

# STATE OF NEW YORK

1182

2025-2026 Regular Sessions

## IN ASSEMBLY

January 9, 2025

Introduced by M. of A. SEAWRIGHT, ROZIC, TAYLOR, STECK, SIMON, EPSTEIN, CRUZ, GALLAGHER, SHRESTHA, RAJKUMAR, WEPRIN, BRONSON -- read once and referred to the Committee on Judiciary

AN ACT to amend the civil practice law and rules and the executive law, in relation to jury awards for unlawful discriminatory practices relating to employment

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1 Section 1. Subdivision (a) of rule 4404 of the civil practice law and  
2 rules, such rule as renumbered by chapter 315 of the laws of 1962, is  
3 amended to read as follows:

4 (a) Motion after trial where jury required. After a trial of a cause  
5 of action or issue triable of right by a jury, upon the motion of any  
6 party or on its own initiative, the court may set aside a verdict or any  
7 judgment entered thereon and direct that judgment be entered in favor of  
8 a party entitled to judgment as a matter of law or it may order a new  
9 trial of a cause of action or separable issue where the verdict is  
10 contrary to the weight of the evidence, in the interest of justice or  
11 where the jury cannot agree after being kept together for as long as is  
12 deemed reasonable by the court. No court shall order a new trial on the  
13 ground that the jury award was excessive, or otherwise act to reduce the  
14 jury's award in a case involving an unlawful discriminatory practice  
15 under section two hundred ninety-six of the executive law relating to  
16 employment, including a claim by a non-employee under section two  
17 hundred ninety-six-d of the executive law, or under any analogous local  
18 or municipal human rights law, if applicable, without fully satisfying  
19 the pertinent standards set forth in paragraph two of subdivision (c) of  
20 section fifty-five hundred one of this chapter and paragraph (b) of  
21 subdivision nine of section two hundred ninety-seven of the executive  
22 law.

23 § 2. Subdivision (c) of section 5501 of the civil practice law and  
24 rules, as amended by chapter 474 of the laws of 1997, is amended to read  
25 as follows:

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets  
[-] is old law to be omitted.

LBD00984-01-5

1 (c) Appellate division. 1. The appellate division shall review ques-  
2 tions of law and questions of fact on an appeal from a judgment or order  
3 of a court of original instance and on an appeal from an order of the  
4 supreme court, a county court or an appellate term determining an  
5 appeal. The notice of appeal from an order directing summary judgment,  
6 or directing judgment on a motion addressed to the pleadings, shall be  
7 deemed to specify a judgment upon said order entered after service of  
8 the notice of appeal and before entry of the order of the appellate  
9 court upon such appeal, without however affecting the taxation of costs  
10 upon the appeal. In reviewing a money judgment in an action in which an  
11 itemized verdict is required by rule forty-one hundred eleven of this  
12 chapter in which it is contended that the award is excessive or inade-  
13 quate and that a new trial should have been granted unless a stipulation  
14 is entered to a different award, the appellate division shall determine  
15 that an award is excessive or inadequate if it deviates materially from  
16 what would be reasonable compensation.

17 2. Where an award is made by a jury for any damages in a case involv-  
18 ing an unlawful discriminatory practice under section two hundred nine-  
19 ty-six of the executive law relating to employment, or under any analo-  
20 gous local or municipal human rights law, including a claim by a  
21 non-employee under section two hundred ninety-six-d of the executive  
22 law, the jury's verdict is presumed to be correct. Any such jury award  
23 shall not be disturbed unless the court finds, reviewing the evidence in  
24 the light most favorable to sustaining the verdict, exceptional circum-  
25 stances which compel the conclusion that (i) the jury was influenced by  
26 partiality, prejudice, mistake or corruption, and (ii) remittitur or  
27 additur is necessary to avoid a complete miscarriage of justice. In  
28 making such determination, the court shall give primary weight to the  
29 remedial purpose of the law, and shall not limit any award by using any  
30 characterizations of other damage awards. In any such case, the court  
31 shall not be bound by any precedent which utilized the concept of mate-  
32 rial deviation from what would be reasonable compensation, or a judge's  
33 personal knowledge or experiences from prior cases.

34 § 3. Subdivision 9 of section 297 of the executive law, as amended by  
35 chapter 140 of the laws of 2022, is amended to read as follows:

36 9. (a) Any person claiming to be aggrieved by an unlawful discrimina-  
37 tory practice shall have a cause of action in any court of appropriate  
38 jurisdiction for damages, including, in cases of employment discrimi-  
39 nation related to private employers and housing discrimination only,  
40 punitive damages, and such other remedies as may be appropriate, includ-  
41 ing any civil fines and penalties provided in subdivision four of this  
42 section, unless such person had filed a complaint hereunder or with any  
43 local commission on human rights, or with the superintendent pursuant to  
44 the provisions of section two hundred ninety-six-a of this article,  
45 provided that, where the division has dismissed such complaint on the  
46 grounds of administrative convenience, on the grounds of untimeliness,  
47 or on the grounds that the election of remedies is annulled, such person  
48 shall maintain all rights to bring suit as if no complaint had been  
49 filed with the division. At any time prior to a hearing before a hearing  
50 examiner, a person who has a complaint pending at the division may  
51 request that the division dismiss the complaint and annul his or her  
52 election of remedies so that the human rights law claim may be pursued  
53 in court, and the division may, upon such request, dismiss the complaint  
54 on the grounds that such person's election of an administrative remedy  
55 is annulled. Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of section two hundred four  
56 of the civil practice law and rules, if a complaint is so annulled by

1 the division, upon the request of the party bringing such complaint  
2 before the division, such party's rights to bring such cause of action  
3 before a court of appropriate jurisdiction shall be limited by the stat-  
4 ute of limitations in effect in such court at the time the complaint was  
5 initially filed with the division. Any party to a housing discrimination  
6 complaint shall have the right within twenty days following a determi-  
7 nation of probable cause pursuant to subdivision two of this section to  
8 elect to have an action commenced in a civil court, and an attorney  
9 representing the division of human rights will be appointed to present  
10 the complaint in court, or, with the consent of the division, the case  
11 may be presented by complainant's attorney. A complaint filed by the  
12 equal employment opportunity commission to comply with the requirements  
13 of 42 USC 2000e-5(c) and 42 USC 12117(a) and 29 USC 633(b) shall not  
14 constitute the filing of a complaint within the meaning of this subdivi-  
15 sion. No person who has initiated any action in a court of competent  
16 jurisdiction or who has an action pending before any administrative  
17 agency under any other law of the state based upon an act which would be  
18 an unlawful discriminatory practice under this article, may file a  
19 complaint with respect to the same grievance under this section or under  
20 section two hundred ninety-six-a of this article. In cases of housing  
21 discrimination only, a person whose complaint has been dismissed by the  
22 division after investigation for lack of jurisdiction or lack of proba-  
23 ble cause may file the same cause of action in a court of appropriate  
24 jurisdiction pursuant to this section, unless judicial review of such  
25 dismissal has been sought pursuant to section two hundred ninety-eight  
26 of this article. The attorney general shall have the power to commence  
27 an action or proceeding in the supreme court of the state of New York,  
28 if, upon information or belief, the attorney general is of the opinion  
29 that an employer has been, is, or is about to violate the provisions  
30 regarding unlawful discriminatory retaliation pursuant to subdivision  
31 seven of section two hundred ninety-six of this article. Nothing in this  
32 section shall in any way limit rights or remedies which are otherwise  
33 available under law to the attorney general or any other person author-  
34 ized to bring an action under this section.

35 (b) A verdict involving an unlawful discriminatory practice under  
36 section two hundred ninety-six of this article relating to employment,  
37 including a claim by a non-employee under section two hundred ninety-  
38 six-d of this article, or under any analogous local or human rights law,  
39 if applicable, shall not be subject to remittitur or additur, or grant-  
40 ing of a motion for new trial on the ground that the verdict was exces-  
41 sive or inadequate, or otherwise reduced or increased, unless the court  
42 finds, reviewing the evidence in the light most favorable to sustaining  
43 the verdict, exceptional circumstances which compel the conclusion that  
44 (i) the jury was influenced by partiality, prejudice, mistake or  
45 corruption and (ii) that remittitur or additur is necessary to avoid a  
46 complete miscarriage of justice. In making such determination, the court  
47 shall give primary weight to the remedial purpose of the law, and shall  
48 not limit any award by using any characterizations of other damage  
49 awards. In any such case, the court shall not be bound by any precedent  
50 which utilized the concept of material deviation from what would be  
51 reasonable compensation. This provision is substantive in nature, as  
52 opposed to procedural, and shall be so applied in any employment  
53 discrimination action under this article, regardless of forum.

54 § 4. This act shall take effect immediately and shall apply to all  
55 pending cases where a verdict has not yet been reached as of such effec-  
56 tive date, as well as all claims filed on or after such effective date.