A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to discrimination in the treatment of persons; amending s. 16.57, F.S.; 3 4 providing for the Attorney General to 5 investigate violations of rights secured by state law; amending s. 760.02, F.S.; defining 6 7 the terms "place of public accommodation" and "undue burden" for purposes of the Florida 8 9 Civil Rights Act of 1992; creating s. 760.101, F.S.; prohibiting a place of public 10 11 accommodation from discriminating against an individual or class of individuals on the basis 12 of a disability; specifying landlord and tenant 13 14 responsibilities with respect to such 15 prohibition; defining the term "individual or 16 class of individuals"; creating s. 760.102, F.S.; requiring that goods and other services 17 be provided to an individual with a disability 18 19 in an integrated setting; creating s. 760.103, F.S.; prohibiting the exclusion or denial of 20 goods and other services based on certain 21 relationships with an individual with a 2.2 23 disability; creating s. 760.104, F.S.; 24 providing certain exceptions if an individual 25 poses a direct threat to health or safety; 26 defining the term "direct threat"; providing 27 requirements for making such determination; amending s. 760.11, F.S.; providing for filing 28 29 a complaint against a place of public 30 accommodation with the Florida Commission on Human Relations; prohibiting discrimination 31

1 against an individual who participates in an 2 investigation or proceeding under pt. I of ch. 3 760, F.S.; amending s. 760.34, F.S.; 4 authorizing the Attorney General to intervene 5 in certain civil actions to enforce compliance with pt. I of ch. 760, F.S.; authorizing the 6 7 Attorney General to commence a civil action to 8 obtain damages or other relief for a violation of rights secured by the State Constitution or 9 state law; providing for a civil penalty; 10 11 providing for attorney's fees and costs; 12 amending s. 760.51, F.S.; authorizing the 13 Attorney General to bring a civil or 14 administrative action for certain violations of 15 rights which involve coercion, intimidation, or 16 threats; amending s. 760.60, F.S., relating to a prohibition against discriminatory practices 17 by certain clubs; providing requirements for 18 conciliation meetings and agreements; 19 20 authorizing the Florida Commission on Human Relations or the Attorney General to conduct 21 22 investigations and issue subpoenas; providing for enforcement of subpoenas; extending the 23 24 period for the commission or the Attorney General to take certain actions with respect to 25 26 resolving a complaint; authorizing the court to 27 issue certain orders following a finding that a 28 discriminatory practice has occurred at a club; 29 providing for attorney's fees and costs; providing for certain administrative 30 31 proceedings; providing for a final order of the

1 commission to be appealed to the district 2 court; amending s. 760.80, F.S.; including an 3 individual with a disability within the 4 definition of the term "minority person" for 5 purposes of provisions requiring that minorities be represented on boards, 6 7 commissions, councils, and committees; amending 8 s. 413.08, F.S.; providing for the rights of individuals with disabilities who use service 9 animals; deleting certain exceptions to 10 requirements that such individuals be afforded 11 12 full and equal accommodation; deleting a 13 requirement that a dog guide or service dog be identified as being from a recognized school; 14 15 deleting provisions that exempt certain rental 16 property from modification for purposes of accommodating individuals with disabilities; 17 18 deleting provisions that exempt an employer under certain circumstances from penalties for 19 20 discriminating against an individual with a 21 disability with respect to employment; 22 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. Section 16.57, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

16.57 Office of Civil Rights.--There is created in the Department of Legal Affairs an Office of Civil Rights. The office may investigate and initiate actions authorized by s. 760.51. In investigating violations of constitutional rights

or rights secured by the laws of this state under s. 760.51, the Attorney General may administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses or matter, and collect evidence.

Section 2. Subsections (11) and (12) are added to section 760.02, Florida Statutes, to read:

760.02 Definitions.--For the purposes of ss. 760.01-760.11 and 509.092, the term:

- (11) "Place of public accommodation" means a facility that is operated by a private entity whose operations affect commerce and fall within at least one of the following categories:
- (a) An inn, hotel, motel, or other place of lodging.

 The term does not include an establishment located within a building that contains five or fewer rooms for rent or hire and that is occupied by the proprietor of the establishment as his or her residence.
- (b) A restaurant, bar, or other establishment that serves food or drink.
- (c) A motion picture house, theater, concert hall, stadium, or other place of exhibition or entertainment.
- (d) An auditorium, convention center, lecture hall, or other place of public gathering.
- (e) A bakery, grocery store, clothing store, hardware store, shopping center, or other sales or rental establishment.
- (f) A laundromat, drycleaner, bank, barber shop, beauty shop, travel service, shoe repair service, funeral parlor, gas station, office of an accountant or lawyer, pharmacy, insurance office, professional office of a health care provider, hospital, or other service establishment.

1	(g) A terminal, depot, or other station used for
2	<pre>public transportation.</pre>
3	(h) A museum, library, gallery, or other place of
4	public display or collection.
5	(i) A park, zoo, amusement park, or other place of
6	recreation.
7	(j) A nursery school, elementary school, secondary
8	school, undergraduate school, postgraduate private school, or
9	other place of education.
10	(k) A day care center, senior citizen center, homeless
11	shelter, food bank, adoption agency, or other social service
12	<u>establishment.</u>
13	(1) A gymnasium, health spa, bowling alley, golf
14	course, or other place of exercise or recreation.
15	(12) "Undue burden" means a significant difficulty or
16	expense. In determining whether an action would result in an
17	undue burden, the factors to be considered include:
18	(a) The nature and cost of the action needed under
19	this part to eliminate the discriminatory practice.
20	(b) The overall financial resources of the site
21	involved in the discriminatory practice; the number of persons
22	employed at the site; the effect on the expenses and resources
23	of the owner of the site; legitimate safety requirements that
24	are necessary for the safe operation of the site, including
25	crime prevention measures; and any other impact of the
26	discriminatory practice on the operation of the site.
27	(c) The geographic separateness of the site involved
28	in the discriminatory practice and its administrative or
29	fiscal relationship to any parent corporation or entity.

(d) If applicable, the overall financial resources of

31 any parent corporation or entity; the overall size of the

parent corporation or entity with respect to the number of its 1 2 employees; and the number, type, and location of its 3 facilities. 4 (e) If applicable, the type of operation of any parent 5 corporation or entity, including the composition, structure, 6 and functions of the workforce of the parent corporation or 7 entity. 8 Section 3. Section 760.101, Florida Statutes, is 9 created to read: 10 760.101 Unlawful practices by places of public 11 accommodation. --12 (1) GENERAL PROVISIONS. -- An individual may not be discriminated against on the basis of a disability in the full 13 and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, 14 privileges, advantages, or accommodations of any place of 15 16 public accommodation by any private entity who owns, rents, leases, lets, or operates a place of public accommodation. 17 (2) LANDLORD AND TENANT RESPONSIBILITIES. -- The 18 19 landlord who owns the building that houses a place of public 20 accommodation and the tenant who rents, leases, or operates a place of public accommodation are subject to the requirements 21 22 of this part. As between the parties, allocation of responsibility for complying with the obligations of this part 23 24 may be determined by lease or other contract. (3) SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS. --25

or class of individuals, on the basis of a disability of such

individual or class, directly or through contractual,

licensing, or other arrangements, the opportunity to participate in or benefit from the goods, services,

(a) A public accommodation may not deny an individual

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facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of a place of public accommodation.

- (b) A public accommodation may not afford an individual or class of individuals, on the basis of a disability of such individual or class, directly or through contractual, licensing, or other arrangements, the opportunity to participate in or benefit from a good, service, facility, privilege, advantage, or accommodation that is unequal to that afforded to other individuals.
- (c) A public accommodation may not provide an individual or class of individuals, on the basis of a disability of such individual or class, directly or through contractual, licensing, or other arrangements, with a good, service, facility, privilege, advantage, or accommodation that is different or separate from that provided to other individuals, unless such action is necessary to provide the individual or class of individuals with a good, service, facility, privilege, advantage, or accommodation, or other opportunity that is as effective as that provided to others.
- (d) A public accommodation may not, directly or through contractual or other arrangements, use standards, criteria, or methods of administration which have the effect of discriminating on the basis of disability or perpetuate the discrimination of others who are subject to common administrative control.
- (3) DEFINITION.--As used in subsection (2), the term "individual or class of individuals" means the clients or customers of a public accommodation.

Section 4. Section 760.102, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

760.102 Integrated settings required for individuals 1 2 with disabilities. -- A public accommodation shall afford goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and 3 4 accommodations to an individual with a disability in the most 5 integrated setting appropriate to the needs of the individual. 6 Notwithstanding the existence of separate or different 7 programs or activities provided in accordance with this part, 8 a public accommodation may not deny an individual with a 9 disability an opportunity to participate in programs or activities that are not separate or different. 10 11 Section 5. Section 760.103, Florida Statutes, is 12 created to read: 13 760.103 Discrimination based on association 14 prohibited. -- A public accommodation may not exclude or otherwise deny equal goods, services, facilities, privileges, 15 advantages, accommodations, and other opportunities to an 16 17 individual or entity because of the known disability of an individual with whom the individual or entity is known to have 18 a relationship or association. 19 20 Section 6. Section 760.104, Florida Statutes, is 21 created to read: 22 760.104 Exception for an individual that poses a direct threat to health or safety .--23 24 (1) This part does not require a public accommodation to permit an individual to participate in or benefit from the 25 26 goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or 27 accommodations of that public accommodation when the 28 individual poses a direct threat to the health or safety of 29 others. (2) As used in this section, the term "direct threat" 30

means a significant risk to the health or safety of others

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which cannot be eliminated by modifying policies, practices, or procedures or by providing auxiliary aids or services.

- (3) In determining whether an individual poses a direct threat to the health or safety of others, a public accommodation must make an individualized assessment, based on reasonable judgment, which relies on current medical knowledge or the best available objective evidence, to ascertain:
 - (a) The nature, duration, and severity of the risk.
- (b) The probability that the potential injury will actually occur.
- (c) Whether reasonable modifications of policies, practices, or procedures will mitigate the risk.

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 760.11, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (16) is added to said section, 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, place of public accommodation, or joint labor-management committee, or, in the case of an alleged violation of s. 760.10(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. The commission, a commissioner, or the Attorney General may in like manner file such a complaint. On the same day the complaint is filed with 31 the commission, the commission shall clearly stamp on the face

of the complaint the date the complaint was filed with the commission. The complaint shall contain a short and plain statement of the facts describing the violation and the relief sought. The commission may require additional information to be in the complaint. The commission, within 5 days after the date of the complaint was being filed, shall by registered mail send a copy of the complaint to the person who allegedly committed the violation. The person who allegedly committed the violation may file an answer to the complaint within 25 days after of the date the complaint was filed with the commission. Any answer filed shall be mailed to the aggrieved person by the person filing the answer. Both the complaint and the answer must shall be verified.

- (16)(a) A private or public entity may not discriminate against any individual because that individual has opposed any act or practice made unlawful by this part, or because that individual made a charge, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this part.
- (b) A private or public entity may not coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere with any individual in the exercise or enjoyment of, or on account of his or her having exercised or enjoyed, or on account of his or her having aided or encouraged any other individual in the exercise or enjoyment of, any right granted or protected by this part.

Section 8. Subsections (9) and (10) are added to section 760.34, Florida Statutes, to read:

760.34 Enforcement.--

(9) Upon timely application, the Attorney General may intervene in a civil action by a private person, the commission, or any local agency to enforce compliance with

this part if the Attorney General certifies that the case is 1 of general public importance. Upon such intervention, the 2 3 Attorney General may obtain any relief that is available to the Attorney General under subsection (10) in a civil action 4 5 to which that subsection applies. 6 (10) If the Attorney General has reasonable cause to 7 believe that any person or group of persons is engaged in a 8 pattern or practice of resistance to the full enjoyment of any 9 of the rights secured by the State Constitution or the laws of this state, that any person or group of persons has been 10 denied any of the rights secured by the State Constitution or 11 12 the laws of this state, or that any person or group of persons 13 has otherwise attempted to interfere with those rights and 14 such denial or attempted interference raises an issue of general public importance, the Attorney General may 15 16 investigate such violations of rights by administering oaths 17 and affirmations, subpoenaing witnesses or matter, and collecting evidence. The Attorney General may commence a civil 18 19 action in any appropriate state or federal court. In a civil 20 action brought by the Attorney General, the court may award damages or injunctive or other appropriate relief for 21 22 violations of the rights secured by the State Constitution or the laws of this state and may impose a civil penalty of not 23 more than \$10,000 for each violation. The Attorney General is 24 entitled to reasonable attorney's fees and costs if the 25 26 Department of Legal Affairs prevails in an action brought 27 under this subsection. 28 Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 760.51, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 29 30 760.51 Violations of constitutional rights, civil 31 action by the Attorney General; civil penalty .--

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Whenever any person, whether or not acting under color of law, coerces, intimidates, threatens, or interferes in any manner by threats, intimidation, or coercion, or attempts to coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere in any manner by threats, intimidation, or coercion, with the exercise or enjoyment by any other person of rights secured by the State Constitution or laws of this state, the Attorney General may bring a civil or administrative action for damages, and for injunctive or other appropriate relief for violations of the rights secured. Any damages recovered under this section shall accrue to the injured person. action shall be brought in the name of the state and may be brought on behalf of the injured person. The Attorney General is entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs if the Department of Legal Affairs prevails in an action brought under this section.

Section 10. Section 760.60, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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, gender, national origin, 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 31 advertisement, notice, or solicitation that contains a

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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, gender, national origin, 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.

(2) A person who has been discriminated against in violation of this act may file a complaint with the Commission on Human Relations or with the Attorney General's Office of Civil Rights. A complaint must be in writing and must contain such information and be in such form as the commission requires. Within 15 days after Upon receipt of a complaint, the commission or the Attorney General shall provide a copy to the person who represents the club. Within 30 days after receiving a complaint, the commission or the Attorney General shall commence an investigation of investigate the alleged discrimination and give notice in writing to the person who filed the complaint if it intends to resolve the complaint. If the commission or the Attorney General decides to resolve the complaint, it shall attempt to eliminate or correct the alleged discriminatory practices of a club by informal methods of conference, conciliation, and persuasion. Insofar as possible, a conciliation meeting shall be held in the municipality or other locality where the discriminatory practice occurred. Anything said or done in the course of such informal endeavors may not be made public or used as evidence in a subsequent proceeding without the written consent of the persons concerned.

(3)(a) In conducting an investigation under this section, the commission or the Attorney General may 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 any person
necessary to further the investigation if the commission
complies with the provisions of the State Constitution
relating to unreasonable searches and seizures. The commission
or the Attorney General may issue subpoenas to compel its
access to or the production of such materials or the
appearance of persons, and may issue interrogatories to a
respondent to the same extent and subject to the same
limitations that apply if the subpoenas or interrogatories
were issued or served in aid of a civil action. The commission
or the Attorney General may administer oaths.

- (b) Within 5 days after service of a subpoena upon any person, such person may petition the commission or an appropriate court of law to revoke or modify the subpoena. The commission or the circuit court 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 does not relate to any matter under investigation, that it does not describe with sufficient particularity the evidence to be produced, or that compliance would be unduly onerous or for other good reason.
- (c) In case of refusal to obey a subpoena, the commission or the Attorney General 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.

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- (d) Witnesses summoned by subpoena of the commission or the Attorney General are entitled to the same witness and mileage fees as are witnesses in proceedings in court.
- efforts by the commission or the Attorney General must be agreed to by the respondent and the complainant and is subject to the approval of the commission or the Attorney General.

 Notwithstanding s. 760.11(11) and (12), each conciliation agreement that arises out of a complaint filed under this section shall be made public unless the complainant and the respondent otherwise agree and the commission or the Attorney General determine that disclosure is not required to further the purpose of this section.
- (5) (5) (3) If the commission or the Attorney General fails, within 180 30 days after receiving a complaint filed pursuant to subsection (2), to give notice of its intent to eliminate or correct the alleged discriminatory practices of a club, or if the commission or the Attorney General fails to resolve the complaint within 180 30 days after giving such notice, the person or the Attorney General on behalf of the person filing the complaint may commence a civil action in a court against the club, its officers, or its members to enforce this section. If the court finds that a discriminatory practice occurs at the club, the court 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 may enjoin the club, its officers, or its members from engaging in such practice or may order other appropriate action.

- (6)(a) If the commission is unable to obtain voluntary compliance with subsection (3) or has reasonable cause to believe that a discriminatory practice has occurred:
- 1. The commission may institute an administrative proceeding under chapter 120; 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 this section.
- (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 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 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.
- (c) The district court of appeal may, upon the filing of appropriate notices of appeal, review a final order of the commission under 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.

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This section does not prevent any other legal or administrative action provided by law.

Section 11. Paragraph (f) is added to subsection (2) of section 760.80, Florida Statutes, and subsection (3) of said section is reenacted, to read:

760.80 Minority representation on boards, commissions, councils, and committees. --

- (2) As used in this section, "minority person" means:
- (f) An individual with a disability; that is, an individual with a physical or mental impairment, an individual regarded as having such an impairment, or an individual with a record of having such an impairment.
- (3) In appointing members to any statutorily created decisionmaking or regulatory board, commission, council, or committee of the state, the appointing authority should select, from among the best-qualified persons, those persons whose appointment would ensure that the membership of the board, commission, council, or committee accurately reflects the proportion that each group of minority persons specified in subsection (2) represents in the population of the state as a whole or, in the case of a local board, commission, council, or committee, in the population of the area represented by the board, commission, council, or committee, as determined pursuant to the most recent federal decennial census, unless the law regulating such appointment requires otherwise, or persons of the underrepresented minority group cannot be recruited. When appointing members to a statutorily created decisionmaking or regulatory board, commission, council, or committee which was created to address a specific issue relating to minority persons, the appointing authority should 31 give weight to the minority group that the board, commission,

council, or committee was created to serve. If the size of the board, commission, council, or committee precludes an accurate representation of all minority groups, appointments should be made which conform to the requirements of this section insofar as possible. If there are multiple appointing authorities for the board, commission, council, or committee, they shall consult with each other to ensure compliance with this section.

Section 12. Section 413.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

413.08 Rights of <u>individuals with disabilities who use</u>

<u>service animals</u> <u>physically disabled persons; use of dog guides</u>

<u>or service dogs or nonhuman primates of the genus Cebus;</u>

discrimination in public employment or housing accommodations;

penalties.--

(1)(a) Individuals with disabilities The deaf, hard of hearing, blind, visually handicapped, and otherwise physically disabled are entitled to full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges on all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motor buses, streetcars, boats, and other public conveyances or modes of transportation and at hotels, lodging places, places of public accommodation, amusement, or resort, and other places to which the general public is invited, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons. Nothing in this section shall require any person, firm, or corporation, or any agent thereof, to modify or provide any vehicle, premises, facility, or service to a higher degree of accommodation than is required for a person not so disabled.

- hard of hearing person, totally or partially blind person, or physically disabled person shall have the right to be accompanied by a dog guide or service dog, specially trained for the purpose, in any of the places listed in paragraph (a) without being required to pay an extra charge for the dog guide or service dog; however, such person is shall be liable for any damage done to the premises or facilities by such dog. The dog guide or service dog must be capable of being properly identified as being from a recognized school for seeing-eye, hearing-ear, service, or guide dogs.
- (c) Every person with a disability has paraplegia or quadriplegia shall have the right to be accompanied by a nonhuman primate of the genus Cebus, specially trained for the purpose of providing personal care services, in any of the places listed in paragraph (a) without being required to pay an extra charge for the nonhuman primate; however, such person is shall be liable for any damage done to the premises or facilities by such nonhuman primate.
- (2) Any person, firm, or corporation, or the agent of any person, firm, or corporation, who denies or interferes with admittance to, or enjoyment of, the public facilities enumerated in subsection (1) or otherwise interferes with the rights of an individual with a disability a deaf person, hard of hearing person, a totally or partially blind person, or an otherwise physically disabled person under this section, or the trainer of a dog guide or service dog while engaged in the training of such dog pursuant to subsection (7), commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- with disabilities the deaf, hard of hearing, blind, visually handicapped, and otherwise physically disabled shall be employed in the service of the state or political subdivisions of the state, in the public schools, and in all other employment supported in whole or in part by public funds, and an no employer may not shall refuse employment to an individual with a disability the deaf, hard of hearing, blind, the visually handicapped, or the otherwise physically disabled on the basis of the disability alone, unless it is shown that the particular disability prevents the satisfactory performance of the work involved.
- (4) Individuals with disabilities are Deaf persons, hard of hearing persons, blind persons, visually handicapped persons, and otherwise physically disabled persons shall be entitled to rent, lease, or purchase, as other members of the general public, any housing accommodations offered for rent, lease, or other compensation in this state, subject to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons.
- (a) "Housing accommodations" means any real property or portion thereof which is used or occupied, or intended, arranged, or designed to be used or occupied, as the home, residence, or sleeping place of one or more human beings, but does not include any single-family residence the occupants of which rent, lease, or furnish for compensation not more than one room therein.
- (b) Nothing in this section shall require any person renting, leasing, or otherwise providing real property for compensation to modify her or his property in any way or provide a higher degree of care for a deaf person, hard of

hearing person, blind person, visually handicapped person, or otherwise physically disabled person than for a person who is not so handicapped.

(b)(c) Each individual with a disability deaf person, hard of hearing person, totally or partially blind person, or otherwise physically disabled person who has a dog guide, or who obtains a dog guide, is shall be entitled to full and equal access to all housing accommodations provided for in this section, and such person may shall not be required to pay extra compensation for such dog guide. However, such person is shall be liable for any damage done to the premises by such dog guide.

(c)(d) Each individual with a disability person with paraplegia or quadriplegia who has or obtains a nonhuman primate of the genus Cebus, specially trained for the purpose of providing personal care services, is shall be entitled to full and equal access to all housing accommodations provided for in this section, and she or he may shall not be required to pay extra compensation for such nonhuman primate. However, such person is shall be liable for any damage done to the premises by such nonhuman primate.

(5) Any employer covered under subsection (3) who discriminates against an individual with a disability the deaf, hard of hearing, blind, visually handicapped, or otherwise physically disabled in employment, unless it is shown that the particular disability prevents the satisfactory performance of the work involved, or any person, firm, or corporation, or the agent of any person, firm, or corporation, providing housing accommodations as provided in subsection (4) who discriminates against an individual with a disability, commits the deaf, hard of hearing, blind, visually

handicapped, or otherwise physically disabled is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (6) (a) For the purposes of this section, the term "individual with a disability physically disabled person" means any person having <u>an</u> a physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.
- (b) For the purposes of this section, the term "hard of hearing person" means an individual who has suffered a permanent hearing impairment which is severe enough to necessitate the use of amplification devices to discriminate speech sounds in verbal communication.
- (7) Any trainer of a dog guide or service dog, while engaged in the training of such dog, has the same rights and privileges with respect to access to public facilities and the same liability for damage as is provided for <u>individuals with disabilities</u> deaf or hard of hearing or blind or mobility impaired persons accompanied by dog guides or service dogs.
- Cebus, while engaged in training such nonhuman primate to provide personal care services to a person with <u>a disability</u> paraplegia or quadriplegia, has the same rights and privileges with respect to access to public facilities and the same liability for damage as is provided for persons with <u>a disability paraplegia or quadriplegia</u> accompanied by nonhuman primates of the genus Cebus. As used in the subsection, <u>the term</u> "trainer of a nonhuman primate of the genus Cebus" means a paid employee of a training organization, and does not include volunteers chosen to raise the animals.

Section 13. This act shall take effect July 1, 2002.

Revises various provisions of the Florida Civil Rights Act. Authorizes the Florida Commission on Human Relations or the Attorney General to investigate violations of rights secured by state law. Provides definitions. Prohibits a place of public accommodation from discriminating against an individual or class of individuals on the basis of a disability. Provides requirements for providing goods and other services to individuals with disabilities. Provides for a complaint against a place of public accommodation to be filed with the Florida Commission on Human Relations. Provides for enforcement. Includes an individual with a disability within the definition of the term "minority person" for purposes of provisions requiring that minorities be represented on boards, commissions, councils, and committees. Provides for certain rights of individuals with disabilities who use service animals. Deletes certain exceptions to requirements that such individuals be afforded full and equal accommodation. Deletes provisions that exempt certain rental property from modification for purposes of accommodating individuals with disabilities. Deletes provisions that exempt an employer under certain circumstances from penalties for discriminating against an individual with a disability with respect to employment. See bill for details.