

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate House

Comm: RCS 02/01/2012

The Committee on Governmental Oversight and Accountability (Benacquisto) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete lines 357 - 582 and insert:

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- (10) EMPLOYER PROTECTION. -
- (h) An employer may discharge or discipline shall refer an employee following with a first-time positive confirmed drug test result. If the employer does not discharge the employee, the employer may refer the employee to an employee assistance program or an alcohol and drug rehabilitation program in which the employee may participate at the expense of the employee or pursuant to a health insurance plan, unless such employee is

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discharged as provided in subparagraph (8) (n) 3. If the results of a subsequent confirmed drug test are positive, the employer may discharge or discipline the employee.

- 1. If an employer refers an employee to an employee assistance program or an alcohol and drug rehabilitation program, the employer must determine whether the employee is able to safely and effectively perform the job duties assigned to the employee while the employee participates in such a program.
- 2. An employee whose assigned duties require the employee to carry a firearm, work closely with an employee who carries a firearm, perform life-threatening procedures, work with heavy or dangerous machinery, work as a safety inspector, work with children, work with detainees in the correctional system, work with confidential information or documents pertaining to criminal investigations, work with controlled substances, hold a position subject to s. 110.1127, or hold a position in which a momentary lapse in attention could result in injury or death to another person, is deemed unable to safely and effectively perform the job duties assigned to the employee while the employee participates in the employee assistance program or alcohol and drug rehabilitation program.
- 3. If an employer refers an employee to an employee assistance program or an alcohol and drug rehabilitation program and the employer determines that the employee is unable, or the employee is deemed unable, to safely and effectively perform the job duties assigned to the employee before he or she completes such a program, the employer shall place the employee in a job assignment that the employer determines the employee can safely

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and effectively perform while participating in the program.

- 4. If a job assignment in which the employee may safely and effectively perform is unavailable, the employer shall place the employee on leave status while the employee is participating in an employee assistance program or an alcohol and drug rehabilitation program. If placed on leave status without pay, the employee may use accumulated leave credits before being placed on leave without pay.
- (i) Nothing in This section does not shall be construed to prohibit an employer from conducting medical screening or other tests required by any statute, rule, or regulation for the purpose of monitoring exposure of employees to toxic or other unhealthy substances in the workplace or in the performance of job responsibilities. Such screening or tests shall be limited to the specific substances expressly identified in the applicable statute, rule, or regulation, unless prior written consent of the employee is obtained for other tests.
- (j) An employer shall place a safety-sensitive position employee whose drug test result is confirmed positive in a nonsafety-sensitive position, or if such a position is unavailable, on leave status while the employee participates in an employee assistance program or an alcohol and drug rehabilitation program. If placed on leave status without pay, the employee shall be permitted to use any accumulated leave credits prior to being placed on leave without pay.
- (k) A special risk employee may be discharged or disciplined on the first positive confirmed drug test result when illicit drugs, pursuant to s. 893.13, are confirmed. No special risk employee shall be permitted to continue work in a

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safety-sensitive position, but may be placed either in a nonsafety-sensitive position or on leave status while participating in an employee assistance program or an alcohol and drug rehabilitation program.

Section 2. Paragraphs (j) and (o) of subsection (1), subsection (2), paragraph (g) of subsection (7), and subsections (11), (13), (14), and (15) of section 440.102, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

440.102 Drug-free workplace program requirements.—The following provisions apply to a drug-free workplace program implemented pursuant to law or to rules adopted by the Agency for Health Care Administration:

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—Except where the context otherwise requires, as used in this act:
- (j) "Job applicant" means a person who has applied for a position with an employer and has been offered employment conditioned upon successfully passing a drug test, and may have begun work pending the results of the drug test. For a public employer, "job applicant" means only a person who has applied for a special-risk or mandatory-testing safety-sensitive position.
- (o) "Mandatory-testing position" means, with respect to a public employer, a job assignment that requires the employee to carry a firearm, work closely with an employee who carries a firearm, perform life-threatening procedures, work with heavy or dangerous machinery, work as a safety inspector, work with children, work with detainees in the correctional system, work with confidential information or documents pertaining to criminal investigations, or work with controlled substances; a

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job assignment that requires an employee security background check pursuant to s. 110.1127; or a job assignment in which a momentary lapse in attention could result in injury or death to another person "Safety-sensitive position" means, with respect to a public employer, a position in which a drug impairment constitutes an immediate and direct threat to public health or safety, such as a position that requires the employee to carry a firearm, perform life-threatening procedures, work with confidential information or documents pertaining to criminal investigations, or work with controlled substances; a position subject to s. 110.1127; or a position in which a momentary lapse in attention could result in injury or death to another person.

(2) DRUG TESTING.—An employer may test an employee or job applicant for any drug described in paragraph (1)(c). In order to qualify as having established a drug-free workplace program under this section and to qualify for the discounts provided under s. 627.0915 and deny medical and indemnity benefits under this chapter, an employer must, at a minimum, implement drug testing that conforms to the standards and procedures established in this section and all applicable rules adopted pursuant to this section as required in subsection (4). However, an employer does not have a legal duty under this section to request an employee or job applicant to undergo drug testing. If an employer fails to maintain a drug-free workplace program in accordance with the standards and procedures established in this section and in applicable rules, the employer is ineligible for discounts under s. 627.0915. However, an employer qualifies for discounts under s. 627.0915 if the employer maintains a drugfree workplace program that is broader in scope than that

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provided for by the standards and procedures established in this section. An employer who qualifies All employers qualifying for and receives receiving discounts provided under s. 627.0915 must be reported annually by the insurer to the department.

- (7) EMPLOYER PROTECTION. -
- (g) This section does not prohibit an employer from conducting medical screening or other tests required, permitted, or not disallowed by any statute, rule, or regulation for the purpose of monitoring exposure of employees to toxic or other unhealthy substances in the workplace or in the performance of job responsibilities. Such screening or testing is limited to the specific substances expressly identified in the applicable statute, rule, or regulation, unless prior written consent of the employee is obtained for other tests. Such screening or testing need not be in compliance with the rules adopted by the Agency for Health Care Administration under this chapter or under s. 112.0455. A public employer may, through the use of an unbiased selection procedure, conduct random drug tests of employees occupying mandatory-testing safety-sensitive or special-risk positions if the testing is performed in accordance with drug-testing rules adopted by the Agency for Health Care Administration and the department. If applicable, random drug testing must be specified in a collective bargaining agreement as negotiated by the appropriate certified bargaining agent before such testing is implemented.
- (11) PUBLIC EMPLOYEES IN MANDATORY-TESTING SAFETY-SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL-RISK POSITIONS.-
- (a) If an employee who is employed by a public employer in a mandatory-testing safety-sensitive position enters an employee

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assistance program or drug rehabilitation program, the employer must assign the employee to a position other than a mandatorytesting safety sensitive position or, if such position is not available, place the employee on leave while the employee is participating in the program. However, the employee shall be permitted to use any accumulated annual leave credits before leave may be ordered without pay.

- (b) An employee who is employed by a public employer in a special-risk position may be discharged or disciplined by a public employer for the first positive confirmed test result if the drug confirmed is an illicit drug under s. 893.03. A special-risk employee who is participating in an employee assistance program or drug rehabilitation program may not be allowed to continue to work in any special-risk or mandatorytesting safety-sensitive position of the public employer, but may be assigned to a position other than a mandatory-testing safety-sensitive position or placed on leave while the employee is participating in the program. However, the employee shall be permitted to use any accumulated annual leave credits before leave may be ordered without pay.
 - (13) COLLECTIVE BARCAINING RICHTS.
- (a) This section does not eliminate the bargainable rights as provided in the collective bargaining process if applicable.
- (b) Drug-free workplace program requirements pursuant to this section shall be a mandatory topic of negotiations with any certified collective bargaining agent for nonfederal public sector employers that operate under a collective bargaining agreement.
 - (13) (14) APPLICABILITY.—A drug testing policy or procedure

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adopted by an employer pursuant to this chapter shall be applied equally to all employee classifications where the employee is subject to workers' compensation coverage.

(14) (15) STATE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS.—Each construction contractor regulated under part I of chapter 489, and each electrical contractor and alarm system contractor regulated under part II of chapter 489, who contracts to perform construction work under a state contract for educational facilities governed by chapter 1013, for public property or publicly owned buildings governed by chapter 255, or for state correctional facilities governed by chapter 944 shall implement a drug-free workplace program under this section.

Section 3. Section 944.474, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.474 Legislative intent; employee wellness program; drug and alcohol testing. -

- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that the state correctional system provide a safe and secure environment for both inmates and staff. A healthy workforce is a productive workforce, and security of the state correctional system can best be provided by strong and healthy employees. The Department of Corrections may develop and implement an employee wellness program. The program may include, but is not limited to, wellness education, smoking cessation, nutritional education, and overall health-risk reduction, including the effects of using drugs and alcohol.
- (2) An employee Under no circumstances shall employees of the department may not test positive for illegal use of controlled substances. An employee of the department may not be



under the influence of alcohol while on duty. In order to ensure that these prohibitions are adhered to by all employees of the department and notwithstanding s. 112.0455, the department may develop a program for the drug testing of all job applicants and for the random drug testing of all employees. The department may randomly evaluate employees for the contemporaneous use or influence of alcohol through the use of alcohol tests and observation methods. Notwithstanding s. 112.0455, the department may develop a program for the reasonable suspicion drug testing of employees who are in mandatory-testing safety-sensitive or special risk positions, as defined in s. 112.0455(5) or s. 440.102(1)(o), respectively, for the controlled substances listed in s. 893.03(3)(d). The reasonable suspicion drug testing authorized by this subsection shall be conducted in accordance with s. 112.0455, but may also include testing upon reasonable suspicion based on violent acts or violent behavior of an employee who is on or off duty. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 that are necessary to administer this subsection.

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and insert:

Delete lines 13 - 57

And the title is amended as follows:

safety-sensitive position; providing that an agency may discharge or discipline an employee following a first-time positive confirmed drug test result;

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authorizing an agency to refer an employee to an employee assistance program or an alcohol and drug rehabilitation program if the employee is not discharged; requiring participation in an employee assistance program or an alcohol and drug rehabilitation program at the employee's own expense or pursuant to a health insurance plan; requiring the employer to determine if the employee is able to safely and effectively perform the job duties assigned to the employee before the employee enters the employee assistance program or the alcohol and drug rehabilitation program; deeming that certain specified job activities cannot be performed safely and effectively while the employee is participating in the employee assistance program or the alcohol and drug rehabilitation program; requiring the employer to transfer the employee to a job assignment that he or she can perform safely and effectively while the employee participates in the employee assistance program or the alcohol and drug rehabilitation program; requiring the employer to place the employee on leave status while the employee is participating in an employee assistance program or an alcohol and drug rehabilitation program if such a position is unavailable; authorizing the employee to use accumulated leave credits before being placed on leave without pay; amending s. 440.102, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "job applicant"; removing the definition of the term "safety-sensitive position" and

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replacing it with the definition for the term "mandatory-testing position"; providing that an employer remains qualified for an insurer rate plan that discounts rates for worker's compensation and employer's liability insurance policies if the employer maintains a drug-free workplace program that is broader in scope than that provided for by the standards and procedures established in the act; authorizing a public employer, using an unbiased selection procedure, to conduct random drug tests of employees occupying mandatory-testing or special-risk positions if the testing is performed in accordance with drug-testing rules adopted by the Agency for Health Care Administration; requiring that a public sector employer assign a public sector employee to a position other than a mandatory-testing position if the employee enters an employee assistance program or alcohol and drug rehabilitation program; removing provisions