A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to class action lawsuits; creating s. 774.01, F.S.; providing legislative findings; providing 3 4 requirements for capacity to file a class action; limiting 5 actions to Florida residents; providing exceptions; 6 providing requirements for monetary relief; eliminating 7 private class action recovery of statutory penalties and other forms of monetary relief other than actual damages; 8 providing monetary relief; providing for availability of 9 nonmonetary relief; creating s. 774.02, F.S.; requiring a 10 11 specified demand to cure notice prior to filing a class action; providing for a cure period; providing for 12 inspection of goods or evidence relevant to a claim; 13 14 requiring that a plaintiff plead and prove specified elements relating to the cure period; providing specified 15 defenses to a cause of action; providing an effective 16 date. 17 18 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 19 20 21 Section 1. Section 774.01, Florida Statutes, is created to 22 read: 23 774.01 Capacity to sue. --The Legislature finds that nationwide class action 24 (1)25 lawsuits brought in Florida state courts can pose an 26 unreasonable burden, in certain circumstances, on the judicial 27 system at potentially great expense to Florida taxpayers with 28 minimal benefits for Florida residents. The Legislature further Page 1 of 4

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finds that nationwide class action lawsuits brought in Florida 29 30 state courts can result in cases of nationwide importance not being heard in the federal courts, can result in forum shopping 31 not based on the jurisdiction with the greatest connection to 32 33 the controversy, and can result in one state's imposing its view of the law on other states and binding the rights of the 34 35 residents of those states. 36 In any action asserting the right to class action (2)(a) 37 status, the claimant class with capacity to sue shall be limited to residents of this state at the time of the alleged 38 39 misconduct, except as provided in paragraph (b). 40 (b) Prior to issuance of the certification order, the court may expand a class to include any nonresident whose claim 41 42 is recognized within the claimant's state of residence and is not time barred, but whose rights cannot be asserted because the 43 claimant's state of residence lacks personal jurisdiction over 44 the defendant or defendants. In addition, the claimant class may 45 include nonresidents if the conduct giving rise to the claim 46 47 occurred in this state. (3) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, in order to 48 49 maintain a class action seeking monetary relief, the class must allege and prove actual damages. In any such class action, the 50 51 monetary recovery shall be limited to the amount of actual 52 damages. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or restrict the ability of the Attorney General to bring a class 53 54 action for the recovery of statutory penalties, if otherwise authorized by law. However, class action claimants may seek to 55 56 obtain, if appropriate, nonmonetary relief, including injunctive Page 2 of 4

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57	relief and orders or declaratory relief and orders or judgments
58	enjoining wrongful conduct, regardless of whether the class
59	action claimants can prove any actual monetary damages. Nothing
60	in this section or in s. 774.02 shall be construed to in any way
61	limit or restrict the availability of such nonmonetary relief.
62	Section 2. Section 774.02, Florida Statutes, is created to
63	read:
64	774.02 Demand to cure notice; opportunity to cure
65	(1) As a prerequisite to filing a lawsuit seeking class
66	action status, a complainant shall provide the person alleged to
67	have committed the alleged misconduct with a demand to cure
68	notice advising the person of the specific complaint in
69	reasonable detail and:
70	(a) If the complainant will seek damages, the amount of
71	the loss suffered by the complainant and the members of the
72	putative class as a result of the alleged misconduct, and the
73	damages sought.
74	(b) If, on behalf of the complainant and members of the
75	putative class, the complainant will seek any nonmonetary
76	relief, the remedy sought.
77	
78	The required demand to cure notice must be provided in writing
79	and provided at least 60 days prior to filing suit.
80	(2) The complainant submitting the demand to cure notice
81	must state at the time of giving notice that the complainant
82	seeks to act on behalf of a class. No class action shall be
83	filed unless the person alleged to have committed the misconduct
84	is given the required demand to cure notice.
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85	(3) During the 60-day period, the person provided with a
86	demand to cure notice may request in writing that the
87	complainant permit inspection of the goods or other evidence
88	relevant to the claim in a reasonable manner and at a reasonable
89	time and place. The complainant must grant any reasonable
90	request to inspect in order to satisfy the obligation to permit
91	a reasonable opportunity to cure.
92	(4) Any settlement by a complainant purporting to affect
93	the rights of any member of a putative class shall be approved
94	by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to applicable
95	federal or state rules of civil procedure and this section.
96	(5) In addition to any requirements of the applicable
97	rules of civil procedure and the underlying action, when suit is
98	filed the plaintiff must plead and prove the following elements:
99	(a) That the plaintiff provided the defendant with the
100	required demand to cure notice.
101	(b) That the defendant failed to cure within the time
101	allowed.
102	(6) A defendant shall have an absolute defense in an
103	action seeking class action status if:
104	
105	(a) The complainant did not provide the defendant with a demand to cure notice;
108	
	(b) The complainant denied the defendant a reasonable
108	opportunity to inspect; or
109	(c) The defendant tendered to the complainant the damages
110	sought or the remedy proposed.
111	Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2005.
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