1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to employment discrimination; creating 3 s. 448.077, F.S.; providing definitions; prohibiting an employer from taking retaliatory personnel action 4 5 against an employee who has left a place of employment 6 to evacuate under an emergency evacuation order; 7 providing exceptions; providing employee remedies and 8 relief; providing for attorney fees and costs; 9 providing applicability; providing an effective date. 10 11 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 12 13 Section 1. Section 448.077, Florida Statutes, is created 14 to read: 448.077 Employment discrimination on basis of 15 16 participation in emergency evacuation prohibited.-17 DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term: 18 "Emergency" has the same meaning as defined in s. (a) 19 252.34. 20 "Emergency evacuation order" means an official 21 statement issued by the President of the United States, the Governor, or a political subdivision of this state to mandate 22 23 the evacuation of all or part of the population of an area 24 stricken or threatened by an emergency. "Emergency personnel" means a law enforcement officer 25 (C)

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as defined in s. 943.10, a firefighter as defined in s. 633.102, an emergency medical technician or paramedic as defined in s. 401.23, or other individuals who are required, in the course and scope of their employment, to provide services for the benefit of the general public during an emergency.

- (d) "Employee" means a person who performs services for and under the control and direction of an employer for wages or other remuneration.
- (e) "Employer" means a person who employs one or more employees.
- (f) "Retaliatory personnel action" means the discharge, suspension, or demotion by an employer of an employee or any other adverse employment action taken by an employer against an employee in the terms and conditions of employment.
- (g) "Vital services" means only the utility and roadway services necessary immediately after an emergency.
- (2) DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITED.—An employer may not take any retaliatory personnel action against an employee if the employee:
- (a) Left the employee's place of employment to evacuate under an emergency evacuation order.
- (b) Evacuated because the employee's residence or place of employment was included in the mandatory evacuation zone.
- (c) Returns to work within 14 days after the state of emergency is lifted or by a time agreed upon between the

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employee and employer.

- (3) EMPLOYEE'S REMEDY; RELIEF.-
- (a)1. An employee who has been the object of a retaliatory personnel action in violation of subsection (2) may institute a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction for relief as set forth in paragraph (b) within 2 years after discovering that the alleged retaliatory personnel action was taken, or within 4 years after the personnel action was taken, whichever is earlier.
- 2. Any civil action authorized under this subsection may be brought in the county in which the alleged retaliatory personnel action occurred, in which the complainant resides, or in which the employer has its principal place of business.
- 3. An employee may not recover in any action brought pursuant to this subsection if he or she failed to notify the employer about the applicable evacuation order or if the retaliatory personnel action was predicated upon a ground other than the employee's exercise of a right protected by this section.
- (b) In any action brought pursuant to paragraph (a), the court may order relief as follows:
- 2. Reinstatement of the employee to the same position held before the retaliatory personnel action, or to an equivalent

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- $\underline{\mbox{3. Reinstatement of full fringe benefits and seniority}}$ rights.
- 4. Compensation for lost wages, benefits, and other remuneration.
 - 5. Any other compensatory damages allowable by law.
- (4) ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS.—A court may award reasonable attorney fees, court costs, and expenses to the prevailing party.
 - (5) APPLICABILITY.—This section does not apply to:
- (a) Individuals employed as emergency personnel if the employer provides adequate emergency shelter for those individuals.
- (b) A person who is necessary to provide for the safety and well-being of the general public, including a person necessary for the restoration of vital services.
- (c) Individuals employed at a nursing home facility, as defined in s. 400.021; hospice, as defined in s. 400.601; assisted living facility, as defined in s. 429.02; or hospital, as defined in s. 395.002.
 - Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2018.