By Senator Fasano

An act relating to persons with disabilities; amending

developmental disabilities have a right to be free

individuals are liable for damages; amending s.

from negligence; specifying that entities as well as

509.092, F.S.; prohibiting the operator of a public

lodging or food establishment from discriminating on

"handicap"; reordering and amending s. 760.02, F.S.;

redefining the term "public accommodations"; amending

administrative and civil remedies available under the

Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 to certain violations

against persons with disabilities; creating s. 760.15,

F.S.; creating the "Floridians with Disabilities Act";

providing legislative intent; adopting the federal Americans with Disabilities Act into state law and

making it part of the Florida Civil Rights Act of

the basis of disability; amending s. 760.01, F.S.;

conforming provisions to changes made by the act; substituting the term "disability" for the term

conforming provisions to changes made by the act;

conforming provisions to changes made by the act;

substituting the term "disability" for the term "handicap"; amending s. 760.11, F.S.; applying

ss. 760.05, 760.07, 760.08, and 760.10, F.S.;

s. 393.13, F.S.; providing that persons with

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

1992; providing an effective date.

Page 1 of 14

disabilities.-

11-00154-11 2011208

Section 1. Paragraph (g) of subsection (3) and subsection (5) of section 393.13, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 393.13 Treatment of persons with developmental

- (3) RIGHTS OF ALL PERSONS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES.—
 The rights described in this subsection shall apply to all
 persons with developmental disabilities, whether or not such
 persons are clients of the agency.
- (g) Persons with developmental disabilities shall have a right to be free from harm, including unnecessary physical, chemical, or mechanical restraint, isolation, excessive medication, abuse, or negligence neglect.
- (5) LIABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS.—An individual or entity that Any person who violates or abuses any rights or privileges of persons with developmental disabilities as provided by this chapter is liable for damages as determined by law. An individual or entity acting Any person who acts in good faith compliance with the provisions of this chapter is immune from civil or criminal liability for actions in connection with the evaluation, admission, habilitative programming, education, treatment, or discharge of a client. However, this subsection section does not relieve an individual or entity any person from liability if the individual or entity person is liable for or commits guilty of negligence, misfeasance, nonfeasance, or malfeasance.

Section 2. Section 509.092, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

509.092 Public lodging establishments and public food service establishments; rights as private enterprises.—Public

11-00154-11 2011208

lodging establishments and public food service establishments are private enterprises, and the operator has the right to refuse accommodations or service to any person who is objectionable or undesirable to the operator, but such refusal may not be based upon race, creed, color, sex, physical disability, or national origin. A person aggrieved by a violation of this section or a violation of a rule adopted under this section has a right of action pursuant to s. 760.11.

Section 3. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 760.01, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

760.01 Purposes; construction; title.-

- (1) This part Sections 760.01-760.11 and s. 509.092 may 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, <u>disability handicap</u>, 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.

Section 4. Section 760.02, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended to read:

760.02 Definitions.—For the purposes of this part $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}$

(7) "Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992" means the provisions of this part and s. ss. 760.01-760.11 and 509.092.

11-00154-11 2011208

(2) "Commission" means the Florida Commission on Human Relations created by s. 760.03.

- (3) "Commissioner" or "member" means a member of the commission.
- (4) "Discriminatory practice" means any practice made unlawful by the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992.
 - (9) (5) "National origin" includes ancestry.
- (10) (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.
- $\underline{(5)}$ "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.
- (6) (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.
- (8) (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 protection in connection with employment.
- $\underline{\text{(1)}}$ "Aggrieved person" means any person who files a complaint with the Human Relations commission.
 - (11) "Public accommodations" means places of public

11-00154-11 2011208

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 which provides lodging to transient guests, other than an establishment located within a building which contains not more than four 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 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 that which holds itself out as serving patrons of such covered establishment.

For the purposes of the Floridians with Disabilities Act under s. 760.15, the term also includes a facility or entity included in the definition of the term "place of public accommodation" under Title III of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act,

11-00154-11 2011208__

146 whichever is more inclusive.

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Section 5. Section 760.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.05 Functions of the commission.—The commission shall promote and encourage fair treatment and equal opportunity for all persons regardless of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, <u>disability handicap</u>, 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 6. Section 760.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.07 Remedies for unlawful discrimination.—Any violation of any state law Florida statute making unlawful discrimination because of race, color, religion, 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 law 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 organizations which are made available for public use occasionally or periodically. The right to trial by jury is preserved in any case in which the plaintiff is seeking actual or punitive damages.

11-00154-11 2011208

Section 7. Section 760.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.08 Discrimination in places of public accommodation.— All persons are shall be 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, national origin, sex, disability handicap, familial status, or religion.

Section 8. Section 760.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.10 Unlawful employment practices.-

- (1) It is an unlawful employment practice for an employer 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.
- (b) To Limit, segregate, or classify employees or applicants for employment in any way that deprives which would deprive or tends tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities, or adversely affects affect any individual's status as an employee, because of his or her 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

11-00154-11 2011208

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, <u>disability handicap</u>, or marital status or to classify or refer for employment any individual on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability <u>handicap</u>, 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, disability 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 deprives which would deprive or tends tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities, or adversely affects 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

11-00154-11 2011208

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 must receive a license, certification, or other credential: pecome a member or an associate of any club, association, or other organization: or pass an any 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, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability handicap, 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

11-00154-11 2011208

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 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

11-00154-11 2011208

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 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) This section <u>does</u> <u>shall</u> not apply to any religious corporation, association, educational institution, or society <u>that</u> <u>which</u> 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 <u>does</u> <u>shall</u> 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 activities.

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11-00154-11 2011208

(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 this part ss. 760.01-760.10.

Section 9. Subsection (1) of 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, including the Floridians with Disabilities Act, 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, public accommodation, 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. 413.08, s. 509.092, or ss. 553.501-553.513 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 the commission, the commission shall clearly stamp on the face of the complaint the date the complaint was filed with the 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 agency that which is a fair-employment-practice agency under 29 C.F.R.

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11-00154-11 2011208

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 of filing with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the fair-employment-practice agency, or the commission. The complaint must 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 of the complaint is being filed, the commission shall by registered mail send a copy of the complaint by registered mail 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 must shall be mailed to the aggrieved person by the person filing the answer. Both The complaint and the answer must shall be verified.

Section 10. Section 760.15, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

760.15 Floridians with Disabilities Act.-

- (2) The Legislature finds that, while the federal Americans with Disabilities Act applies to state and local government agencies and to many private entities within this state, there remain many barriers that prevent persons with disabilities from accessing the full range of public and private programs and services otherwise available in this state to persons without

11-00154-11 2011208

disabilities. The Legislature, therefore, intends to promote a greater awareness by the state's public and private entities of their obligations under the federal act by enacting the Americans with Disabilities Act as the law of this state by making the civil and administrative remedies of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 available to redress violations of the federal act.

- (3) The federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended by the Americans with Disabilities Amendments Act of 2008, is adopted as the law of this state and made part of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992, to be administered by the Florida Commission on Human Relations.
- (4) The provisions of this part, including the civil and administrative remedies for alleged violations, apply to this section, unless expressly exempted.
- (5) An individual may not seek relief under this section if he or she has commenced an action in state or federal court under the federal Americans with Disabilities Act.
- (6) This section does not expand substantive protections against discrimination based on disability beyond those provided in the federal Americans with Disabilities Act or in other sections of state law.

Section 11. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.