A bill to be entitled

An act relating to drug-free workplaces; amending s. 440.102, F.S.; revising definitions; revising the contents of an employer policy statement with respect to employee drug use; revising the frequency of followup testing; revising specimen collection, verification, and documentation procedures; revising requirements for confirmation testing; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; revising

minimum requirements for laboratory reports of a drug

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

test result; providing an effective date.

Section 1. Paragraphs (c), (e), and (q) of subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (3), paragraph (a) of subsection (4), paragraphs (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), (h), (j), (k), and (l) of subsection (5), subsection (6), paragraph (a) of subsection (7), and paragraph (c) of subsection (9) 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

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requires, as used in this act:

- (c) "Drug" means <u>any form of</u> alcohol, <u>as defined in s.</u>

  322.01(2), including a distilled spirit, wine, a malt beverage, or an intoxicating preparation; any controlled substance identified under Schedule I, Schedule II, Schedule III, Schedule IV, or Schedule V of s. 893.03; any controlled substance identified under Schedule I, Schedule II, Schedule III, Schedule IV, or Schedule V of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. s.

  812(c); liquor; an amphetamine; a cannabinoid; cocaine; phencyclidine (PCP); a hallucinogen; methaqualone; an opiate; a barbiturate; a benzodiazepine; a synthetic narcotic; a designer drug; or a metabolite of any of the substances listed in this paragraph. An employer may test an individual for any or all of such drugs.
- (e) "Drug test" or "test" means any chemical, biological, or physical instrumental analysis administered, by a laboratory certified by the United States Department of Health and Human Services or licensed by the Agency for Health Care Administration, for the purpose of determining the presence or absence of a drug or its metabolites. In the case of testing for the presence of alcohol, the test shall be conducted in accordance with United States Department of Transportation alcohol testing procedures authorized under 49 C.F.R. part 40, subparts J through M.
  - (q) "Specimen" means tissue, hair, or a product of the

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human body capable of revealing the presence of drugs or their metabolites, as approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration, or the Agency for Health Care Administration, the United States Department of Health and Human Services, or the United States Department of Transportation.

(3) NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES AND JOB APPLICANTS.-

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- (a) One time only, <u>before</u> prior to testing, an employer shall give all employees and job applicants for employment a written policy statement that which contains:
- 1. A general statement of the employer's policy on employee drug use, which must identify:
- a. The types of drug testing an employee or job applicant may be required to submit to, including reasonable-suspicion drug testing or drug testing conducted on any other basis.
- b. The actions the employer may take against an employee or job applicant on the basis of a positive confirmed drug test result.
- 2. A statement advising the employee or job applicant of the existence of this section.
  - 3. A general statement concerning confidentiality.
- 4. Procedures for employees and job applicants to confidentially report to a medical review officer the use of prescription or nonprescription medications to a medical review officer both before and after being tested.
  - 5. A list of the most common medications, by brand name or

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common name, as applicable, as well as by chemical name, which may alter or affect a drug test. A list of such medications as developed by the Agency for Health Care Administration shall be available to employers through the department.

- 6. The consequences of refusing to submit to a drug test.
- 7. A representative sampling of names, addresses, and telephone numbers of employee assistance programs and local drug rehabilitation programs.
- 8. A statement that an employee or job applicant who receives a positive confirmed test result may contest or explain the result to the medical review officer within 5 working days after receiving written notification of the test result; that if an employee's or job applicant's explanation or challenge is unsatisfactory to the medical review officer, the medical review officer shall report a positive test result back to the employer; and that a person may contest the drug test result pursuant to law or to rules adopted by the Agency for Health Care Administration.
- 9. A statement informing the employee or job applicant of his or her responsibility to notify the laboratory of any administrative or civil action brought pursuant to this section.
- 10. A list of all drugs for which the employer will test, described by brand name or common name, as applicable, as well as by chemical name.
  - 11. A statement regarding any applicable collective

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bargaining agreement or contract and the right to appeal to the Public Employees Relations Commission or applicable court.

- 12. A statement notifying employees and job applicants of their right to consult with a medical review officer for technical information regarding prescription or nonprescription medication.
  - (4) TYPES OF TESTING.-

- (a) An employer is required to conduct the following types of drug tests:
- 1. Job applicant drug testing.—An employer must require job applicants to submit to a drug test and may use a refusal to submit to a drug test or a positive confirmed drug test as a basis for refusing to hire a job applicant.
- 2. Reasonable-suspicion drug testing.—An employer must require an employee to submit to reasonable-suspicion drug testing.
- 3. Routine fitness-for-duty drug testing.—An employer must require an employee to submit to a drug test if the test is conducted as part of a routinely scheduled employee fitness-for-duty medical examination that is part of the employer's established policy or that is scheduled routinely for all members of an employment classification or group.
- 4. Followup drug testing.—If the employee in the course of employment enters an employee assistance program for drug-related problems, or a drug rehabilitation program, the employer

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must require the employee to submit to a drug test as a followup to such program, unless the employee voluntarily entered the program. In those cases, the employer has the option to not require followup testing. If followup testing is required, it must be conducted at least six times in the first year, and may be conducted twice for one additional year once a year for a 2-year period after completion of the program. Advance notice of a followup testing date must not be given to the employee to be tested.

- (5) PROCEDURES AND EMPLOYEE PROTECTION.—All specimen collection and testing for drugs under this section shall be performed in accordance with the following procedures:
- (b) Specimen collection must be documented, and the documentation procedures shall include the:
- 1. labeling of specimen containers so as to reasonably preclude the likelihood of erroneous identification of test results. For saliva or breath alcohol testing, a specimen container is not required if the specimen is not being transported to a laboratory for analysis.
- 2. A form for the employee or job applicant to provide any information he or she considers relevant to the test, including identification of currently or recently used prescription or nonprescription medication or other relevant medical information. The form must provide notice of the most common medications by brand name or common name, as applicable, as well

as by chemical name, which may alter or affect a drug test. The providing of information shall not preclude the administration of the drug test, but shall be taken into account in interpreting any positive confirmed test result.

- (c) Specimen collection, storage, and transportation to  $\underline{a}$  laboratory the testing site shall be performed in a manner that reasonably precludes contamination or adulteration of specimens.
- (e) A specimen for a drug test may be taken or collected by any person who meets the qualification standards for urine or oral fluid specimen collection as specified by the United States Department of Health and Human Services or the United States Department of Transportation. For alcohol testing, a person must meet the United States Department of Transportation standards for a screening test technician or a breath alcohol technician. A hair specimen may be collected and packaged by a person who has been trained and certified by a drug testing laboratory. A person who directly supervises an employee subject to testing may not serve as the specimen collector for that employee unless there is no other qualified specimen collector available. of the following persons:
- 1. A physician, a physician assistant, a registered professional nurse, a licensed practical nurse, or a nurse practitioner or a certified paramedic who is present at the scene of an accident for the purpose of rendering emergency medical service or treatment.

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2. A qualified person employed by a licensed or certified laboratory as described in subsection (9).

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- (f) A person who collects or takes a specimen for a drug test shall collect an amount sufficient for two <u>independent</u> drug tests, one to screen the specimen and one for confirmation of the screening results, at a laboratory as determined by the Agency for Health Care Administration.
- Every specimen that produces a positive, confirmed test result shall be preserved by the licensed or certified laboratory that conducted the confirmation test for a period of at least 1 year after the confirmation test was conducted. 210 days after the result of the test was mailed or otherwise delivered to the medical review officer. However, if an employee or job applicant undertakes an administrative or legal challenge to the test result, the employee or job applicant shall notify the laboratory and the sample shall be retained by the laboratory until the case or administrative appeal is settled. During the 60-day 180-day period after written notification of a positive test result, the employee or job applicant who has provided the specimen shall be permitted by the employer to have a portion of the specimen retested, at the employee's or job applicant's expense, at another laboratory, licensed and approved by the Agency for Health Care Administration, chosen by the employee or job applicant. The second laboratory must test the specimen at the limit of detection for the drug or analyte

confirmed by the original at equal or greater sensitivity for the drug in question as the first laboratory. If the drug or analyte is detected by the second laboratory, the result shall be reported as reconfirmed positive. The first laboratory that performed the test for the employer is responsible for the transfer of the portion of the specimen to be retested, and for the integrity of the chain of custody during such transfer.

- (h) Within 5 working days after receipt of a positive verified confirmed test result from the medical review officer, an employer shall inform an employee or job applicant in writing of such positive test result, the consequences of such results, and the options available to the employee or job applicant. The employer shall provide to the employee or job applicant, upon request, a copy of the test results.
- challenge of the positive test result is unsatisfactory to the employer, a written explanation as to why the employee's or job applicant's explanation is unsatisfactory, along with the report of positive result, shall be provided by the employer to the employee or job applicant; and All such documentation of a positive test shall be kept confidential by the employer pursuant to subsection (8) and shall be retained by the employer for at least 1 year.
- (k) An employer may not discharge, discipline, refuse to hire, discriminate against, or request or require rehabilitation

of an employee or job applicant on the sole basis of a positive test result that has not been reviewed and verified by a confirmation test and by a medical review officer, except when a confirmed positive breath alcohol test was conducted in accordance with United States Department of Transportation alcohol testing procedures.

- (1) An employer that performs drug testing or specimen collection shall use chain-of-custody procedures established by the Agency for Health Care Administration, the United States

  Department of Health and Human Services, or the United States

  Department of Transportation to ensure proper recordkeeping, handling, labeling, and identification of all specimens tested.
  - (6) CONFIRMATION TESTING.-

- (a) If an initial drug test is negative, the employer may in its sole discretion seek a confirmation test.
- (b) Only licensed or certified laboratories as described in subsection (9) may conduct confirmation drug tests.
- (a) (c) All <u>laboratory</u> positive initial tests <u>on a urine</u>, <u>oral fluid</u>, <u>blood</u>, <u>or hair specimen</u> shall be confirmed using gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) or an equivalent or more accurate scientifically accepted method approved by the <u>United States Department of Health and Human Services or the United States Department of Transportation Agency for Health Care Administration or the United States Food and Drug Administration as such technology becomes available in a cost-</u>

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251 effective form.

- (b) (d) If a an initial drug test of an employee or job applicant is confirmed by the laboratory as positive, the employer's medical review officer shall provide technical assistance to the employer and to the employee or job applicant for the purpose of interpreting the test result to determine whether the result could have been caused by prescription or nonprescription medication taken by the employee or job applicant.
- (c) For a breath alcohol test, an initial positive result shall be confirmed by a second breath specimen taken and tested using an evidential breath testing device listed on the conforming products list issued by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and conducted in accordance with United States Department of Transportation alcohol testing procedures authorized under 49 C.F.R. part 40, subparts J through M.
  - (7) EMPLOYER PROTECTION.—
- (a) An employee or job applicant whose drug test result is confirmed or verified as positive in accordance with this section shall not, by virtue of the result alone, be deemed to have a "handicap" or "disability" as defined under federal, state, or local handicap and disability discrimination laws.
  - (9) DRUG-TESTING STANDARDS FOR LABORATORIES.-
- (c) A laboratory shall disclose to the medical review officer a written positive confirmed test result report within 7

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working days after receipt of the sample. All laboratory reports
of a drug test result must, at a minimum, state:

- 1. The name and address of the laboratory that performed the test and the positive identification of the person tested.
- 2. Positive results on confirmation tests only, or negative results, as applicable.

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- 3. A list of the drugs for which the drug analyses were conducted.
- 4. The type of tests conducted for both initial tests and confirmation tests and the minimum cutoff levels of the tests.
- 5. Any correlation between medication reported by the employee or job applicant pursuant to subparagraph (5) (b) 2. and a positive confirmed drug test result.

A report must not disclose the presence or absence of any drug other than a specific drug and its metabolites listed pursuant to this section.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2019.

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