## By Senator Latvala

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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. 760.22, F.S.; defining the terms "gender identity" and "sexual orientation"; amending ss. 760.23, 760.24, 760.25, 760.26, and 760.29, F.S.; prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity; amending s. 760.34, F.S.; removing certain conditions for an aggrieved person to commence a civil action for a discriminatory housing practice under the Fair Housing Act; providing steps that an aggrieved person is not required to take before commencing a civil action; making technical changes; amending s. 760.35, F.S.; authorizing, rather than requiring, an aggrieved person to commence a civil action; specifying circumstances under which an aggrieved person is authorized to commence, and prohibited from commencing, a civil action; amending s. 419.001, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; 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 read:

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760.07 Remedies for unlawful discrimination.—Any violation of any Florida statute making unlawful discrimination because of race, color, religion, gender, pregnancy, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status in the areas of education,

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

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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. Present subsections (7), (8), (9), and (10) of section 760.22, Florida Statues, are redesignated as subsections (8), (9), (11), and (12), respectively, and new subsections (7) and (10) are added to that section, to read:

760.22 Definitions.—As used in ss. 760.20-760.37, the term:

- (7) "Gender identity" means gender-related identity, appearance, or behavior, regardless of whether such gender-related identity, appearance, or behavior is different from that traditionally associated with the individual's physiology or assigned sex at birth, and which can be shown by the individual providing evidence, including, but not limited to:
- (a) Medical history, care, or treatment of the gender-related identity, appearance, or behavior;
- (b) Consistent and uniform assertion of the gender-related identity; or
- (c) Other evidence that the gender-related identity is a sincerely held part of the individual's core identity and is not

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being asserted for any improper purpose.

(10) "Sexual orientation" means an individual's heterosexuality, homosexuality, or bisexuality.

Section 3. Subsections (1) through (5) of section 760.23, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

760.23 Discrimination in the sale or rental of housing and other prohibited practices.—

- (1) It is unlawful to refuse to sell or rent after the making of a bona fide offer, to refuse to negotiate for the sale or rental of, or otherwise to make unavailable or deny a dwelling to any person because of race, color, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, handicap, familial status, or religion.
- (2) It is unlawful to discriminate against any person in the terms, conditions, or privileges of sale or rental of a dwelling, or in the provision of services or facilities in connection therewith, because of race, color, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, handicap, familial status, or religion.
- (3) It is unlawful to make, print, or publish, or cause to be made, printed, or published, any notice, statement, or advertisement with respect to the sale or rental of a dwelling that indicates any preference, limitation, or discrimination based on race, color, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, handicap, familial status, or religion or an intention to make any such preference, limitation, or discrimination.
- (4) It is unlawful to represent to any person because of race, color, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender

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<u>identity</u>, handicap, familial status, or religion that any dwelling is not available for inspection, sale, or rental when such dwelling is in fact so available.

(5) It is unlawful, for profit, to induce or attempt to induce any person to sell or rent any dwelling by a representation regarding the entry or prospective entry into the neighborhood of a person or persons of a particular race, color, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, handicap, familial status, or religion.

Section 4. Section 760.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.24 Discrimination in the provision of brokerage services.—It is unlawful to deny any person access to, or membership or participation in, any multiple-listing service, real estate brokers' organization, or other service, organization, or facility relating to the business of selling or renting dwellings, or to discriminate against him or her in the terms or conditions of such access, membership, or participation, on account of race, color, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, handicap, familial status, or religion.

Section 5. Subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 760.25, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

760.25 Discrimination in the financing of housing or in residential real estate transactions.—

(1) It is unlawful for any bank, building and loan association, insurance company, or other corporation, association, firm, or enterprise the business of which consists in whole or in part of the making of commercial real estate

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loans to deny a loan or other financial assistance to a person applying for the loan for the purpose of purchasing, constructing, improving, repairing, or maintaining a dwelling, or to discriminate against him or her in the fixing of the amount, interest rate, duration, or other term or condition of such loan or other financial assistance, because of the race, color, national origin, sex, <a href="mailto:sexual orientation">sexual orientation</a>, gender <a href="mailto:dentity">identity</a>, handicap, familial status, or religion of such person or of any person associated with him or her in connection with such loan or other financial assistance or the purposes of such loan or other financial assistance, or because of the race, color, national origin, sex, handicap, familial status, or religion of the present or prospective owners, lessees, tenants, or occupants of the dwelling or dwellings in relation to which such loan or other financial assistance is to be made or given.

(2) (a) It is unlawful for any person or entity whose business includes engaging in residential real estate transactions to discriminate against any person in making available such a transaction, or in the terms or conditions of such a transaction, because of race, color, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, handicap, familial status, or religion.

Section 6. Section 760.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.26 Prohibited discrimination in land use decisions and in permitting of development.—It is unlawful to discriminate in land use decisions or in the permitting of development based on race, color, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, handicap disability, familial status, religion, or,

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except as otherwise provided by law, the source of financing of a development or proposed development.

Section 7. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 760.29, Florida Statutes, is republished, and paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of that section is amended, to read:

760.29 Exemptions.

- (1)(a) Nothing in ss. 760.23 and 760.25 applies to:
- 1. Any single-family house sold or rented by its owner, provided such private individual owner does not own more than three single-family houses at any one time. In the case of the sale of a single-family house by a private individual owner who does not reside in such house at the time of the sale or who was not the most recent resident of the house prior to the sale, the exemption granted by this paragraph applies only with respect to one sale within any 24-month period. In addition, the bona fide private individual owner shall not own any interest in, nor shall there be owned or reserved on his or her behalf, under any express or voluntary agreement, title to, or any right to all or a portion of the proceeds from the sale or rental of, more than three single-family houses at any one time. The sale or rental of any single-family house shall be excepted from the application of ss. 760.20-760.37 only if the house is sold or rented:
- a. Without the use in any manner of the sales or rental facilities or the sales or rental services of any real estate licensee or such facilities or services of any person in the business of selling or renting dwellings, or of any employee or agent of any such licensee or person; and
  - b. Without the publication, posting, or mailing, after

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notice, of any advertisement or written notice in violation of s. 760.23(3).

Nothing in this provision prohibits the use of attorneys, escrow agents, abstractors, title companies, and other such professional assistance as is necessary to perfect or transfer the title.

- 2. Rooms or units in dwellings containing living quarters occupied or intended to be occupied by no more than four families living independently of each other, if the owner actually maintains and occupies one of such living quarters as his or her residence.
  - (5) Nothing in ss. 760.20-760.37:
- (a) Prohibits a person engaged in the business of furnishing appraisals of real property from taking into consideration factors other than race, color, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, handicap, familial status, or religion.

Section 8. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 760.34, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (5) and (6) 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

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leave of the commission, which shall be granted whenever it would be reasonable and fair to do so, may amend his or her answer at any time. Both <u>the</u> complaint and <u>the</u> answer 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. The aggrieved person is not required to petition for an administrative hearing or to exhaust administrative remedies before commencing a civil 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 9. Section 760.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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760.35 Civil actions and relief; administrative procedures.—

- (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 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 shall not be 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 such an agreement.
- (3) An aggrieved person may not commence a civil action under this section regarding an alleged discriminatory housing

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practice if an administrative law judge has commenced a hearing on the record on the allegation.

(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.

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(c) The district courts of appeal may, upon the filing of appropriate notices of appeal, review final orders of the 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 does not suspend or stay an order of the commission.

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

Section 10. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 419.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

419.001 Site selection of community residential homes.-

- (1) For the purposes of this section, the term:
- (e) "Resident" means any of the following: a frail elder as defined in s. 429.65; a person who has a handicap as defined in s. 760.22(8)(a) s. 760.22(7)(a); a person who has a developmental disability as defined in s. 393.063; a nondangerous person who has a mental illness as defined in s. 394.455; or a child who is found to be dependent as defined in s. 39.01 or s. 984.03, or a child in need of services as defined in s. 984.03 or s. 985.03.

Section 11. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.