By Senator Berman

31-00989-19 2019866

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to workplace sexual harassment and sexual assault; creating s. 448.077, F.S.; providing definitions; prohibiting an employer from requiring an employee to sign a nondisclosure agreement, waiver, or other document, as a condition of employment, to prevent the employee from disclosing sexual harassment or sexual assault; specifying that such nondisclosure agreements, waivers, or documents are against public policy and are void and unenforceable; prohibiting an employer from discharging or retaliating against an employee for disclosing or discussing workplace sexual harassment or sexual assault; providing for relief for violations of the act; providing for construction; amending ss. 760.06 and 760.11, F.S.; conforming provisions relating to the Florida Commission on Human Relations to changes made by the act; 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 448.077, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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448.077 Nondisclosure agreements that prevent disclosure of sexual assault or sexual harassment prohibited; exception.—

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(1) As used in this section, the term:

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(a) "Employee" means any individual employed by an employer. The term does not include human resources staff,

supervisors, or managers when they are expected to maintain

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confidentiality as part of their assigned duties, or individuals who are requested to maintain confidentiality in connection with their participation in an open and ongoing investigation into alleged sexual harassment or sexual assault.

- (b) "Employer" has the same meaning as provided in s. 760.02(7).
- (c) "Sexual assault" means any type of sexual contact or behavior that occurs without the explicit consent of the recipient.
- (d) "Sexual contact" means any touching of the sexual or other intimate parts of a person done for the purpose of gratifying the sexual desire of either party or a third party.
- (e) "Sexual harassment" means unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, sexually motivated physical contact, or other verbal or physical conduct or communication of a sexual nature if:
- 1. Submission to that conduct or communication is made a term or condition, either explicitly or implicitly, of obtaining employment;
- 2. Submission to or rejection of that conduct or communication by an individual is used as a factor in decisions affecting that individual's employment; or
- 3. Such conduct or communication has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's work performance, or of creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment.
- (2) Except for settlement agreements authorized under subsection (5), an employer may not require an employee, as a condition of employment, to sign a nondisclosure agreement,

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waiver, or other document that prevents the employee from disclosing or discussing sexual harassment or sexual assault occurring in the workplace, at work-related events coordinated by or through the employer, or between employees, or between an employer and an employee, off the employment premises. Any such nondisclosure agreement, waiver, or other document is against public policy and is void and unenforceable.

- (3) It is an unlawful employment practice for an employer to discharge or otherwise retaliate against an employee for disclosing or discussing sexual harassment or sexual assault occurring in the workplace, at work-related events coordinated by or through the employer, or between employees, or between an employer and an employee, off the employment premises.
- (4) An employee who is required to sign a nondisclosure agreement, waiver, or other document that is prohibited by this section as a condition of employment, or is discharged or otherwise retaliated against in violation of this section, may file a complaint with the Florida Commission on Human Relations. Such an employee shall file the complaint in accordance with the procedures specified in s. 760.11 and is entitled to the same relief as provided under that section for violations of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992.
- (5) This section does not prohibit the inclusion of confidentiality provisions in a settlement agreement between an employee or former employee alleging sexual harassment and an employer.

Section 2. Subsection (14) is added to section 760.06, Florida Statutes, to read:

760.06 Powers of the commission.—Within the limitations

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provided by law, the commission shall have the following powers:

(14) To receive, and act upon, any complaints alleging a violation of s. 448.077.

Section 3. Subsections (1), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) of section 760.11, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

760.11 Administrative and civil remedies; construction.

(1) Any person aggrieved by a violation of ss. 760.01-760.10 may file a complaint with the commission within 365 days of the alleged violation, naming the employer, employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee, 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. 448.077 or s. 509.092 may file a complaint with the commission within 365 days 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. 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 which is a fair-employment-practice agency under 29 C.F.R. 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

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Opportunity Commission, the fair-employment-practice agency, or the commission. The complaint <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> 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 of the complaint being filed, shall by registered mail send a copy of the complaint 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 of the date the complaint was filed with the commission. Any answer filed shall be mailed to the aggrieved person by the person filing the answer. Both the complaint and the answer shall be verified.

- (3) Except as provided in subsection (2), the commission shall investigate the allegations in the complaint. Within 180 days of the filing of the complaint, the commission shall determine if there is reasonable cause to believe that discriminatory practice has occurred in violation of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 or that an unlawful employment practice has occurred in violation of s. 448.077. When the commission determines whether or not there is reasonable cause, the commission by registered mail shall promptly notify the aggrieved person and the respondent of the reasonable cause determination, the date of such determination, and the options available under this section.
- (4) In the event that the commission determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that a discriminatory practice has occurred in violation of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 or that an unlawful employment practice has occurred in violation of s. 448.077, the aggrieved person may either:

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(a) Bring a civil action against the person named in the complaint in any court of competent jurisdiction; or

(b) Request an administrative hearing under ss. 120.569 and 120.57.

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The election by the aggrieved person of filing a civil action or requesting an administrative hearing under this subsection is the exclusive procedure available to the aggrieved person pursuant to this act.

(5) In any civil action brought under this section, the court may issue an order prohibiting the discriminatory practice or unlawful employment practice and providing affirmative relief from the effects of the practice, including back pay. The court may also award compensatory damages, including, but not limited to, damages for mental anguish, loss of dignity, and any other intangible injuries, and punitive damages. The provisions of ss. 768.72 and 768.73 do not apply to this section. The judgment for the total amount of punitive damages awarded under this section to an aggrieved person shall not exceed \$100,000. In any action or proceeding under this subsection, the court, 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. 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

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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 shall be commenced no later than 1 year after the date of determination of reasonable cause by the commission. The commencement of such action 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).

(6) Any administrative hearing brought pursuant to paragraph (4)(b) shall be conducted under ss. 120.569 and 120.57. The commission may hear the case provided that the final order is issued by members of the commission who did not conduct the hearing or the commission may request that it be heard by an administrative law judge pursuant to s. 120.569(2)(a). If the commission elects to hear the case, it may be heard by a commissioner. If the commissioner, after the hearing, finds that a violation of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 or s. 448.077 has occurred, the commissioner shall issue an appropriate proposed order in accordance with chapter 120 prohibiting the practice and providing affirmative relief from the effects of the practice, including back pay. If the administrative law judge, after the hearing, finds that a violation of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 or s. 448.077 has occurred, the administrative law judge shall issue an

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appropriate recommended order in accordance with chapter 120 prohibiting the practice and providing affirmative relief from the effects of the practice, including back pay. Within 90 days of the date the recommended or proposed 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. An administrative hearing pursuant to paragraph (4)(b) must be requested no later than 35 days after the date of determination of reasonable cause by the commission. In any action or proceeding under this subsection, the commission, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party a reasonable attorney attorney's fee as part of the costs. It is the intent of the Legislature that this provision for attorney attorney's fees be interpreted in a manner consistent with federal case law involving a Title VII action.

(7) If the commission determines that there is not reasonable cause to believe that a violation of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 or s. 448.077 has occurred, the commission shall dismiss the complaint. 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 of the date of determination of reasonable cause and any such hearing shall be heard by an administrative law judge and not by the commission or a commissioner. If the aggrieved person does not request an administrative hearing within the 35 days, the claim will be barred. If the administrative law judge finds that a violation of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 or s. 448.077 has occurred, he or she shall issue an appropriate recommended order

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to the commission prohibiting the practice and recommending affirmative relief from the effects of the practice, including back pay. Within 90 days 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 attorney's fee as part of the costs. It is the intent of the Legislature that this provision for attorney attorney's fees be interpreted in a manner consistent with federal case law involving a Title VII action. In the event the final order issued by the commission determines that a violation of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 or s. 448.077 has occurred, the aggrieved person may bring, within 1 year 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 the commission, but not both.

Section 4. This act shall take effect October 1, 2019.