By Senator Rouson

19-00358-19 2019958

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to housing discrimination; amending s. 760.07, F.S.; removing housing discrimination as a cause of action for certain relief and damages stemming from violations of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992; amending s. 760.34, F.S.; revising the conditions under which an aggrieved person may commence a civil action in any appropriate court against a specified respondent to enforce specified rights; providing that the aggrieved person does not need to pursue certain other remedies before commencing a civil action; making technical changes; amending s. 760.35, F.S.; authorizing, rather than requiring, a civil action to commence within a specified period after an alleged discriminatory housing practice; authorizing an aggrieved person to commence a civil action regardless of whether a specified complaint has been filed and regardless of the status of any such complaint; prohibiting an aggrieved person from filing a specified action in certain circumstances; providing an exception; prohibiting an aggrieved person from commencing a specified civil action if an administrative law judge has commenced a hearing on the record on the allegation; 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 760.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to

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read:

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760.07 Remedies for unlawful discrimination.-Any violation of any Florida statute that makes making unlawful discrimination because of race, color, religion, gender, pregnancy, national origin, age, 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 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.

Section 2. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 760.34, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (5) and (6) of that section are republished, to read:

760.34 Enforcement.-

(2) Any person who files a complaint under subsection (1) must do so 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 time. A respondent may file an answer to the complaint against him or her and, with the leave of the commission, which shall be granted whenever it

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would be reasonable and fair to do so, may amend his or her answer at any time. Both $\underline{\text{the}}$ complaint and $\underline{\text{the}}$ answer $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ be verified.

- (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 has been unable to obtain voluntary compliance with ss. 760.20-760.37, The person aggrieved person 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 by ss. 760.20-760.37 and is not required to petition for an administrative hearing or exhaust administrative remedies before commencing such action. If, as a result of its investigation under subsection (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 may bring an action in the name of the state on behalf of the aggrieved person to enforce the provisions of ss. 760.20-760.37.
- (5) In any proceeding brought pursuant to this section or s. 760.35, the burden of proof is on the complainant.
- (6) 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 compliance.

Section 3. Section 760.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.35 Civil actions and relief; administrative procedures.—

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(1) An aggrieved person may commence a civil action shall be commenced no later than 2 years after an alleged discriminatory housing practice has occurred. 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 any court order issued under the authority of ss. 760.20-760.37 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 the provisions of ss. 760.20-760.37 is $\frac{\text{shall}}{\text{shall}}$ not $\frac{\text{be}}{\text{affected}}$.

- (2) An aggrieved person may commence a civil action under this section regardless of whether a complaint has been filed under s. 760.34(1) and regardless of the status of any such complaint. If the commission has obtained a conciliation agreement with the consent of an aggrieved person under s. 760.36, the aggrieved person may not file any action under this section regarding the alleged discriminatory housing practice that forms the basis for the complaint except for the purpose of enforcing the terms of the conciliation agreement.
- (3) An aggrieved person may not commence a civil action under this section regarding an alleged discriminatory housing practice if an administrative law judge has commenced a hearing on the record on the allegation.

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(4)(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 attorney's fees and costs.

- (5) (a) (3) (a) If the commission is unable to obtain voluntary compliance with ss. 760.20-760.37 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 s. 760.34.
- (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 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 courts of appeal may, upon the filing of appropriate notices of appeal, review final orders of the

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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

(d) This subsection does not prevent any other legal or administrative action provided by law.

does not suspend or stay an order of the commission.

Section 4. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.