Amendment No. 3

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE	E ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Commerce Committee Representative Joseph offered the following:

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## Amendment (with title amendment)

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Between lines 93 and 94, insert:

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Section 2. Subsection (3) of section 443.131, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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443.131 Contributions.

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(3) VARIATION OF CONTRIBUTION RATES BASED ON BENEFIT EXPERIENCE.-

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compensation benefits paid to an eligible individual shall be charged to the employment record of each employer who paid the individual wages of at least \$100 during the individual's base

Employment records.—The regular and short-time

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period in proportion to the total wages paid by all employers

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who paid the individual wages during the individual's base

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period. Benefits may not be charged to the employment record of an employer who furnishes part-time work to an individual who, because of loss of employment with one or more other employers, is eligible for partial benefits while being furnished part-time work by the employer on substantially the same basis and in substantially the same amount as the individual's employment during his or her base period, regardless of whether this part-time work is simultaneous or successive to the individual's lost employment. Further, as provided in s. 443.151(3), benefits may not be charged to the employment record of an employer who furnishes the Department of Economic Opportunity with notice, as prescribed in rules of the department, that any of the following apply:

- 1. If an individual leaves his or her work without good cause attributable to the employer or is discharged by the employer for misconduct connected with his or her work, benefits subsequently paid to the individual based on wages paid by the employer before the separation may not be charged to the employment record of the employer.
- 2. If an individual is discharged by the employer for unsatisfactory performance during an initial employment probationary period, benefits subsequently paid to the individual based on wages paid during the probationary period by the employer before the separation may not be charged to the employer's employment record. As used in this subparagraph, the

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 term "initial employment probationary period" means an established probationary plan that applies to all employees or a specific group of employees and that does not exceed 90 calendar days following the first day a new employee begins work. The employee must be informed of the probationary period within the first 7 days of work. The employer must demonstrate by conclusive evidence that the individual was separated because of unsatisfactory work performance and not because of lack of work due to temporary, seasonal, casual, or other similar employment that is not of a regular, permanent, and year-round nature.

- 3. Benefits subsequently paid to an individual after his or her refusal without good cause to accept suitable work from an employer may not be charged to the employment record of the employer if any part of those benefits are based on wages paid by the employer before the individual's refusal to accept suitable work. As used in this subparagraph, the term "good cause" does not include distance to employment caused by a change of residence by the individual. The department shall adopt rules prescribing for the payment of all benefits whether this subparagraph applies regardless of whether a disqualification under s. 443.101 applies to the claim.
- 4. If an individual is separated from work as a direct result of a natural disaster declared under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. ss. 5121 et seq., benefits subsequently paid to the individual

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based on wages paid by the employer before the separation may not be charged to the employment record of the employer.

- 5. If an individual is separated from work as a direct result of an oil spill, terrorist attack, or other similar disaster of national significance not subject to a declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, benefits subsequently paid to the individual based on wages paid by the employer before the separation may not be charged to the employment record of the employer.
- 6. If an individual is separated from work as a direct result of domestic violence and meets all requirements in s. 443.101(1)(a)2.c., benefits subsequently paid to the individual based on wages paid by the employer before separation may not be charged to the employment record of the employer.

**TITLE** 

TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove line 8 and insert: circumstances; amending s. 443.131, F.S.; adding a circumstance under which the employment record of an employing unit may not be charged; providing an effective date.

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