: 1941 (a) A parent or other person having legal custody of such 1942 individual; or

(b) A designee of a parent or other person having legal

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18-00300-10 2010230 1944 custody, with the written permission of such parent or other 1945 person. 1946 (7) (6) "Family" includes a single individual. 1947 (7) "Handicap" means: 1948 (a) A person has a physical or mental impairment which 1949 substantially limits one or more major life activities, or he or 1950 she has a record of having, or is regarded as having, such 1951 physical or mental impairment; or 1952 (b) A person has a developmental disability as defined in s. 393.063. 1953 1954 (8) "Major life activities" includes, but is not limited 1955 to: 1956 (a) Caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, and 1957 functioning in a workplace environment. 1958 (b) Major bodily functions, including, but not limited to, 1959 visual, auditory, aural, and cognitive functions; functions of the immune, digestive, neurological, respiratory, circulatory, 1960 1961 endocrine, and reproductive systems; normal cell growth; and 1962 functions of the bowel, bladder, and brain. 1963 (9) (8) "Person" includes one or more individuals, 1964 corporations, partnerships, associations, labor organizations, 1965 legal representatives, mutual companies, joint-stock companies, 1966 trusts, unincorporated organizations, trustees, trustees in 1967 bankruptcy, receivers, and fiduciaries. 1968 (10) (9) "Substantially equivalent" means an administrative

(11) "Substantially limits" means to materially restrict an

subdivision of the State of Florida meeting the requirements of

24 C.F.R. part 115, s. 115.6.

individual's ability.

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1973 (12) (10) "To rent" means includes to lease, to sublease, to 1974 let, and otherwise to grant for a consideration the right to 1975 occupy premises not owned by the occupant.

(13) "Transitory or minor impairment" means any impairment having an actual, apparent, or expected duration of 6 months or less.

Section 41. Section 760.225, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

760.225 Impairment.—For purposes of this part, an individual who has been subjected to an action prohibited under this chapter because of an actual or perceived physical or mental impairment, regardless of whether the impairment limits or is perceived to limit a major life activity, has an impairment. An impairment that limits one major life activity may be considered a disability; however, a transitory or minor impairment may not be considered a disability. An impairment that is episodic or in remission is considered a disability if it substantially limits at least one major life activity when the impairment is active or not in remission. The determination of whether an impairment substantially limits a major life activity must be made without regard to the ameliorative effects of mitigating measures, such as medication; medical supplies; equipment or appliances; low-vision devices, not including ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses; prosthetics, including artificial limbs and devices, hearing aids and cochlear implants or other implantable hearing devices, and mobility devices; oxygen therapy equipment and supplies; use of assistive technology; reasonable accommodations or auxiliary aids or services, including qualified interpreters or other effective

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measures of making aurally delivered materials available to individuals with hearing impairments; qualified readers; taped texts or other effective methods of making visually delivered materials available to individuals with visual impairments; acquisition or modification of equipment and devices and other similar services and actions; or learned behavioral or adaptive neurological modifications.

Section 42. Section 760.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.23 Discrimination in the sale or rental of housing and other prohibited practices.—

- (1) It is unlawful to refuse to sell or rent after the making of a bona fide offer, to refuse to negotiate for the sale or rental of, or otherwise to make unavailable or deny a dwelling to any person because of race, color, national origin, sex, disability handicap, familial status, or religion.
- (2) It is unlawful to discriminate against any person in the terms, conditions, or privileges of sale or rental of a dwelling, or in the provision of <u>related</u> services or facilities in connection therewith, because of race, color, national origin, sex, <u>disability</u> handicap, familial status, or religion.
- (3) It is unlawful to make, print, or publish, or cause to be made, printed, or published, any notice, statement, or advertisement with respect to the sale or rental of a dwelling which that indicates any preference, limitation, or discrimination based on race, color, national origin, sex, disability handicap, familial status, or religion or an intention to make any such preference, limitation, or discrimination.

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(4) It is unlawful to represent to any person because of race, color, national origin, sex, <u>disability handicap</u>, familial status, or religion that any dwelling is not available for inspection, sale, or rental <u>if when</u> such dwelling is in fact so available.

- (5) It is unlawful, for profit, to induce or attempt to induce any person to sell or rent any dwelling by a representation regarding the entry or prospective entry into the neighborhood of a person or persons of a particular race, color, national origin, sex, <u>disability handicap</u>, familial status, or religion.
- (6) The protections <u>provided</u> afforded under <u>this part</u> ss. 760.20-760.37 against discrimination on the basis of familial status apply to any person who is pregnant or is in the process of securing legal custody of any individual who has not attained the age of 18 years.
- (7) It is unlawful to discriminate in the sale or rental of, or to otherwise make unavailable or deny, a dwelling to any buyer or renter because of a disability handicap of:
 - (a) That buyer or renter;
- (b) A person residing in or intending to reside in that dwelling after it is sold, rented, or made available; or
 - (c) Any person associated with the buyer or renter.
- (8) It is unlawful to discriminate against any person in the terms, conditions, or privileges of sale or rental of a dwelling, or in the provision of services or facilities in connection with such dwelling, because of a <u>disability handicap</u> of:
 - (a) That buyer or renter;

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(b) A person residing in or intending to reside in that dwelling after it is sold, rented, or made available; or

- (c) Any person associated with the buyer or renter.
- (9) For purposes of subsections (7) and (8), discrimination includes:
- (a) A refusal to permit, at the expense of the handicapped person who has a disability, reasonable modifications of existing premises occupied or to be occupied by such person if such modifications may be necessary to provide afford such person full enjoyment of the premises; or
- (b) A refusal to make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices, or services, <u>if</u> when such accommodations may be necessary to <u>provide</u> afford such person equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling.
- (10) Covered multifamily dwellings that as defined herein which are intended for first occupancy after March 13, 1991, must shall be designed and constructed to have at least one building entrance on an accessible route unless it is impractical to do so because of the terrain or unusual characteristics of the site as determined by commission rule. Such buildings shall also be designed and constructed in such a manner that:
- (a) The public use and common use portions of such dwellings are readily accessible to and usable by handicapped persons who have disabilities.
- (b) All doors designed to allow passage into and within all premises within such dwellings are sufficiently wide to allow passage by a person in a wheelchair.
 - (c) All premises within such dwellings contain the

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2089 following features of adaptive design:

- 1. An accessible route into and through the dwelling.
- 2. Light switches, electrical outlets, thermostats, and other environmental controls in accessible locations.
- 3. Reinforcements in bathroom walls to allow later installation of grab bars.
- 4. Usable kitchens and bathrooms such that a person in a wheelchair can maneuver about the space.
- (d) Compliance with the appropriate requirements of the American National Standards Institute for buildings and facilities providing accessibility and usability for persons with physical disabilities physically handicapped people, commonly cited as ANSI A117.1-1986, suffices to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (c).

State agencies that are responsible for regulating with building construction regulation responsibility or local governments, as appropriate, shall review the plans and specifications for the construction of covered multifamily dwellings to determine consistency with the requirements of this subsection.

Section 43. Section 760.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.24 Discrimination in the provision of brokerage services.—It is unlawful to deny any person access to, or membership or participation in, any multiple-listing service, real estate brokers' organization, or other service, organization, or facility relating to the business of selling or renting dwellings, or to discriminate against him or her in the terms or conditions of such access, membership, or

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participation, on account of race, color, national origin, sex, disability handicap, familial status, or religion.

Section 44. Section 760.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.25 Discrimination in the financing of housing or in residential real estate transactions.—

- (1) It is unlawful for any bank, building and loan association, insurance company, or other corporation, association, firm, or enterprise whose the business of which consists, in whole or in part, of the making of commercial real estate loans to deny a loan or other financial assistance to a person applying for the loan for the purpose of purchasing, constructing, improving, repairing, or maintaining a dwelling, or to discriminate against him or her in the fixing of the amount, interest rate, duration, or other term or condition of such loan or other financial assistance, because of the race, color, national origin, sex, disability handicap, familial status, or religion of such person or of any person associated with him or her in connection with such loan or other financial assistance or the purposes of such loan or other financial assistance, or because of the race, color, national origin, sex, disability handicap, familial status, or religion of the present or prospective owners, lessees, tenants, or occupants of the dwelling or dwellings in relation to which such loan or other financial assistance is to be made or given.
- (2) (a) It is unlawful for any person or entity whose business includes engaging in residential real estate transactions to discriminate against any person in making available such a transaction, or in the terms or conditions of

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such a transaction, because of race, color, national origin, sex, disability handicap, familial status, or religion.

- (b) As used in this subsection, the term "residential real estate transaction" means any of the following:
- 2151 (a) 1. The making or purchasing of loans or providing other 2152 financial assistance:
 - 1.a. For purchasing, constructing, improving, repairing, or maintaining a dwelling; or
 - 2.b. Secured by residential real estate.
- 2156 (b) 2. The selling, brokering, or appraising of residential 2157 real property.
 - Section 45. Section 760.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 760.29 Exemptions.
 - (1) (a) <u>Sections</u> Nothing in ss. 760.23 and 760.25 do not apply applies to:
 - 1. Any single-family house sold or rented by its <u>private</u> <u>individual</u> owner <u>if</u>, <u>provided</u> such <u>private individual</u> owner does not own more than three single-family houses at any one time. <u>If</u> <u>the</u> <u>In</u> the case of the sale of a single-family house by a private individual owner who does not reside in such house at the time of the sale or who was not the most recent resident of the house prior to the sale, the exemption granted by this paragraph applies only with respect to one sale within any 24-month period. In addition, the bona fide private individual owner <u>may shall</u> not own any interest in, <u>and nor shall</u> there <u>may not</u> be owned or reserved on his or her behalf, under any express or voluntary agreement, title to, or any right to all or a portion of the proceeds from the sale or rental of, more than

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three single-family houses at any one time. The sale or rental of any single-family house <u>is</u> shall be excepted from the application of <u>this part</u> ss. 760.20-760.37 only if the house is sold or rented:

- a. Without the use in any manner of the sales or rental facilities or the sales or rental services of any real estate licensee or the such facilities or services of any person in the business of selling or renting dwellings, or of any employee or agent of any such licensee or person; and
- b. Without the publication, posting, or mailing, after notice, of any advertisement or written notice in violation of s. 760.23(3).

Nothing in This provision does not prohibit prohibits the use of attorneys, escrow agents, abstractors, title companies, and other such professional assistance as is necessary to perfect or transfer the title.

- 2. Rooms or units in dwellings containing living quarters occupied or intended to be occupied by no more than four families living independently of each other, if the owner actually maintains and occupies one of such living quarters as his or her residence.
- (b) For the purposes of paragraph (a), a person is deemed to be in the business of selling or renting dwellings if the person:
- 1. Has, within the preceding 12 months, participated as principal in three or more transactions involving the sale or rental of any dwelling or interest therein;
 - 2. Has, within the preceding 12 months, participated as

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agent, other than in the sale of his or her own personal residence, in providing sales or rental facilities or sales or rental services in two or more transactions involving the sale or rental of any dwelling or interest therein; or

- 3. Is the owner of any dwelling designed or intended for occupancy $\frac{by_r}{r}$ or is occupied $\frac{by_r}{r}$ five or more families.
- (2) This part does not prohibit: Nothing in ss. 760.20-760.37 prohibits
- (a) A 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, from limiting the sale, rental, or occupancy of any dwelling that which it owns or operates for other than a commercial purpose to persons of the same religion or from giving preference to such persons, unless membership in such religion is restricted on account of race, color, or national origin; or. Nothing in ss. 760.20-760.37 prohibits
- (b) A private club not in fact open to the public, which as an incident to its primary purpose or purposes provides lodgings that which it owns or operates for other than a commercial purpose, from limiting the rental or occupancy of such lodgings to its members or from giving preference to its members.
- (3) This part does not require Nothing in ss. 760.20-760.37 requires any person renting or selling a dwelling constructed for first occupancy before March 13, 1991, to modify, alter, or adjust the dwelling in order to provide physical accessibility except as otherwise required by law.
 - (4) (a) Any provision of this part ss. 760.20-760.37

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regarding familial status does not apply with respect to housing for older persons.

- (b) As used in this subsection, the term "housing for older persons" means housing:
- 1. Provided under any state or federal program that the commission determines is specifically designed and operated to assist elderly persons, as defined in the state or federal program;
- 2. Intended for, and solely occupied by, persons 62 years of age or older; or
- 3. Intended and operated for occupancy by persons 55 years of age or older $\underline{\text{which}}$ that meets the following requirements:
- a. At least 80 percent of the occupied units are occupied by at least one person 55 years of age or older.
- b. The housing facility or community publishes and adheres to policies and procedures that demonstrate the intent required under this subparagraph. If the housing facility or community meets the requirements of sub-subparagraphs a. and c. and the recorded governing documents provide for an adult, senior, or retirement housing facility or community and the governing documents lack an amendatory procedure, prohibit amendments, or restrict amendments until a specified future date, then that housing facility or community shall be deemed housing for older persons intended and operated for occupancy by persons 55 years of age or older. If those documents further provide a prohibition against residents 16 years of age or younger, that provision must shall be construed, for purposes of the Fair Housing Act, to enly apply only to residents 18 years of age or younger, in order to conform with federal law requirements.

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Governing documents that which can be amended at a future date must be amended and properly recorded within 1 year after that date to reflect the requirements for consideration as housing for older persons, if that housing facility or community intends to continue as housing for older persons.

- c. The housing facility or community complies with rules made by the Secretary of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development pursuant to 24 C.F.R. part 100 for verification of occupancy, which rules provide for verification by reliable surveys and affidavits and include examples of the types of policies and procedures relevant to a determination of compliance with the requirements of sub-subparagraph b. Such surveys and affidavits are admissible in administrative and judicial proceedings for the purposes of such verification.
- (c) Housing shall not fail to be considered housing for older persons if:
- 1. A person who resides in such housing on or after October 1, 1989, does not meet the age requirements of this subsection but, provided that any new occupant meets such age requirements; or
- 2. One or more units are unoccupied <u>but the</u>, provided that any unoccupied units are reserved for occupancy by persons who meet the age requirements of this subsection.
- (d) A person <u>is</u> shall not be personally liable for monetary damages for a violation of this subsection if such person reasonably relied in good faith on the application of the exemption under this subsection relating to housing for older persons. For purposes of this paragraph, a person may show good faith reliance on the application of the exemption only by

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1. The person has no actual knowledge that the facility or the community is ineligible, or will become ineligible, for such exemption; and

- 2. The facility or community has stated formally, in writing, that the facility or community complies with the requirements for such exemption.
- (e) A facility or community claiming an exemption under this subsection shall register with the commission by submitting a copy of its recorded documents establishing the facility or community as housing for older persons and submit a letter to the commission stating that the facility or community complies with the requirements of paragraph (b) subparagraph (b) 1., subparagraph (b)2., or subparagraph (b)3. The letter shall be submitted on the letterhead of the facility or community and shall be signed by the president of the facility or community. This registration and documentation must shall be renewed biennially following from the date of original filing. The information in the registry shall be made available to the public, and the commission shall include this information on an Internet website. The commission may charge establish a reasonable registration fee of \$75, which not to exceed \$20, that shall be deposited into the commission's trust fund to defray the administrative costs associated with maintaining the registry. The commission may impose an administrative fine, not to exceed \$500, on a facility or community that fails to register or renew its registration with the commission or that knowingly submits false information in the documentation required by this paragraph. Such fines shall be deposited in the

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commission's trust fund. The registration and documentation required by this paragraph <u>do</u> shall not substitute for proof of compliance with the requirements of this subsection. <u>However</u>, failure to comply <u>does</u> with the requirements of this paragraph shall not disqualify a facility or community that otherwise qualifies for the exemption provided in this subsection.

A county or municipal ordinance regarding housing for older persons may not contravene the provisions of this subsection.

2330 (5) This part does not Nothing in ss. 760.20-760.37:

- (a) <u>Prohibits</u> a person engaged in the business of furnishing appraisals of real property from <u>considering taking</u> into consideration factors other than race, color, national origin, sex, disability <u>handicap</u>, familial status, or religion.
- (b) $\underline{\text{Limit}}$ $\underline{\text{Limits}}$ the applicability of any reasonable local restriction regarding the maximum number of occupants permitted to occupy a dwelling.
- (c) Require Requires that a dwelling be made available to an individual whose tenancy would constitute a direct threat to the health or safety of other individuals or whose tenancy would result in substantial physical damage to the property of others.
- (d) <u>Prohibits</u> conduct against a person because such person has been convicted by any court of competent jurisdiction of the illegal manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance as defined under chapter 893.

Section 46. Section 760.30, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.30 Administration of ss. 760.20-760.37.—

 $\overline{\text{(1)}}$ The $\overline{\text{commission}}$ shall administer the Fair Housing Act

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and authority and responsibility for administering ss. 760.20-760.37 is in the commission.

(2) The commission may delegate any of its functions, duties, and powers to its employees, including functions, duties, and powers with respect to investigating, conciliating, hearing, determining, ordering, certifying, reporting, or otherwise acting as to any work, business, or matter under this part ss. 760.20-760.37.

Section 47. Section 760.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.31 Powers and duties of commission.—The commission shall:

- (1) <u>Conduct</u> <u>Make</u> studies with respect to the nature and extent of discriminatory housing practices in representative urban, suburban, and rural communities throughout the state.
- (2) Publish and disseminate reports, recommendations, and information derived from such studies.
- (3) Cooperate with and render technical assistance to public or private agencies, organizations, and institutions within the state which are formulating or carrying on programs to prevent or eliminate discriminatory housing practices.
- (4) Administer the programs and activities relating to housing in a manner affirmatively to further the policies of $\underline{\text{the}}$ Fair Housing Act ss. 760.20-760.37.
- (5) Adopt rules necessary to <u>administer this part</u> <u>implement</u> ss. 760.20-760.37 and govern the proceedings of the commission in accordance with chapter 120. Commission rules <u>may shall</u> clarify terms used with regard to <u>disability handicapped</u> accessibility, exceptions from accessibility requirements based

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on terrain or site characteristics, and requirements related to housing for older persons. Commission rules <u>must</u> shall specify the fee and the forms and procedures to be used for the registration required by s. 760.29(4)(e).

Section 48. Section 760.32, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.32 Investigations; subpoenas; oaths.-

- (1) In conducting an investigation, the commission shall have access at all reasonable times to premises, records, documents, individuals, and other evidence or possible sources of evidence and may examine, record, and copy such materials and take and record the testimony or statements of such persons as are reasonably necessary for the furtherance of the investigation, if provided the commission first complies with the provisions of the State Constitution relating to unreasonable searches and seizures. The commission may issue subpoenas to compel its access to, or the production of, such materials or the appearance of such persons, and may issue interrogatories to a respondent, to the same extent and subject to the same limitations as would apply if the subpoenas or interrogatories were issued or served in aid of a civil action in court. The commission may also use any other method of discovery authorized by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. The commission may administer oaths.
- (2) Upon written application to the commission, a respondent <u>is</u> shall be entitled to the issuance of a reasonable number of subpoenas by, and in the name of, the commission to the same extent, and subject to the same limitations, as subpoenas issued by the commission <u>itself</u>. A subpoena issued at

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the request of a respondent $\underline{\text{must}}$ show on its face the name and address of $\underline{\text{the}}$ such respondent and $\underline{\text{shall}}$ state that it was issued at her or his request.

- (3) Within 5 days after service of a subpoena upon any person, such person may petition the commission to revoke or modify the subpoena. The commission shall grant the petition if it finds that the subpoena requires appearance or attendance at an unreasonable time or place, that it requires production of evidence that which does not relate to any matter under investigation, or that it does not describe with sufficient particularity the evidence to be produced; if it finds, or that compliance would be unduly onerous; or for other good reason.
- (4) In case of refusal to obey a subpoena, the commission or the person at whose request the subpoena was issued may petition for its enforcement in the circuit court for the county in which the person to whom the subpoena was addressed resides, was served, or transacts business.
- (5) Witnesses summoned by <u>commission</u> subpoena <u>are</u> of the commission shall be entitled to the same witness and mileage fees as are witnesses in proceedings in court. Fees payable to a witness summoned by a subpoena issued at the request of a respondent shall be paid by the respondent.
- Section 49. Section 760.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 760.34 Enforcement.-
- (1) Any person who claims to have been injured by a discriminatory housing practice or who believes that he or she will be injured by a discriminatory housing practice that is about to occur may file a complaint with the commission.

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2437 Complaints must shall be in writing and shall contain such 2438 information and be in such form as the commission requires. Upon 2439 receipt of such a complaint, the commission shall furnish a copy 2440 to the person or persons who allegedly committed the 2441 discriminatory housing practice or is are about to commit the 2442 alleged discriminatory housing practice. Within 100 days after 2443 receiving a complaint, or within 100 days after the expiration of any period of reference under subsection (3), the commission 2444 shall investigate the complaint and give notice in writing to 2445 2446 the person aggrieved whether it intends to resolve it. If the commission decides to resolve the complaint, it shall proceed to 2447 2448 attempt try to eliminate or correct the alleged discriminatory 2449 housing practice by informal methods of conference, 2450 conciliation, and persuasion. If Insofar as possible, 2451 conciliation meetings shall be held in the cities or other 2452 localities where the discriminatory housing practices allegedly 2453 occurred. Anything Nothing said or done in the course of such 2454 informal endeavors may not be made public or used as evidence in 2455 a subsequent proceeding under this part ss. 760.20-760.37 2456 without the written consent of the persons concerned. An Any 2457 employee of the commission who makes public any information in 2458 violation of this provision commits is guilty of a misdemeanor 2459 of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 2460 775.083.

(2) A complaint under subsection (1) must be filed within 1 year after the alleged discriminatory housing practice occurred. The complaint must be in writing and shall state the facts upon which the allegations of a discriminatory housing practice are based. A complaint may be reasonably and fairly amended at any

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time. A respondent may file <u>a response</u> an answer to the complaint against him or her and, with the leave of the commission, which shall be granted <u>if</u> whenever it would be reasonable and fair to do so, may amend his or her <u>response</u> answer at any time. <u>The</u> Both complaint and <u>response must</u> answer shall be verified.

- (3) If Wherever a local fair housing law provides rights and remedies for alleged discriminatory housing practices which are substantially equivalent to the rights and remedies provided under this part in ss. 760.20-760.37, the commission shall notify the appropriate local agency of any complaint filed under this part ss. 760.20-760.37 which appears to constitute a violation of the local fair housing law., and The commission may shall take no further action with respect to such complaint if the local law enforcement official has, within 30 days after from the date the alleged offense was brought to his or her attention, commenced proceedings in the matter. In no event shall The commission may not take further action unless it certifies that in its judgment, under the circumstances of the particular case, the protection of the rights of the parties or the interests of justice require such action.
- (4) If a charge is filed with the commission and the commission concludes on the basis of a preliminary investigation that prompt judicial action is necessary to carry out the purposes of this part, the commission may bring an action for appropriate temporary or preliminary relief pending final disposition of such charge. Any temporary restraining order or other order granting preliminary or temporary relief shall be issued in accordance with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.

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If the court finds that the respondent has or is engaged in an unlawful practice under this part as charged in the complaint, the court may enjoin the respondent from engaging in such unlawful practice and order such affirmative relief as it deems appropriate.

- (5) (4) If, within 180 days after a complaint is filed with the commission or within 180 days after expiration of any period of reference under subsection (3), the commission cannot has been unable to obtain voluntary compliance with this part ss. 760.20-760.37, the person aggrieved may commence a civil action in any appropriate court against the respondent named in the complaint or petition for an administrative determination pursuant to s. 760.35 to enforce the rights granted or protected under this part by ss. 760.20-760.37.
- (1), the commission finds there is reasonable cause to believe that a discriminatory housing practice has occurred, at the request of the person aggrieved, the Attorney General shall bring an action in the name of the state on behalf of the aggrieved person to enforce the provisions of this part ss.
- (b) If the commission determines that there is no reasonable cause to believe that a discriminatory housing practice has occurred, the commission shall dismiss the complaint. The aggrieved person may request an administrative hearing under ss. 120.569 and 120.57, but such request must be made within 30 days after the service of the notice of the determination of no reasonable cause, or is barred. Such hearing must be heard by an administrative law judge and not by the

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2524 commission or a commissioner.

- 1. If the administrative law judge finds that a discriminatory housing practice has occurred, he or she shall issue an appropriate recommended order to the commission. Within 90 days after the date the recommended order is rendered, the commission shall issue a final order by adopting, rejecting, or modifying the recommended order as provided under ss. 120.569 and 120.57. The 90-day period may be extended with the consent of all parties.
- 2. If the final order issued by the commission determines that a discriminatory housing practice has occurred, the aggrieved person may:
- a. Request the Attorney General to bring an action in the name of the state on behalf of the aggrieved person to enforce the provisions of this part; or
- <u>b. Proceed with the case pursuant to subsection (7) or subsection (8) as if there has been a determination of reasonable cause.</u>
- 3. In any action or proceeding under this subsection, the commission may allow the prevailing party reasonable attorney's fees as part of the costs. It is the intent of the Legislature that provision for attorney's fees be interpreted in a manner consistent with federal case law involving an action under Title VIII.
- (6) (5) In any proceeding brought pursuant to this section or s. 760.35, the burden of proof is on the complainant.
- (7) (6) If Whenever an action filed in court pursuant to this section or s. 760.35 comes to trial, the commission shall immediately terminate all efforts to obtain voluntary

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2553 compliance.

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(8) (7) (a) The commission may institute a civil action in any appropriate court if it cannot is unable to obtain voluntary compliance with the provisions of this part ss. 760.20-760.37. The commission need not have petitioned for an administrative hearing or exhausted its administrative remedies before prior to bringing a civil action. The court shall award reasonable attorney's fees and costs to the commission in any action in which the commission prevails.

(9) (b) The court may impose the following fines for each violation of this part ss. 760.20-760.37:

(a) 1. Up to \$10,000, if the respondent has not previously been found guilty of a violation of this part $\frac{1}{100}$ s. $\frac{1}{100}$ s. $\frac{1}{100}$ because $\frac{1}{100}$ s. $\frac{1}{100}$ s.

<u>(b)</u> 2. Up to \$25,000, if the respondent has been found guilty of one prior violation of this part ss. 760.20-760.37 within the preceding 5 years.

 $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ Up to \$50,000, if the respondent has been found guilty of two or more violations of $\underline{\text{this part}}$ ss. 760.20-760.37 within the preceding 7 years.

In imposing a fine under this <u>subsection</u> paragraph, the court shall consider the nature and circumstances of the violation, the degree of culpability, the history of prior violations of <u>ss. 760.20-760.37</u>, the financial circumstances of the respondent, and the goal of deterring future violations of <u>ss.</u>

(c) The court shall award reasonable attorney's fees and costs to the commission in any action in which the commission prevails.

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(10) (8) Any local agency certified as substantially equivalent may institute a civil action in any appropriate court, including circuit court, if it cannot is unable to obtain voluntary compliance with the local fair housing law. The agency need not have petitioned for an administrative hearing or exhausted its administrative remedies before prior to bringing a civil action. The court may impose fines as provided in the local fair housing law.

Section 50. Section 760.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.35 Civil actions and relief; administrative procedures.—

(1) A civil action must shall be commenced within no later than 2 years after an alleged discriminatory housing practice has occurred. The computation of the 2-year period does not include any time during which an administrative proceeding was pending with respect to a complaint or charge based upon such discriminatory housing practice under this part. This does not apply to actions arising from a breach of a conciliation agreement. However, the court shall continue a civil case brought pursuant to this section or s. 760.34 from time to time before bringing it to trial if the court believes that the conciliation efforts of the commission or local agency are likely to result in satisfactory settlement of the discriminatory housing practice complained of in the complaint made to the commission or to the local agency and which practice forms the basis for the action in court. Any sale, encumbrance, or rental consummated before prior to the issuance of a any court order issued under this part the authority of ss. 760.20-

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760.37 and involving a bona fide purchaser, encumbrancer, or tenant without actual notice of the existence of the filing of a complaint or civil action under this part is the provisions of ss. 760.20-760.37 shall not be affected.

- (2) If the court finds that a discriminatory housing practice has occurred, it shall issue an order prohibiting the practice and providing affirmative relief from the effects of the practice, including injunctive and other equitable relief, actual and punitive damages, and reasonable attorney's fees and costs.
- (3) (a) If the commission cannot is unable to obtain voluntary compliance with this part ss. 760.20-760.37 or has reasonable cause to believe that a discriminatory practice has occurred,:
- $\frac{1}{1}$ the commission may institute an administrative proceeding under chapter 120, \div or
- 2. the person aggrieved may request administrative relief under chapter 120 within 30 days after receiving notice that the commission has concluded its investigation under s. 760.34.
- (a) (b) Administrative hearings shall be conducted pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57(1). The respondent must be served written notice by certified mail. If the administrative law judge finds that a discriminatory housing practice has occurred or is about to occur, he or she shall issue a recommended order to the commission prohibiting the practice and recommending affirmative relief from the effects of the practice, including quantifiable damages and reasonable attorney's fees and costs. The commission may adopt, reject, or modify a recommended order only as provided under s. 120.57(1). Judgment for the amount of

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damages and costs assessed pursuant to a final order by the commission may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof and may be enforced as any other judgment.

(b) (c) The district courts of appeal may, upon the filing of appropriate notices of appeal, review final orders of the commission pursuant to s. 120.68. Costs or fees may not be assessed against the commission in any appeal from a final order issued by the commission under this subsection. Unless specifically ordered by the court, the commencement of an appeal does not suspend or stay an order of the commission.

 $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ (d) This subsection does not prevent any other legal or administrative action provided by law.

Section 51. Section 760.36, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.36 Conciliation agreements.—Any conciliation agreement arising out of conciliation efforts by the Florida commission on Human Relations pursuant to the Fair Housing Act must be agreed to by the respondent and the complainant and is subject to the approval of the commission. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 760.11(12) and (13) 760.11(11) and (12), each conciliation agreement arising out of a complaint filed under the Fair Housing act shall be made public unless the complainant and the respondent otherwise agree and the commission determines that disclosure is not required to further the purposes of the Florida Fair Housing act.

Section 52. Section 760.37, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.37 Interference, coercion, or intimidation; enforcement by administrative or civil action.—It is unlawful to coerce,

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intimidate, threaten, or interfere with any person in the exercise of, or on account of her or his having exercised, or on account of her or his having aided or encouraged any other person in the exercise of any right granted under this part ss. 760.20-760.37. This section may be enforced by appropriate administrative or civil action.

Section 53. Section 760.38, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

760.38 Recovery of expenditures by the commission.

- (1) The commission may recover expenditures for any state-funded products or services furnished to any person seeking administrative or judicial relief and who possesses the present ability to pay. The rate of compensation must include the actual cost, including cost of recovery, of court reporter services and transcriptions, court interpreter services and translation, and any other product or service for which state funds were incurred by the commission due to persons seeking administrative or judicial relief.
- (2) Funds received by the commission pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the commission's trust fund to assist the commission in defraying some of the costs associated with parties seeking administrative or judicial relief.
- Section 54. Section 760.381, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

760.381 Fees.-

- (1) The commission may charge fees for products or services provided in the performance of its duties under this part in amounts not to exceed:
 - (a) For examining, comparing, correcting, verifying, and

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2698	certifying transcripts of record in appellate proceeding	ıgs,
2699	prepared by the attorney for appellant or someone other	than the
2700	commission clerk, per page	\$5.
2701	(b) For preparing, numbering, and indexing an original	
2702	record of appellate proceedings, per instrument	\$3.50
2703	(c) For certifying copies of any instrument	\$2.
2704	(d) For verifying any instrument presented for	
2705	certification prepared by someone other than the commission	
2706	clerk, per page	\$3.50.
2707	(e) For writing any other paper, same as for copying,	
2708	including signing and sealing	\$7 .
2709	(f) For indexing each entry not recorded	\$1.
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2711	The clerk of the commission may provide the requested	
2712	information or record in an electronic format in lieu of a hard	
2713	copy if ready accessibility by the requesting entity is	
2714	available.	
2715	(2) Any funds received by the commission pursuant to this	
2716	section shall be deposited into the commission's trust fund.	
2717	Section 55. Section 760.382, Florida Statutes, is created	
2718	to read:	
2719	760.382 Mediation services.—	
2720	(1) Mediation, arbitration, and conciliation servi	ces must
2721	be available and accessible by all parties to any discr	imination
2722	complaint filed with the commission regardless of finan	<u>icial</u>
2723	status.	
2724	(2) A person serving as a mediator in any action p	oursuant
2725	to this part is immune from liability arising from the	
2726	performance of that person's duties while acting within the	

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scope of the mediation function if mediation is required by law or agency rule or order, conducted by express agreement of the mediation parties, or facilitated by a mediator certified by the Supreme Court. The mediator is not immune from liability if he or she acts in bad faith, with malicious purpose, or in a manner exhibiting wanton and willful disregard of human rights, safety, or property.

Section 56. Section 760.383, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

760.383 Computation of time.—In computing any period of time under this part, the day of the act, event, or default from which the designated period of time begins to run is not included. The last day of the period is included unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal state holiday, in which case the designated period ends on the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal state holiday. If the period of time prescribed or allowed is less than 7 days, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and legal state holidays are excluded from the computation.

Section 57. Subsection (2) of section 760.50, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.50 Discrimination on the basis of AIDS, AIDS-related complex, and HIV prohibited.—

(2) Any person with or perceived as having acquired immune deficiency syndrome, acquired immune deficiency syndrome related complex, or human immunodeficiency virus shall have every protection made available to persons who have a disability handicapped persons.

Section 58. Subsection (1) of section 760.60, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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760.60 Discriminatory practices of certain clubs prohibited; remedies.—

(1) It is unlawful for a person to discriminate against any individual because of race, color, religion, sex gender, national origin, disability handicap, age above the age of 21, or marital status in evaluating an application for membership in a club that has more than 400 members, that provides regular meal service, and that regularly receives payment for dues, fees, use of space, facilities, services, meals, or beverages directly or indirectly from nonmembers for business purposes. It is unlawful for a person, on behalf of such a club, to publish, circulate, issue, display, post, or mail any advertisement, notice, or solicitation that contains a statement to the effect that the accommodations, advantages, facilities, membership, or privileges of the club are denied to any individual because of race, color, religion, sex gender, national origin, disability handicap, age above the age of 21, or marital status. This subsection does not apply to fraternal or benevolent organizations, ethnic clubs, or religious organizations where business activity is not prevalent.

Section 59. Paragraph (g) of subsection (7) of section 849.086, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

849.086 Cardrooms authorized.-

- (7) CONDITIONS FOR OPERATING A CARDROOM.-
- (g) A cardroom operator may refuse entry to or refuse to allow any person who is objectionable, undesirable, or disruptive to play, but such refusal may not be on the basis of race, creed, color, religion, sex gender, national origin, marital status, physical disability handicap, or age, except as

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2785 provided in this section.

Section 60. Paragraph (b) of subsection (10) of section 849.0931, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

849.0931 Bingo authorized; conditions for conduct; permitted uses of proceeds; limitations.—

(10)

(b) Any organization conducting bingo open to the public may refuse entry to any person who is objectionable or undesirable to the sponsoring organization, but such refusal of entry may shall not be on the basis of race, creed, color, religion, sex, national origin, marital status, or physical disability handicap.

Section 61. Subsection (1) of section 874.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

874.02 Legislative findings and intent.-

(1) The Legislature finds that it is the right of every person, regardless of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, age, sexual orientation, or disability handicap, to be secure and protected from fear, intimidation, and physical harm caused by the activities of criminal gangs and their members. It is not the intent of this chapter to interfere with the exercise of the constitutionally protected rights of freedom of expression and association. The Legislature recognizes the constitutional right of every citizen to harbor and express beliefs on any lawful subject whatsoever, to lawfully associate with others who share similar beliefs, to petition lawfully constituted authority for a redress of perceived grievances, and to participate in the electoral process.

Section 62. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section

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2814 1004.447, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1004.447 Florida Institute for Human and Machine Cognition, Inc.— $\,$

- (4) The articles of incorporation of the corporation or any authorized and approved subsidiary must be approved in a written agreement by the Board of Governors. The agreement and the articles of incorporation shall:
- (a) Provide that the corporation and any authorized and approved subsidiary shall provide equal employment opportunities for all persons regardless of race, color, religion, sex gender, national origin, age, disability handicap, or marital status.

Section 63. Subsection (2) of section 1012.855, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.855 Employment of community college personnel; discrimination in granting salary prohibited.—

(2) Each community college board of trustees shall undertake a program to eradicate any discrimination on the basis of <u>sex gender</u>, race, or physical <u>disability handicap</u> in the granting of salaries to employees.

Section 64. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.