1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to housing discrimination; creating s.
3	712.065, F.S.; defining the term "discriminatory
4	restriction"; providing that discriminatory
5	restrictions are unlawful, unenforceable, and declared
6	null and void; providing that certain discriminatory
7	restrictions are extinguished and severed from
8	recorded title transactions; specifying that the
9	recording of certain notices does not reimpose or
10	preserve a discriminatory restriction; providing
11	requirements for a parcel owner to remove a
12	discriminatory restriction from a covenant or
13	restriction; providing a directive to the Division of
14	Law Revision; amending s. 760.07, F.S.; removing
15	housing discrimination as a cause of action for
16	certain relief and damages stemming from violations of
17	the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992; amending s.
18	760.34, F.S.; revising the conditions under which an
19	aggrieved person may commence a civil action in any
20	appropriate court against a specified respondent to
21	enforce specified rights; providing that the aggrieved
22	person does not need to pursue certain other remedies
23	before commencing a civil action; making technical
24	changes; amending s. 760.35, F.S.; authorizing, rather
25	than requiring, a civil action to commence within a
26	specified period after an alleged discriminatory
27	housing practice; authorizing an aggrieved person to
28	commence a civil action regardless of certain
29	circumstances; prohibiting an aggrieved person from
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30	filing a specified action in certain circumstances;
31	providing an exception; prohibiting an aggrieved
32	person from commencing a specified civil action if an
33	administrative law judge has commenced a hearing on
34	the record on the allegation; making technical
35	changes; providing an effective date.
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37	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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39	Section 1. Section 712.065, Florida Statutes, is created to
40	read:
41	712.065 Extinguishment of discriminatory restrictions
42	(1) As used in this section, the term "discriminatory
43	restriction" means a provision in a title transaction recorded
44	in this state which restricts the ownership, occupancy, or use
45	of any real property in this state by any natural person on the
46	basis of a characteristic that has been held, or is held after
47	the effective date of this act, by the United States Supreme
48	Court or the Florida Supreme Court to be protected against
49	discrimination under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United
50	States Constitution or under s. 2, Art. I of the State
51	Constitution, including race, color, national origin, religion,
52	gender, or physical disability.
53	(2) A discriminatory restriction is not enforceable in this
54	state, and all discriminatory restrictions contained in any
55	title transaction recorded in this state are unlawful, are
56	unenforceable, and are declared null and void. Any
57	discriminatory restriction contained in a previously recorded
58	title transaction is extinguished and severed from the recorded

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59 title transaction and the remainder of the title transaction 60 remains enforceable and effective. The recording of any notice 61 preserving or protecting interests or rights pursuant to s. 62 712.06 does not reimpose or preserve any discriminatory 63 restriction that is extinguished under this section. 64 (3) Upon request of a parcel owner, a discriminatory 65 restriction appearing in a covenant or restriction affecting the 66 parcel may be removed from the covenant or restriction by an 67 amendment approved by a majority vote of the board of directors 68 of the respective property owners' association or an owners' 69 association in which all owners may voluntarily join, 70 notwithstanding any other requirements for approval of an 71 amendment of the covenant or restriction. Unless the amendment 72 also changes other provisions of the covenant or restriction, 73 the recording of an amendment removing a discriminatory 74 restriction does not constitute a title transaction occurring 75 after the root of title for purposes of s. 712.03(4). 76 Section 2. The Division of Law Revision is directed to 77 replace the phrase "the effective date of this act" wherever it 78 occurs in this act with the date the act becomes a law. 79 Section 3. Section 760.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to 80 read: 760.07 Remedies for unlawful discrimination.-Any violation 81 82 of any Florida statute that makes making unlawful discrimination because of race, color, religion, gender, pregnancy, national 83 origin, age, handicap, or marital status in the areas of 84 85 education, employment, housing, or public accommodations gives

86 rise to a cause of action for all relief and damages described 87 in s. 760.11(5), unless greater damages are expressly provided

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88 for. If the statute prohibiting unlawful discrimination provides 89 an administrative remedy, the action for equitable relief and 90 damages provided for in this section may be initiated only after 91 the plaintiff has exhausted his or her administrative remedy. 92 The term "public accommodations" does not include lodge halls or other similar facilities of private organizations which are made 93 94 available for public use occasionally or periodically. The right 95 to trial by jury is preserved in any case in which the plaintiff is seeking actual or punitive damages. 96

97 Section 4. Section 760.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to 98 read:

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760.34 Enforcement.-

100 (1) Any person who claims to have been injured by a 101 discriminatory housing practice or who believes that he or she 102 will be injured by a discriminatory housing practice that is 103 about to occur may file a complaint with the commission. 104 Complaints shall be in writing and shall contain such 105 information and be in such form as the commission requires. Upon 106 receipt of such a complaint, the commission shall furnish a copy 107 to the person or persons who allegedly committed the 108 discriminatory housing practice or are about to commit the 109 alleged discriminatory housing practice. Within 100 days after 110 receiving a complaint, or within 100 days after the expiration 111 of any period of reference under subsection (3), the commission shall investigate the complaint and give notice in writing to 112 113 the aggrieved person aggrieved whether it intends to resolve it. 114 If the commission decides to resolve the complaint, it shall 115 proceed to try to eliminate or correct the alleged 116 discriminatory housing practice by informal methods of

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117 conference, conciliation, and persuasion. Insofar as possible, 118 conciliation meetings shall be held in the cities or other 119 localities where the discriminatory housing practices allegedly 120 occurred. Nothing said or done in the course of such informal 121 endeavors may be made public or used as evidence in a subsequent proceeding under ss. 760.20-760.37 without the written consent 122 123 of the persons concerned. Any employee of the commission who 124 makes public any information in violation of this provision is 125 guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. 126

127 (2) Any person who files a complaint under subsection (1) 128 must do so be filed within 1 year after the alleged 129 discriminatory housing practice occurred. The complaint must be 130 in writing and shall state the facts upon which the allegations of a discriminatory housing practice are based. A complaint may 131 132 be reasonably and fairly amended at any time. A respondent may 133 file an answer to the complaint against him or her and, with the 134 leave of the commission, which shall be granted whenever it 135 would be reasonable and fair to do so, may amend his or her 136 answer at any time. Both the complaint and the answer must shall 137 be verified.

138 (3) If Wherever a local fair housing law provides rights and remedies for alleged discriminatory housing practices which 139 140 are substantially equivalent to the rights and remedies provided in ss. 760.20-760.37, the commission shall notify the 141 142 appropriate local agency of any complaint filed under ss. 143 760.20-760.37 which appears to constitute a violation of the local fair housing law, and the commission shall take no further 144 action with respect to such complaint if the local law 145

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enforcement official has, within 30 days <u>after</u> from the date the alleged offense was brought to his or her attention, commenced proceedings in the matter. In no event shall the commission take further action unless it certifies that in its judgment, under the circumstances of the particular case, the protection of the rights of the parties or the interests of justice require such action.

153 (4) If, within 180 days after a complaint is filed with the commission or within 180 days after expiration of any period of 154 reference under subsection (3), the commission has been unable 155 156 to obtain voluntary compliance with ss. 760.20-760.37, The 157 aggrieved person aggrieved may commence a civil action in any 158 appropriate court against the respondent named in the complaint 159 or petition for an administrative determination under pursuant to s. 760.35 to enforce the rights granted or protected by ss. 160 161 760.20-760.37 and is not required to petition for an 162 administrative hearing or exhaust administrative remedies before 163 commencing such action. If, as a result of its investigation 164 under subsection (1), the commission finds there is reasonable 165 cause to believe that a discriminatory housing practice has 166 occurred, at the request of the aggrieved person aggrieved, the 167 Attorney General may bring an action in the name of the state on 168 behalf of the aggrieved person to enforce the provisions of ss. 760.20-760.37. 169

(5) In any proceeding brought <u>under pursuant to</u> this
section or s. 760.35, the burden of proof is on the complainant.

(6) <u>If</u> Whenever an action filed in court <u>under</u> pursuant to
this section or s. 760.35 comes to trial, the commission shall
immediately terminate all efforts to obtain voluntary

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175 compliance. 176 (7) (a) The commission may institute a civil action in any 177 appropriate court if it is unable to obtain voluntary compliance 178 with ss. 760.20-760.37. The commission does need not have to 179 petition petitioned for an administrative hearing or exhaust 180 exhausted its administrative remedies before prior to bringing a 181 civil action. 182 (b) The court may impose the following fines for each 183 violation of ss. 760.20-760.37: 1. Up to \$10,000, if the respondent has not previously been 184 185 found guilty of a violation of ss. 760.20-760.37. 186 2. Up to \$25,000, if the respondent has been found quilty 187 of one prior violation of ss. 760.20-760.37 within the preceding 188 5 years. 189 3. Up to \$50,000, if the respondent has been found guilty 190 of two or more violations of ss. 760.20-760.37 within the 191 preceding 7 years. 192 193 In imposing a fine under this paragraph, the court shall consider the nature and circumstances of the violation, the 194 195 degree of culpability, the history of prior violations of ss. 196 760.20-760.37, the financial circumstances of the respondent, 197 and the goal of deterring future violations of ss. 760.20-760.37. 198 199 (c) The court shall award reasonable attorney attorney's 200 fees and costs to the commission in any action in which the 201 commission prevails. 202 (8) Any local agency certified as substantially equivalent may institute a civil action in any appropriate court, including 203

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204 circuit court, if it is unable to obtain voluntary compliance 205 with the local fair housing law. The agency does need not have 206 to petition petitioned for an administrative hearing or exhaust 207 exhausted its administrative remedies before prior to bringing a 208 civil action. The court may impose fines as provided in the 209 local fair housing law. 210 Section 5. Section 760.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to 211 read: 760.35 Civil actions and relief; administrative 212 213 procedures.-214 (1) An aggrieved person may commence a civil action shall 215 be commenced no later than 2 years after an alleged 216 discriminatory housing practice has occurred. However, the court 217 shall continue a civil case brought under pursuant to this 218 section or s. 760.34 from time to time before bringing it to 219 trial if the court believes that the conciliation efforts of the 220 commission or local agency are likely to result in satisfactory 221 settlement of the discriminatory housing practice complained of 222 in the complaint made to the commission or to the local agency 223 and which practice forms the basis for the action in court. Any 224 sale, encumbrance, or rental consummated before prior to the 225 issuance of any court order issued under the authority of ss. 226 760.20-760.37 and involving a bona fide purchaser, encumbrancer, 227 or tenant without actual notice of the existence of the filing 228 of a complaint or civil action under the provisions of ss. 229 760.20-760.37 is shall not be affected. 230 (2) An aggrieved person may commence a civil action under 231 this section regardless of whether a complaint has been filed 232 under s. 760.34(1) and regardless of the status of any such

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233 <u>complaint. If the commission has obtained a conciliation</u> 234 <u>agreement with the consent of an aggrieved person under s.</u> 235 <u>760.36, the aggrieved person may not file any action under this</u> 236 <u>section regarding the alleged discriminatory housing practice</u> 237 <u>that forms the basis for the complaint except for the purpose of</u> 238 <u>enforcing the terms of the conciliation agreement.</u>

239 <u>(3) An aggrieved person may not commence a civil action</u> 240 <u>under this section regarding an alleged discriminatory housing</u> 241 <u>practice if an administrative law judge has commenced a hearing</u> 242 <u>on the record on the allegation.</u>

243 <u>(4)(2)</u> If the court finds that a discriminatory housing 244 practice has occurred, it shall issue an order prohibiting the 245 practice and providing affirmative relief from the effects of 246 the practice, including injunctive and other equitable relief, 247 actual and punitive damages, and reasonable <u>attorney</u> attorney's 248 fees and costs.

249 <u>(5)(a)(3)(a)</u> If the commission is unable to obtain 250 voluntary compliance with ss. 760.20-760.37 or has reasonable 251 cause to believe that a discriminatory practice has occurred:

The commission may institute an administrative
 proceeding under chapter 120; or

254 2. The <u>aggrieved</u> person aggrieved may request 255 administrative relief under chapter 120 within 30 days after 256 receiving notice that the commission has concluded its 257 investigation under s. 760.34.

(b) Administrative hearings shall be conducted <u>under</u>
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

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262 occurred or is about to occur, he or she shall issue a 263 recommended order to the commission prohibiting the practice and recommending affirmative relief from the effects of the 264 265 practice, including quantifiable damages and reasonable attorney 266 attorney's fees and costs. The commission may adopt, reject, or 267 modify a recommended order only as provided under s. 120.57(1). 268 Judgment for the amount of damages and costs assessed pursuant 269 to a final order by the commission may be entered in any court 270 having jurisdiction thereof and may be enforced as any other 271 judgment.

(c) The district courts of appeal may, upon the filing of appropriate notices of appeal, review final orders of the commission <u>under pursuant to</u> 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 oradministrative action provided by law.

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Section 6. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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