1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to civil remedies for unlawful 3 employment practices; amending s. 760.11, F.S.; 4 providing limits on a judgment for punitive and 5 compensatory damages for certain claims; authorizing 6 an aggrieved party to bring a civil action for certain 7 claims within a specified timeframe regardless of the 8 determination made by the Commission on Human 9 Relations; making technical changes; providing an effective date. 10 11 12 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 13 14 Section 1. Subsections (5) and (7) of section 760.11, 15 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 16 760.11 Administrative and civil remedies; construction. -In any civil action brought under this section, the 17 18 court may issue an order prohibiting the discriminatory practice 19 and providing affirmative relief from the effects of the 20 practice, including back pay. The court may also award compensatory damages, including, but not limited to, damages for 21 mental anguish, loss of dignity, and any other intangible 22 23 injuries, and punitive damages. 24 (b) Sections The provisions of ss. 768.72 and 768.73 do 25 not apply to this section.

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

1. The judgment for the total amount of punitive damages awarded under this section to an aggrieved person may shall not exceed \$100,000. However, in a civil action brought under this section alleging a violation of s. 760.10(8)(a)1.-5., the judgment for the total amount of punitive damages awarded to the aggrieved person must be at least \$50,000 but may not exceed \$1 million.

- 2. The state and its agencies and subdivisions may not be liable for punitive damages.
- (c) In a civil action brought under this section alleging a violation of s. 760.10(8)(a)1.-5., the judgment for the total amount of compensatory damages awarded to the aggrieved person for mental anguish and loss of dignity must be the amount of the aggrieved person's actual damages or three times the amount of his or her highest annual salary, whichever is greater.
- (d) The total amount of recovery against the state and its agencies and subdivisions may not exceed the limitation as set forth in s. 768.28(5).
- (e) In any action or proceeding under this <u>section</u> subsection, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party a reasonable <u>attorney fees</u> attorney's fee as part of the costs. It is the intent of the Legislature that this provision for <u>attorney</u> attorney's fees be interpreted in a manner consistent with federal case law involving a Title VII action.

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- 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 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 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 shall not be liable for punitive damages. The total amount of recovery against the state and its agencies and subdivisions shall not exceed the limitation as set forth in s. 768.28(5).
- (7) (a) If the commission determines that there is not reasonable cause to believe that a violation of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 has occurred, the commission <u>must shall</u> dismiss the complaint, except as <u>provided in paragraph (d)</u>.
- (b) 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 <u>after</u> Θf the date of determination of reasonable cause by the commission. An administrative and any

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such hearing must shall be heard by an administrative law judge and may not be heard 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. 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. 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.

(c) 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, a civil action under subsection (5) as if there has been a reasonable cause determination or accept the affirmative relief offered by

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the commission, but not both.

(d) An aggrieved person who claims a violation of s.

760.10(8)(a)1.-5. may bring a civil action under subsection (5)

within 1 year after the date the aggrieved person receives

notice of the commission's decision on reasonable cause,

regardless of the commission's determination.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2023.

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