1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to unlawful discrimination; amending 3 s. 420.516, F.S.; prohibiting discrimination on the basis of height or weight relating to the funding of a 4 5 sponsor's project; amending s. 509.092, F.S.; 6 prohibiting discrimination on the basis of height or 7 weight in public lodging and food service 8 establishments; amending s. 760.01, F.S.; revising the 9 general purpose of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 10 1992; amending s. 760.05, F.S.; revising the function of the Florida Commission on Human Relations; amending 11 12 s. 760.07, F.S.; providing civil and administrative remedies for discrimination on the basis of height or 13 14 weight; amending s. 760.08, F.S.; prohibiting discrimination on the basis of height or weight in 15 16 places of public accommodation; amending s. 760.10, 17 F.S.; prohibiting employment discrimination on the basis of height or weight; prohibiting discrimination 18 19 on the basis of height or weight by labor organizations, joint labor-management committees, and 20 21 employment agencies; prohibiting discrimination on the basis of height or weight in occupational licensing, 22 certification, and membership organizations; providing 23 an exception to unlawful employment practices based on 24 25 height or weight; reenacting s. 760.11(1), F.S.,

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relating to administrative and civil remedies for violations of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992, to incorporate the amendments made to s. 760.10(5), F.S., in a reference thereto; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 420.516, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

420.516 Discrimination prohibited.—It is an unlawful practice for a sponsor, while bonds are outstanding for the purpose of funding or financing the sponsor's project, to discriminate against any person or family because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, height, weight, or marital status.

Section 2. Section 509.092, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

509.092 Public lodging establishments and public food service establishments; rights as private enterprises.—Public lodging establishments and public food service establishments are private enterprises, and the operator has the right to refuse accommodations or service to any person who is objectionable or undesirable to the operator, but such refusal may not be based upon race, creed, color, sex, height, weight, pregnancy, physical disability, or national origin. A person

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aggrieved by a violation of this section or a violation of a rule adopted under this section has a right of action pursuant to s. 760.11.

Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 760.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.01 Purposes; construction; title.-

(2) The general purposes of the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 are to secure for all individuals within the state freedom from discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, height, weight, pregnancy, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status and thereby to protect their interest in personal dignity, to make available to the state their full productive capacities, to secure the state against domestic strife and unrest, to preserve the public safety, health, and general welfare, and to promote the interests, rights, and privileges of individuals within the state.

Section 4. Section 760.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.05 Functions of the commission.—The commission shall promote and encourage fair treatment and equal opportunity for all persons regardless of race, color, religion, sex, height, weight, pregnancy, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status and mutual understanding and respect among all members of all economic, social, racial, religious, and ethnic groups; and shall endeavor to eliminate discrimination against, and

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antagonism between, religious, racial, and ethnic groups and their members.

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Section 5. Section 760.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.07 Remedies for unlawful discrimination.—Any violation of any Florida statute making unlawful discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, height, weight 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 6. Section 760.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.08 Discrimination in places of public accommodation.— All persons are entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and

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accommodations of any place of public accommodation without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, national origin, sex, height, weight, pregnancy, handicap, familial status, or religion.

Section 7. Subsections (1) and (2), paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (3), subsections (4), (5), and (6), and paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of section 760.10, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

760.10 Unlawful employment practices.-

- (1) It is an unlawful employment practice for an employer:
- (a) To discharge or to fail or refuse to hire any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, height, weight, pregnancy, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status.
- (b) To limit, segregate, or classify employees or applicants for employment in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities, or adversely affect any individual's status as an employee, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, height, weight, pregnancy, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status.
- (2) It is an unlawful employment practice for an employment agency to fail or refuse to refer for employment, or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual because of

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race, color, religion, sex, height, pregnancy, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status or to classify or refer for employment any individual on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, height, weight, pregnancy, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status.

(3) It is an unlawful employment practice for a labor organization:

- (a) To exclude or to expel from its membership, or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual because of race, color, religion, sex, height, weight, pregnancy, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status.
- (b) To limit, segregate, or classify its membership or applicants for membership, or to classify or fail or refuse to refer for employment any individual, in any way that would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities, or adversely affect any individual's status as an employee or as an applicant for employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, height, weight, pregnancy, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status.
- (4) It is an unlawful employment practice for any employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee controlling apprenticeship or other training or retraining, including on-the-job training programs, to discriminate against any individual because of race, color, religion, sex, height, pregnancy, national origin, age,

handicap, or marital status in admission to, or employment in, any program established to provide apprenticeship or other training.

- (5) Whenever, in order to engage in a profession, occupation, or trade, it is required that a person receive a license, certification, or other credential, become a member or an associate of any club, association, or other organization, or pass any examination, it is an unlawful employment practice for any person to discriminate against any other person seeking such license, certification, or other credential, seeking to become a member or associate of such club, association, or other organization, or seeking to take or pass such examination, because of such other person's race, color, religion, sex, height, weight, pregnancy, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status.
- (6) It is an unlawful employment practice for an employer, labor organization, employment agency, or joint labor-management committee to print, or cause to be printed or published, any notice or advertisement relating to employment, membership, classification, referral for employment, or apprenticeship or other training, indicating any preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination, based on race, color, religion, sex, height, weight, pregnancy, national origin, age, absence of handicap, or marital status.
 - (8) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section,

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it is not an unlawful employment practice under ss. 760.01-760.10 for an employer, employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee to:

(a) Take or fail to take any action on the basis of religion, sex, height, weight, pregnancy, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status in those certain instances in which religion, sex, height, weight, condition of pregnancy, national origin, age, absence of a particular handicap, or marital status is a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary for the performance of the particular employment to which such action or inaction is related.

Section 8. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 760.10(5), Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 760.11, Florida Statutes, is reenacted 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. 509.092 may file a complaint with the commission within 365 days of the alleged violation naming the person responsible for the

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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 Opportunity Commission, the fair-employment-practice agency, or the commission. The complaint shall 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

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the complaint and the answer shall be verified.

Section 9. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

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