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A bill to be entitled An act relating to drug-free workplaces; amending s. 112.0455, F.S.; providing a short title; providing purposes; providing legislative findings; amending s. 397.332, F.S.; providing an additional purpose of the Office of Drug Control; creating s. 442.01, F.S.; providing a short title; transferring, renumbering, and amending ss. 440.101 and 440.102, F.S., relating to drug-free workplaces; combining and clarifying certain provisions of ss. 112.0455 and 440.102, F.S., relating to drug-free workplace programs; providing legislative intent; providing for eligibility for certain rate discounts under certain circumstances; providing for ineligibility under certain circumstances; requiring reporting the identities of certain insurers; revising definitions; revising and clarifying provisions relating to drug testing, notice to employees and job applicants, types of testing, procedures and employee protection, confirmation testing, employer protection, confidentiality, licensure and certification of drug-testing laboratories, drug-testing standards for laboratories, rules of the Agency for Health Care Administration, state employees in safety-sensitive or special-risk positions, denial of benefits, discipline and nondiscipline remedies, collective bargaining rights, applicability, medical review officers,

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and license fees; providing for reporting and
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           accountability standards; providing
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           requirements for drug-testing laboratory
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           certification and licensing; requiring
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           employers to provide education of employees;
           requiring final review of drug test results by
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           a medical review officer; providing criteria;
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           providing for compliance with federal
           regulations; amending s. 627.0915, F.S.;
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           requiring the Department of Insurance to
           approve workers' compensation rating plans
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           providing a certain rate setting discount;
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           amending ss. 440.09, 443.101, and 443.1715,
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           F.S., to conform cross references; amending s.
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           14, ch. 99-240, Laws of Florida; deleting the
           repeal of chapter 442, F.S.; retaining the
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           repeal of the sections of chapter 442, F.S.;
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           correcting an incorrect section reference;
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           providing effective dates.
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   Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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           Section 1. Section 112.0455, Florida Statutes, is
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    amended to read:
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          (Substantial rewording of section.
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           See s. 112.0455, F.S., for existing text.)
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           112.0455 Drug-free workplaces.--
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          (1) SHORT TITLE.--Sections 442.02 and 440.03 may be
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    cited as the "Florida Government Drug-Free Workplace Act."
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          (2)
               PURPOSE. -- This section is intended to:
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- (a) Promote the goal of drug-free workplaces within all levels of state government through fair and reasonable drug-testing methods for the protection of public employees and employers.
- (b) Encourage state government to provide employees who have drug use problems with an opportunity to participate in an employee assistance program or an alcohol and drug rehabilitation program.
 - (3) FINDINGS.--The Legislature finds that:
- (a) Drug use has serious adverse effects upon a significant portion of the workforce, resulting in billions of dollars of lost productivity each year and posing a threat to the workplace and to public safety and security.
- (b) Maintaining a healthy and productive workforce, safe working conditions free from the effects of drugs, and quality products and services is important to governmental employers and employees and the general public in this state. The Legislature further finds that drug use creates a variety of workplace problems, including increased injury on the job, increased absenteeism, increased financial burden on health and benefit programs, increased workplace theft, decreased employee morale, decreased productivity, and a decline in the quality of products and services offered by state government.
- (c) Implementation of a drug-free workplace program is necessary to protect government employers and employees who participate in workplace drug-testing programs.
- (d) In balancing the interests of state government employers and employees and the welfare of the general public, the establishment of standards to ensure fair and accurate testing for drugs in the workplace is in the best interest of 31 all.

1	(e) For the protection of and fairness to the state,
2	state employees, and job applicants, the collection and
3	testing of specimens and the reporting of such testing not
4	performed pursuant to s. 442.03 and rules adopted under such
5	section shall not be used for the purposes of s. 442.03.
6	(3) Any drug-free workplace established by an agency
7	of this state must comply with the requirements of s. 442.03.
8	Section 2. Paragraph (h) is added to subsection (2) of
9	section 397.332, Florida Statutes, to read:
10	397.332 Office of Drug Control
11	(2) The purpose of the Office of Drug Control is to
12	work in collaboration with the Office of Planning and
13	Budgeting to:
14	(h) Serve as an umbrella agency to ensure coordination
15	among the agencies or departments which are responsible for
16	implementing the drug-free workplace provisions of ss. 442.02
17	and 442.03.
18	Section 3. Section 442.01, Florida Statutes, is
19	created to read:
20	442.01 Drug-Free Workplace ActSections 442.02 and
21	442.03 may be cited as the "Florida Government Drug-Free
22	Workplace Act."
23	Section 4. Sections 440.101 and 440.102, Florida
24	Statutes, are transferred and renumbered as sections 442.02
25	and 442.03, Florida Statutes, respectively, and amended to
26	read:
27	442.02 440.101 Legislative intent; drug-free
28	workplaces
29	(1) It is the intent of the Legislature to promote

30 drug-free workplaces in order that <u>all</u> employers in the state

31 be afforded the opportunity to maximize their levels of

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productivity, enhance their competitive positions in the marketplace, and reach their desired levels of success without experiencing the costs, delays, and tragedies associated with work-related accidents resulting from drug abuse by employees. It is further the intent of the Legislature that drug abuse be discouraged and that employees who choose to engage in drug abuse face the risk of unemployment and the forfeiture of workers' compensation benefits provided under chapter 440 and unemployment compensation benefits provided under chapter 443.

- (2) If an employer implements a drug-free workplace program in accordance with s. 442.03 440.102 which includes notice, education, and procedural requirements for testing for drugs and alcohol pursuant to law or to rules adopted under s. 442.03 developed by the Agency for Health Care Administration, the employer may require the employee to submit to a test for the presence of drugs or alcohol and, if a drug or alcohol is found to be present in the employee's system at a level prescribed by rule adopted pursuant to this act, the employee may be terminated and may forfeit forfeits his or her eligibility for medical and indemnity benefits provided by the employer under chapter 440 and unemployment compensation benefits under chapter 443. However, a drug-free workplace program must require the employer to notify all employees that it is a condition of employment for an employee to refrain from reporting to work or working with the presence of drugs or alcohol in his or her body and, if an injured employee refuses to submit to a test for drugs or alcohol, the employee forfeits eligibility for medical and indemnity benefits.
- (3) An employer which has established and maintains a drug-free workplace program in accordance with s. 442.03 is eligible to qualify for the discounts provided under s.

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627.0915. An employer who fails to maintain a drug-free workplace in accordance with s. 442.03 and rules adopted under such section is not eligible for the discounts under s. 627.0915. The identity of all employers qualifying for and receiving discounts provided under s. 627.0915 shall be reported annually by the insurer to the division as prescribed by the division.

442.03 440.102 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 for collecting and testing specimens for drugs:

- (1) DEFINITIONS.--Except where the context otherwise requires, as used in this act:
- (a) "Certified laboratory" means a drug-free workplace laboratory certified by the Federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

(b) (a) "Chain of custody" refers to the methodology of tracking specified materials or substances for the purpose of maintaining control and accountability from initial collection to final disposition for all such materials or substances and providing for accountability at each stage in handling, testing, and storing specimens and reporting test results.

(c) (b) "Confirmation test," "confirmed test," or "confirmed drug test" means a second analytical procedure used to identify the presence of a specific drug or metabolite in a specimen. The confirmation, which test must be different in scientific principle from that of the initial test procedure and must be capable of providing requisite specificity, sensitivity, and quantitative accuracy or shall consist of a 31 | more accurate scientifically accepted method approved by the

Department of Health and Human Services Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs as contained in Volume 54, Number 110, of the Federal Register published June 9, 1994, and, for alcohol testing, the Department of Transportation Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations Part 40.

(d) "Division" means the Division of Workers'

Compensation of the Department of Labor and Employment

Security.

(e)(c) "Drug" means alcohol, including a distilled
spirit, wine, a malt beverage, or an intoxicating liquor; an
amphetamine; a cannabinoid; cocaine; phencyclidine (PCP); a
hallucinogen; methaqualone; an opiate; a barbiturate; a
benzodiazepine; propoxyphene 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.

 $\underline{(f)}$ "Drug rehabilitation program" means a service provider, established pursuant to s. 397.311(28), that provides confidential, timely, and expert identification, assessment, and resolution of employee drug abuse.

 $\underline{(g)}$ "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 as provided in subsection $\underline{(9)}$, for the purpose of determining the presence or absence of a drug or its metabolites.

 $\underline{\text{(h)}}_{\text{(f)}}$ "Employee" means any person who works for salary, wages, or other remuneration for an employer.

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(i)(g) "Employee assistance program" means an established program capable of providing expert assessment of employee personal concerns; confidential and timely identification services with regard to employee drug abuse; referrals of employees for appropriate diagnosis, treatment, and assistance; and followup services for employees who participate in the program or require monitoring after returning to work. If, in addition to the above activities, an employee assistance program provides diagnostic and treatment services, these services shall in all cases be provided by service providers pursuant to s. 397.311(28).

(j)(h) "Employer" means a person or entity that employs a person and that is covered by the Workers' Compensation Law.

(k)(i) "Initial drug test" means a sensitive, rapid, and reliable procedure to identify negative and presumptive positive specimens, using an immunoassay procedure or an equivalent, or a more accurate scientifically accepted method approved by the United States Department of Health and Human Services Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs as contained in Volume 54, Number 110, of the Federal Register published June 9, 1994, and, for alcohol testing, the Department of Transportation Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations Part 40 Food and Drug Administration or the Agency for Health Care Administration as such more accurate technology becomes available in a cost-effective form.

 $(1)\frac{(j)}{(j)}$ "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, 31 and may have begun work pending the results of the drug test.

For a <u>state agency public employer</u>, "job applicant" <u>may mean</u> means only a person who has applied for a special-risk or safety-sensitive position.

(m) "Licensed laboratory" means a drug-free workplace laboratory licensed by the Agency for Health Care
Administration pursuant to this section.

(n)(k) "Medical review officer" or "MRO" means a licensed physician, employed with or contracted with an employer, who is certified in the law and methodology of drug testing; who has knowledge of substance abuse disorders, laboratory testing procedures, and chain of custody collection procedures; who verifies positive, confirmed test results; and who has the necessary medical training to interpret and evaluate an employee's positive test result in relation to the employee's medical history or any other relevant biomedical information.

 $\underline{(o)}$ "Prescription or nonprescription medication" means a drug or medication obtained pursuant to a prescription as defined by s. 893.02 or a medication that is authorized pursuant to federal or state law for general distribution and use without a prescription in the treatment of human diseases, ailments, or injuries.

 $\underline{(p)}$ "Public employer" means any agency within state, county, or municipal government that employs individuals for a salary, wages, or other remuneration.

 $\underline{(q)}$ (n) "Reasonable-suspicion drug testing" means drug testing based on a belief that an employee is using or has used drugs in violation of the employer's policy drawn from specific objective and articulable facts and reasonable inferences drawn from those facts in light of experience.

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Among other things, Such facts and inferences may be based upon, but are not limited to:

- Observable phenomena while at work, such as direct observation of drug use or of the physical symptoms or manifestations of being under the influence of a drug.
- 2. Abnormal conduct or erratic behavior while at work or a significant deterioration in work performance.
- 3. A report of drug use, provided by a reliable and credible source.
- 4. Evidence that an individual has tampered with a drug test during his or her employment with the current employer.
- 5. Information that an employee has caused, contributed to, or been involved in an accident while at work.
- 6. Evidence that an employee has used, possessed, sold, solicited, or transferred drugs while working or while on the employer's premises or while operating the employer's vehicle, machinery, or equipment.

(r)(o) "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 in which a drug impairment constitutes an immediate and direct threat to the employee's health or safety; a position in which the employee is responsible for the well-being of a minor; a position subject to s. 110.1127; or a position in which a momentary lapse in attention could result in injury or death 31 to another person.

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30 31 $\underline{\text{(s)}_{(p)}}$ "Special-risk position" means, with respect to a public employer, a position that is required to be filled by a person who is certified under chapter 633 or chapter 943.

(t)(q) "Specimen" means tissue, hair, or a product of the human body capable of revealing the presence of drugs or their metabolites, as approved by the United States <u>Department of Health and Human Services Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs as contained in Volume 54, Number 110, of the Federal Register published June 9, 1994, and, for alcohol testing, the Department of Transportation Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations Part 40 Food and Drug Administration or the Agency for Health Care Administration.</u>

- (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 certified state drug-free workplace program, which affords an employer the ability to qualify for the discounts provided under s. 627.0915 and deny medical and indemnity benefits, under this chapter all drug testing conducted by employers shall be in conformity with the standards and procedures established in this section and all applicable rules adopted pursuant to this section. 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 shall not be eligible for discounts under s. 627.0915. All employers qualifying for and receiving discounts provided under s. 627.0915 must be reported annually by the insurer to the division.
 - (3) NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES AND JOB APPLICANTS. --

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- (a) One time only, prior to testing, an employer shall give all employees and job applicants for employment a written policy statement which contains:
- 1. A general statement of the employer's policy on employee drug use, which must identify:
- 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.
- 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 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 Division of Workers' Compensation of the Department of Labor and Employment Security.
- The consequences of refusing to submit to a drug test.
- A representative sampling of names, addresses, and telephone numbers of employee assistance programs and local 31 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 $\underline{\text{may}}$ will test, described by brand name or common name, as applicable, as well as by chemical name.
- 11. A statement regarding any applicable collective 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.
- (b) An employer not having a drug-testing program shall ensure that at least 60 days elapse between a general one-time notice to all employees that a drug-testing program is being implemented and the beginning of actual drug testing. An employer having a drug-testing program in place prior to October 1, 2000 July 1, 1990, is not required to provide a 60-day notice period.

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- (c) An employer shall include notice of drug testing on vacancy announcements for positions for which drug testing is required. A notice of the employer's intent to test for drugs drug-testing policy must also be posted in an appropriate and conspicuous location on the employer's premises, and copies of the policy must be made available for inspection by the employees or job applicants of the employer during regular business hours in the employer's personnel office or other suitable locations.
 - (4) TYPES OF TESTING.--
- (a) An employer is required to conduct the following types of drug tests:
- 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 must require the employee to submit to a drug test as a followup to such program, unless the employee voluntarily 31 entered the program. In those cases, the employer has the

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option to not require followup testing. If followup testing is required, it must be conducted at least 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. Postaccident testing.--If, in the course of employment, the employee suffers an accident for which the employee is treated by a physician, the employer must require the employee to submit to a drug test as a consequence of such accident.
- (b) This subsection does not preclude an a private employer from conducting random testing, or any other lawful testing, of employees for drugs.
- (c) Limited testing of applicants, only if it is based on a reasonable classification basis, is permissible in accordance with law or with rules adopted by the Agency for Health Care Administration.
- (5) PROCEDURES AND EMPLOYEE PROTECTION. -- All specimen collection and testing for drugs under this section shall be performed in accordance with the following procedures:
- (a) A sample shall be collected with due regard to the privacy of the individual providing the sample, and in a manner reasonably calculated to prevent substitution or contamination of the sample.
- (b) Specimen collection must be documented, and the documentation procedures shall include:
- Labeling of specimen containers so as to reasonably preclude the likelihood of erroneous identification of test results.
- A form for the employee or job applicant to provide 31 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 the testing site shall be performed in a manner that reasonably precludes contamination or adulteration of specimens.
- (d) Each initial drug test and confirmation test conducted under this section, not including the taking or collecting of a specimen to be tested, shall be conducted by a licensed or certified laboratory as described in subsection $(10)\frac{(9)}{2}$.
- (e) A specimen for a drug test may be taken or collected by any 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.
- 2. A qualified person employed by <u>or contracted by</u> a licensed or certified laboratory as described in subsection (10) or an independent contractor or designee of such <u>contractor who has knowledge, training, and experience in collecting such specimens(9)</u>.

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- (f) A person who collects or takes a specimen for a drug test shall collect an amount sufficient for two drug tests as determined by the Agency for Health Care Administration.
- (g) 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 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 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 pursuant to subsection (9) or certified by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, chosen by the employee or job applicant. The second laboratory must test at equal or greater sensitivity for the drug in question as the first laboratory. 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.
- Within 5 working days after receipt of a positive confirmed test result from the medical review officer, an 31 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.

- (i) Within 5 working days after receiving notice of a positive confirmed test result, an employee or job applicant may submit information to the employer explaining or contesting the test result, and explaining why the result does not constitute a violation of the employer's policy.
- or 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 upon written request of the employee or applicant within 5 days after the employer's final notification of a positive result; and all such documentation 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 verified by a confirmation test and by a medical review officer.
- (1) An employer that performs drug testing or specimen collection shall use chain-of-custody procedures established by <u>rule by</u> the Agency for Health Care Administration to ensure proper recordkeeping, handling, labeling, and identification of all specimens tested.

- (m) An employer shall pay the cost of all drug tests, initial and confirmation, which the employer requires of employees. An employee or job applicant shall pay the costs of any additional drug tests not required by the employer.
- (n) An employer shall not discharge, discipline, or discriminate against an employee solely upon the employee's voluntarily seeking treatment, while under the employ of the employer, for a drug-related problem if the employee has not previously tested positive for drug use, entered an employee assistance program for drug-related problems, or entered a drug rehabilitation program. Unless otherwise provided by a collective bargaining agreement, an employer may select the employee assistance program or drug rehabilitation program if the employer pays the cost of the employee's participation in the program.
- (o) If drug testing is conducted based on reasonable suspicion, the employer shall promptly detail in writing the circumstances which formed the basis of the determination that reasonable suspicion existed to warrant the testing. A copy of this documentation shall be given to the employee upon request and the original documentation shall be kept confidential by the employer pursuant to subsection (8) and shall be retained by the employer for at least 1 year.
- (p) All authorized remedial treatment, care, and attendance provided by a health care provider to an injured employee before medical and indemnity benefits are denied under this section must be paid for by the carrier or self-insurer. However, the carrier or self-insurer must have given reasonable notice to all affected health care providers that payment for treatment, care, and attendance provided to the employee after a future date certain will be denied. A

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health care provider, as defined in s. 440.13(1)(i), that refuses, without good cause, to continue treatment, care, and attendance before the provider receives notice of benefit denial commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (6) CONFIRMATION TESTING. --
- (a) If an initial drug test is negative, the employer may in its sole discretion seek a confirmation test.

(a) (b) Only licensed or certified laboratories as described in subsection(10)(9) may conduct confirmation drug tests.

(b) (c) All positive initial tests shall be confirmed using gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) or an equivalent or more accurate scientifically accepted method approved by the Agency for Health Care Administration or the United States Food and Drug Administration as such technology becomes available in a cost-effective form.

(c) (d) If an initial drug test of an employee or job applicant is confirmed 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.

- (7) EMPLOYER PROTECTION. --
- (a) An employee or job applicant whose drug test result is confirmed 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, 31 state, or local handicap and disability discrimination laws.

- (b) An employer who discharges or disciplines an employee or refuses to hire a job applicant in compliance with this section is considered to have discharged, disciplined, or refused to hire for cause.
- (c) No physician-patient relationship is created between an employee or job applicant and an employer or any person performing or evaluating a drug test, solely by the establishment, implementation, or administration of a drug-testing program.
- (d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent an employer from establishing reasonable work rules related to employee possession, use, sale, or solicitation of drugs, including convictions for drug-related offenses, and taking action based upon a violation of any of those rules.
- (e) This section does not operate retroactively, and does not abrogate the right of an employer under state law to conduct drug tests, or implement employee drug-testing programs; however, only those programs that meet the criteria outlined in this section qualify for reduced rates under s. 627.0915.
- (f) If an employee or job applicant refuses to submit to a drug test, the employer is not barred from discharging or disciplining the employee or from refusing to hire the job applicant. However, this paragraph does not abrogate the rights and remedies of the employee or job applicant as otherwise provided in this section.
- (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

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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 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 of Labor and Employment Security. 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.

- (h) No cause of action shall arise in favor of any person based upon the failure of an employer to establish a program or policy for drug testing.
 - (8) CONFIDENTIALITY.--
- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, all information, interviews, reports, statements, memoranda, and drug test results, written or otherwise, received or produced as a result of a drug-testing program are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, and may not be used or received in evidence, obtained in discovery, or disclosed in any public or private proceedings, except in accordance with this section or in determining compensability under this chapter.

- (b) Employers, laboratories, medical review officers, employee assistance programs, drug rehabilitation programs, and their agents may not release any information concerning drug test results obtained pursuant to this section without a written consent form signed voluntarily by the person tested, unless such release is compelled by an administrative law judge, a hearing officer, or a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to an appeal taken under this section or is deemed appropriate by a professional or occupational licensing board in a related disciplinary proceeding. The consent form must contain, at a minimum:
- 1. The name of the person who is authorized to obtain the information.
 - 2. The purpose of the disclosure.
 - 3. The precise information to be disclosed.
 - 4. The duration of the consent.
- 5. The signature of the person authorizing release of the information.
- (c) Information on drug test results shall not be used in any criminal proceeding against the employee or job applicant. Information released contrary to this section is inadmissible as evidence in any such criminal proceeding.
- (d) This subsection does not prohibit an employer, agent of an employer, or laboratory conducting a drug test from having access to employee drug test information or using such information when consulting with legal counsel in connection with actions brought under or related to this section or when the information is relevant to its defense in a civil or administrative matter.

- (9) LICENSURE AND CERTIFICATION OF DRUG-TESTING LABORATORIES.--A laboratory may analyze initial or confirmation drug specimens only if:
- (a) The laboratory is licensed by the Agency for

 Health Care Administration or certified by the United States

 Department of Health and Human Services. Licensed laboratories

 may perform all drug testing authorized under that licensure

 using all specimens authorized under such licensure. Each

 applicant for licensure must comply with the following

 requirements:
- 1. Upon receipt of a completed, signed, and dated application, the agency shall require background screening, in accordance with the level 2 standards for screening set forth in chapter 435, of the managing employee, or other similarly titled individual responsible for the daily operation of the laboratory, and of the financial officer, or other similarly titled individual who is responsible for the financial operation of the laboratory, including billings for services. The applicant must comply with the procedures for level 2 background screening as set forth in chapter 435, as well as the requirements of s. 435.03(3).
- 2. The agency may require background screening of any other individual who is an applicant if the agency has probable cause to believe that he or she has been convicted of an offense prohibited under the level 2 standards for screening set forth in chapter 435.
- 3. Proof of compliance with the level 2 background screening requirements of chapter 435 which has been submitted within the previous 5 years in compliance with any other health care licensure requirements of this state is acceptable in fulfillment of screening requirements.

4. A provisional license may be granted to an applicant when each individual required by this section to undergo background screening has met the standards for the abuse registry background check and the Department of Law Enforcement background check, but the agency has not yet received background screening results from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or a request for a disqualification exemption has been submitted to the agency as set forth in chapter 435, but a response has not yet been issued. A license may be granted to the applicant upon the agency's receipt of a report of the results of the Federal Bureau of Investigation background screening for each individual required by this section to undergo background screening which confirms that all standards have been met, or upon the granting of a disqualification exemption by the agency as set forth in chapter 435. Any other person who is required to undergo level 2 background screening may serve in his or her capacity pending the agency's receipt of the report from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. However, the person may not continue to serve if the report indicates any violation of background screening standards and a disqualification exemption has not been requested of and granted by the agency as set forth in chapter 435.

5. Each applicant must submit to the agency, with its application, a description and explanation of any exclusions, permanent suspensions, or terminations of the applicant from the Medicare program or Medicaid program. Proof of compliance with the requirements for disclosure of ownership and control interests under the Medicaid program or Medicare program shall be accepted in lieu of this submission.

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- 6. Each applicant must submit to the agency a description and explanation of any conviction of an offense prohibited under the level 2 standards of chapter 435 by a member of the board of directors of the applicant, its officers, or any individual owning 5 percent or more of the applicant. This requirement does not apply to a director of a not-for-profit corporation or organization if the director serves solely in a voluntary capacity for the corporation or organization, does not regularly take part in the day-to-day operational decisions of the corporation or organization, receives no remuneration for his or her services on the corporation or organization's board of directors, and has no financial interest and has no family members with a financial interest in the corporation or organization, provided that the director and the not-for-profit corporation or organization include in the application a statement affirming that the director's relationship to the corporation satisfies the requirements of this subparagraph.
- 7. A license may not be granted to any applicant if the applicant or managing employee has been found guilty of, regardless of adjudication, or has entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to, any offense prohibited under the level 2 standards for screening set forth in chapter 435, unless an exemption from disqualification has been granted by the agency as set forth in chapter 435.
- 8. The agency may deny or revoke licensure if the applicant:
- <u>a. Has falsely represented a material fact in the</u>

 <u>application required by subparagraph 5. or subparagraph 6., or</u>

 <u>has omitted any material fact from the application required by</u>

 <u>subparagraph 5. or subparagraph 6.; or</u>

- b. Has had prior action taken against the applicant
 under the Medicare program or Medicaid program as set forth in
 subparagraph 5.
 9. An application for license renewal must contain the
- 9. An application for license renewal must contain the information required under subparagraphs 5. and 6.
- (b) The laboratory is certified pursuant to the Federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services

 Administration (SAMHSA). For the purposes of this section, a certified laboratory shall report drug-testing results for only those drugs and specimens authorized under such certification.
 - (10)(9) DRUG-TESTING STANDARDS FOR LABORATORIES.--
- (a) A laboratory may analyze initial or confirmation test specimens only if:
- 1. The laboratory is licensed and approved by the Agency for Health Care Administration using criteria established by the United States Department of Health and Human Services as general guidelines for modeling the state drug-testing program pursuant to this section or the laboratory is certified by the United States Department of Health and Human Services.
- 2. The laboratory has written procedures to ensure the chain of custody.
- 3. The laboratory follows proper quality control procedures, including, but not limited to:
- a. The use of internal quality controls, including the use of samples of known concentrations which are used to check the performance and calibration of testing equipment, and periodic use of blind samples for overall accuracy.

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- An internal review and certification process for b. drug test results, conducted by a person qualified to perform that function in the testing laboratory.
- Security measures implemented by the testing laboratory to preclude adulteration of specimens and drug test results.
- Other necessary and proper actions taken to ensure reliable and accurate drug test results.
- (b) A laboratory shall disclose to the medical review officer a written positive confirmed test result report within 7 working days after receipt of the sample. All laboratory reports of a drug test result must, at a minimum, state:
- 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.
- 3. A list of the drugs for which the drug analyses were conducted.
- 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.

(c) The laboratory shall submit to the Agency for 31 | Health Care Administration a monthly report with statistical

information regarding the testing of employees and job applicants. The report must include information on the methods of analysis conducted, the drugs tested for, the number of positive and negative results for both initial tests and confirmation tests, and any other information deemed appropriate by the Agency for Health Care Administration. A monthly report must not identify specific employees or job applicants.

(11)(10) RULES.--

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- (a) The Agency for Health Care Administration shall adopt rules for laboratories and medical review officers engaged in drug-free workplace testing pursuant to this part. Such rules shall be modeled after the requirements and guidelines of s. 112.0455 and criteria established by the United States Department of Health and Human Services and the United States Department of Transportation. Such rules shall include as general guidelines for modeling the state drug-testing program concerning, but not be limited to:
- 1.(a) Standards for licensing and certifying drug-testing laboratories and suspension and revocation of such licenses.
 - 2. Standards for collecting drug test specimens.
- 3. Standards for testing and reporting drug test results.
- 4. Grounds for disciplinary action against a licensed drug-free workplace laboratory, including, not limited to, licensure denial, suspension, revocation, and annulment.
- 5. Imposition of administrative fines not to exceed 29 \$1,000 per violation for the violation of any provision of this act or rules adopted pursuant to this act. Each day of

violation constitutes a separate violation and is subject to a separate fine.

- $\underline{6.(b)}$ Urine, hair, blood, and other body specimens and minimum specimen amounts that \underline{may} be used are appropriate for drug-free workplace drug testing.
- 7. Minimum specimen amounts which are appropriate for drug testing, not inconsistent with or duplicative of existing federal drug-free workplace programs referenced in this section. Split specimens shall not be required by such rules, but are not prohibited.
- 8.(c) Methods of analysis and procedures to ensure reliable drug-testing results, including standards for initial tests and confirmation tests, not inconsistent with or duplicative of existing federal drug-free workplace programs referenced in this section.
- 9.(d) Minimum cutoff detection levels for each drug or metabolites of such drug found in body specimens and capable of revealing the presence of drugs or metabolites of drugs for the purposes of determining a positive test result, not inconsistent with or duplicative of existing federal drug-free workplace programs referenced in this section.
- 10.(e) Chain-of-custody procedures to ensure proper identification, labeling, and handling of specimens being tested, not inconsistent with or duplicative of existing federal drug-free workplace programs referenced in this section.
- 11.(f) Retention, storage, and transportation procedures to ensure reliable results on confirmation tests and retests, not inconsistent with or duplicative of existing federal drug-free workplace programs referenced in this section.

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- 12. A list of the most common medications by brand name or common name, as applicable, which may alter or affect a drug test.
 - 13. Standards for proficiency testing.
 - 14. Standards for quality control.
 - 15. Standards for quality assurance.
- 16. Requirements for the qualifications and registration of all medical review officers rendering reports on drug-free workplace results under this section.
- 17. Requirements for statistical reporting from licensed and certified laboratories and the medical review officer regarding the testing of employees and job applicants. The reports shall include information deemed appropriate by the Agency for Health Care Administration. No report shall identify specific employees, employers, state government agencies, or job applicants.
- 18. The inspection of licensed and certified drug testing laboratories, including the acceptance of the Federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) inspection program for certified laboratories in lieu of inspection by the Agency for Health Care Administration in whole or in part.
- (b) The Department of Labor and Employment Security shall also adopt any rules necessary to implement the provisions of this section.
- $(12)\frac{(11)}{(11)}$ PUBLIC EMPLOYEES IN SAFETY-SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL-RISK POSITIONS. --
- (a) If an employee who is employed by a public employer in a safety-sensitive position enters an employee assistance program or drug rehabilitation program, the 31 employer must assign the employee to a position other than a

 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 safety-sensitive position of the public employer, but may be assigned to a position other than a 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.
- $\underline{\text{(13)}(12)}$ DENIAL OF BENEFITS.--An employer $\underline{\text{may}}$ shall deny an employee medical or indemnity benefits under this chapter 440, pursuant to this section.

(14)(13) COLLECTIVE BARGAINING RIGHTS.--

- (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.

(15)(14) APPLICABILITY.--A drug testing policy or procedure 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.

(16) DISCIPLINARY REMEDIES.--

- (a) An employee of a public employer that is a state agency who is disciplined or who is a job applicant for another position with such agency and is not hired pursuant to this section may file an appeal with the Public Employees Relations Commission. Employees of public employers as defined in this section that are not state agencies may file an appeal with the administrative entity customarily utilized by those employers for employee grievances and the rules of those entities shall apply to those proceedings.
- (b) Any appeal filed with the commission must be filed within 30 calendar days after receipt by the employee or job applicant of notice of discipline or refusal to hire. The notice shall inform the employee or job applicant of the right to file an appeal, or, if available, the right to file a collective bargaining agreement pursuant to s. 447.401. Such appeals shall be resolved pursuant to the procedures established in ss. 447.207(1)-(4), 447.208(2), and 447.503(4) and (5). A hearing on the appeal shall be conducted within 30 days after the filing of the appeal, unless an extension is requested by the employee or job applicant and granted by the commission or an arbitrator.
- (c) The commission shall adopt rules concerning the receipt, processing, and resolution of appeals filed pursuant to this section.
- (d) Appeals to the commission shall be the exclusive administrative remedy for any employee of a public employer

that is a state agency who is disciplined or any job applicant for a position within a state agency who is not hired pursuant to this section, notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 120. However, nothing in this subsection shall affect the right of said employees or job applicants to file a collective bargaining grievance pursuant to s. 447.401. No employee or job applicant described in this subsection may file both an appeal and a grievance.

- (e) An employee of a public employer or a job applicant for a position with a public employer who has been disciplined or has not been hired pursuant to this section must exhaust either the applicable administrative appeal process or collective bargaining grievance-arbitration process prior to filing any additional appeal allowed by law.
- (f) A public employer who refuses to hire a job applicant based upon a positive, confirmed drug test result shall not be required to hold the position vacant while the job applicant pursues any applicable administrative remedy. However, if the job applicant prevails in that action, the employer shall provide that applicant the opportunity of employment in the next available comparable position.
- (g) Upon resolving an appeal filed pursuant to
 paragraph (b), and finding a violation of this section, the
 commission may order the following relief:
- 1. Rescind the disciplinary action, expunge related records from the personnel file of the employee or job applicant, and reinstate the employee.
 - 2. Order compliance with paragraph (f).
 - 3. Award back pay and benefits.

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- 4. Award the prevailing employee or job applicant the necessary costs of the appeal, reasonable attorney's fees, and expert witness fees.
 - (17) NONDISCIPLINARY REMEDIES. --
- (a) Any person alleging a violation of the provisions of this section that cannot be remedied by the commission or an arbitrator pursuant to subsection (16) must institute a civil action for injunctive relief or damages, or both, in a court of competent jurisdiction within 180 days after the alleged violation, or be barred from obtaining the following relief. Relief is specifically limited to:
- 1. An order restraining the continued violation of this section.
- 2. An award of the costs of litigation, expert witness fees, reasonable attorney's fees, and economic and noneconomic damages. Noneconomic damages shall be limited to the recovery of damages directly resulting from injury or loss caused by each violation of this section.
- (b) Any employer who complies with the provisions of this section shall be immune from liability arising from all civil actions relating to any drug-testing program or procedure performed in compliance with this section.
- (c) Unemployment compensation benefits may be denied to a job applicant who is denied employment due to a positive drug test if:
- 1. The employer's tests are conducted by a licensed and approved laboratory and conform to the standards set forth under chapter 440; or
- 2. The employer is in compliance with equivalent or more stringent drug-testing standards established by federal 30 law or regulation.

A positive drug test conducted in accordance with this paragraph creates a rebuttable presumption that the individual used a drug and that in so doing is considered to have engaged in disqualifying conduct. Such positive test results are self-authenticating and are admissible in unemployment compensation hearings.

- (d) Pursuant to any claim alleging a violation of this section, including a claim under this section in which it is alleged that an employer's action with respect to a person was based on an incorrect test result, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the test was valid if the employer complied with the provisions of this section.
- (e) No cause of action shall arise in favor of any person based upon the failure of an employer to establish a program or policy for drug testing.
- (18) REPORTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY STANDARDS.--The employer or carrier shall report to the division information related to the establishment of a drug-free workplace in accordance with rules adopted by the division to monitor the effectiveness of drug-free workplaces.
- (19) EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFIED DRUG-FREE
 WORKPLACES.--The division shall adopt rules to specify
 educational requirements that must be provided by employers as
 an element of a drug-free workplace. Employers participating
 in a drug-free workplace shall provide such education
 according to those standards set by the division.
- (20) MEDICAL REVIEW OFFICERS.--Any drug-testing program shall provide for a final review of drug test results.

 A positive or an inconclusive result or the presence of a possible contaminant or adulterant does not automatically

identify an employee or job applicant as a user of prohibited drugs or controlled substances. Negative test results shall be reviewed to ensure that proper collection and testing procedures were followed. An individual with a detailed knowledge of possible alternate medical explanations shall review all drug-testing results. Such review shall be performed by a medical review officer prior to the transmission of any drug test report to the employer. Such tests not reviewed by a qualified medical review officer in accordance with this section and the rules adopted under this section are invalid and shall not be used for the purposes of this section.

(21) FEDERAL COMPLIANCE.--The drug-testing procedures provided in this section do not apply when the specific work performed requires employees or job applicants to be subject to drug testing under federal regulations. If an employee tests positive for drugs or alcohol under federal regulations or refuses to submit to such testing, the employee shall be sanctioned as provided in this section.

drug-testing laboratories shall be sufficient to carry out the responsibilities of the Agency for Health Care Administration for the regulation of drug-testing laboratories. The Agency for Health Care Administration shall collect fees for all licenses issued under this section. Each nonrefundable fee shall be due at the time of application and shall be payable to the Agency for Health Care Administration to be deposited in a trust fund administered by the Agency for Health Care Administration and used only for the purposes of this section. The fee schedule is as follows: for licensure as a drug-testing laboratory, an annual fee of not less than \$8,000

nor more than \$10,000 per fiscal year; for late filing of an 1 2 application for renewal, an additional fee of \$500 per day 3 shall be charged. 4 Section 5. Section 627.0915, Florida Statutes, is 5 amended to read: 6 627.0915 Rate filings; workers' compensation, 7 drug-free workplace, and safe employers. -- The Department of 8 Insurance shall approve rating plans for workers' compensation 9 insurance that give a 10-percent discount specific 10 identifiable consideration in the setting of rates to 11 employers that either implement a drug-free workplace program pursuant to rules adopted by the Division of Workers' 12 13 Compensation of the Department of Labor and Employment 14 Security or implement a safety program approved by the Division of Safety pursuant to rules adopted by the Division 15 16 of Safety of the Department of Labor and Employment Security or implement both a drug-free workplace program and a safety 17 program. The Division of Safety may by rule require that the 18 19 client of a help supply services company comply with the 20 essential requirements of a workplace safety program as a 21 condition for receiving a premium credit. The plans must take 22 effect January 1, 1994, must be actuarially sound, and must state the savings anticipated to result from such drug-testing 23 and safety programs. 24 25 Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 26 440.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 27 440.09 Coverage.--28 (7)(a) To ensure that the workplace is a drug-free 29 environment and to deter the use of drugs and alcohol at the workplace, if the employer has reason to suspect that the 30

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employee or by the use of any drug, as defined in this chapter, which affected the employee to the extent that the employee's normal faculties were impaired, and the employer has not implemented a drug-free workplace pursuant to ss. 442.02 and 442.03 440.101 and 440.102, the employer may require the employee to submit to a test for the presence of any or all drugs or alcohol in his or her system.

Section 7. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (11) of section 443.101, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

443.101 Disqualification for benefits. -- An individual shall be disqualified for benefits:

- (11) If an individual is discharged from employment for drug use as evidenced by a positive, confirmed drug test as provided in paragraph (1)(d), or is rejected for offered employment because of a positive, confirmed drug test as provided in paragraph (2)(c), test results and chain of custody documentation provided to the employer by a licensed and approved drug-testing laboratory will be self-authenticating and admissible in unemployment compensation hearings, and such evidence will create a rebuttable presumption that the individual used, or was using, controlled substances, subject to the following conditions:
- (a) To qualify for the presumption described in this subsection, an employer must have implemented a drug-free workplace program under ss. 442.02 and 442.03 440.101 and 440.102, and must submit proof that the employer has qualified for the insurance discounts provided under s. 627.0915, as certified by the insurance carrier or self-insurance unit. In lieu thereof, an employer who does not fit the definition of "employer" in s. $442.03 \frac{440.102}{100}$ may qualify for the 31 presumption provided that the employer is in compliance with

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equivalent or more stringent drug-testing standards established by federal law or regulation.

(b) Only laboratories licensed and approved as provided in s. 442.03 440.102(9), or as provided by equivalent or more stringent licensing requirements established by federal law or regulation may perform such tests.

Section 8. Subsection (3) of section 443.1715, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

443.1715 Disclosure of information; confidentiality .--

- (3) SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR DISCLOSURE OF DRUG TEST INFORMATION .-- Notwithstanding the contrary provisions of s. 442.03(8)440.102(8), all information, interviews, reports, and drug test results, written or otherwise, received by an employer through a drug-testing program may be used or received in evidence, obtained in discovery, or disclosed in public or private proceedings conducted for the purpose of determining compensability under this chapter, including any administrative or judicial appeal taken hereunder. The employer, agent of the employer, or laboratory conducting a drug test may also obtain access to employee drug test information when consulting with legal counsel in connection with actions brought under or related to this chapter or when the information is relevant to its defense in a civil or administrative matter. Such information may also be released to a professional or occupational licensing board in a related disciplinary proceeding. However, unless otherwise provided by law, such information is confidential for all other purposes.
- (a) Such information may not be disclosed or released, or used in any criminal proceeding against the person tested. Information released contrary to paragraph (c) is inadmissible 31 as evidence in any such criminal proceeding.

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- (b) Unless otherwise provided by law, any such information received by a public employer through a drug-testing program, or obtained by a public employee under this chapter, is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, until introduced into the public record pursuant to a hearing conducted under s. 443.151(4).
- (c) Confidentiality may be waived only by express and informed written consent executed by the person tested. The consent form must contain, at a minimum:
- 1. The name of the person who is authorized to obtain the information;
 - 2. The purpose of the disclosure;
 - 3. The precise information to be disclosed;
 - 4. The duration of the consent; and
- 5. The signature of the person authorizing release of the information.

Section 9. Effective upon this act becoming a law, section 14 of chapter 99-240, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

Section 14. <u>Sections Chapter 442, Florida Statutes,</u>
consisting of ss.442.001, 442.002, 442.003, 442.004, 442.005,
442.006, 442.007, 442.008, 442.009, <u>442.0105</u> 442.1015,
442.011, 442.012, 442.013, 442.014, 442.015, 442.016, 442.017,
442.018, 442.019, 442.020, 442.021, 442.022, 442.023, 442.101,
442.102, 442.103, 442.104, 442.105, 442.106, 442.107, 442.108,

27 442.109, 442.111, 442.112, 442.113, 442.115, 442.116, 442.118,

28 442.1185, 442.119, 442.121, 442.123, 442.125, 442.126,

29 442.127, 442.20, and 442.21<u>, Florida Statutes, are</u> is repealed

30 July 1, 2000. The Department of Labor and Employment Security

31 shall submit to the Governor and the Legislature by January 1,

2000, a report on a proposed reauthorization of the Division of Safety and the provisions of chapter 442, Florida Statutes, based upon the following criteria:

- (1) External requirements mandating that the State of Florida provide a state agency for employment safety issues;
- (2) Internal organizational requirements that necessitate a state agency for safety issues and a review of state agency practices for the provision of existing safety-related activities.
- (3) A compilation of best practices among public and private employers which achieve safety results without the creation of a governmental regulatory apparatus.
- (4) The appropriateness of a management-by-exception system in which the division functions as a contract performance auditor for the development of internal risk and safety management issues among employers.

Section 10. Except as otherwise provided herein, this act shall take effect October 1, 2000.

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HOUSE SUMMARY

Removes the duplication of drug-free workplace provisions in chs. 112 and 440, F.S., and transfers from ss. 112.0455, 440.101, and 440.102, F.S., to ch. 442, F.S., and revises and clarifies, drug-free workplace provisions. See bill for details.