Bill No. HB 1B (2021B)

Amendment No.

## CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

Representative Nixon offered the following:

Remove lines 99-239 and insert:

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## Amendment

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> 1 343969

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reasons; religious reasons; COVID-19 immunity; periodic testing;

and the <u>use of employer-provided personal protective equipment.</u>

novel coronavirus identified as SARS-CoV-2; any disease caused

therefrom; and all conditions associated with the disease which

For purposes of this section, the term "COVID-19" means the

by SARS-CoV-2, its viral fragments, or a virus mutating

are caused by SARS-CoV-2, its viral fragments, or a virus

mutating therefrom. Employers shall use forms adopted by the

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Department of Health, or substantially similar forms, for employees to submit exemption statements.

- (a) To claim an exemption based on medical reasons, the employee must present to the employer an exemption statement, dated and signed by a physician or a physician assistant who holds a valid, active license under chapter 458 or chapter 459, or an advanced practice registered nurse who holds a valid, active license under chapter 464, who has examined the employee. The statement must provide that, in the professional opinion of the physician, physician assistant, or advanced practice registered nurse, COVID-19 vaccination is not in the best medical interest of the employee.
- (b) To claim an exemption based on religious reasons, the employee must present to the employer an exemption statement indicating that the employee declines COVID-19 vaccination because of a sincerely held religious belief.
- (c) To claim an exemption based on COVID-19 immunity, the employee must present to the employer an exemption statement demonstrating competent medical evidence that the employee has immunity to COVID-19, documented by the results of a valid laboratory test performed on the employee. The Department of Health shall adopt a standard for demonstrating competent medical evidence of such immunity.
- (d) To claim an exemption based on periodic testing, the employee must present to the employer an exemption statement

indicating that the employee agrees to comply with regular testing for the presence of COVID-19 at no cost to the employee.

- (e) To claim an exemption based on employer-provided personal protective equipment, the employee must present to the employer an exemption statement indicating that the employee agrees to comply with the employer's reasonable written requirement to use employer-provided personal protective equipment when in the presence of other employees or other persons.
- (2) If an employer receives a completed exemption statement authorized by subsection (1), the employer must allow the employee to opt out of the employer's COVID-19 vaccination mandate.
- (3) An employee may file a complaint with the Department of Legal Affairs alleging that an exemption has not been offered or has been improperly applied or denied in violation of this section. If the department investigates and finds that the exemption was not offered or was improperly applied or denied, it must notify the employer of its determination and allow the employer the opportunity to cure the noncompliance.
- (4) (a) An employer who fails to comply with this section and terminates an employee based on a COVID-19 vaccination mandate commits a violation of this section. Termination includes the functional equivalent of termination. The terminated employee may file a complaint with the Department of

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- 1. For an employer with fewer than 100 employees, \$10,000 per violation of this subsection.
- 2. For an employer with 100 or more employees, \$50,000 per violation of this subsection.

However, the Attorney General may not impose a fine on an employer that reinstates, prior to the issuance of a final order, a terminated employee with back pay to the date that the complaint was received by the department under this subsection.

- (b) In determining the amount of fine to be levied for a violation, the Attorney General may consider any of the following factors:
- 1. Whether the employer knowingly and willfully violated 343969

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88	this section.
89	2. Whether the employer has shown good faith in attempting
90	to comply with this section.
91	3. Whether the employer has taken action to correct the
92	violation.
93	4. Whether the employer has previously been assessed a
94	fine for violating this section.
95	5. Any other mitigating or aggravating factor that
96	fairness or due process requires.
97	(c) The decision of the Attorney General under this
98	subsection constitutes agency action for purposes of chapter
99	<u>120.</u>
100	(d) Fines collected pursuant to this subsection must be
101	deposited in the General Revenue Fund.
102	(5)(a) If an employer fails to comply with subsections (1)
103	and (2) and terminates an employee based on the employee's
104	noncompliance with a COVID-19 vaccination mandate, the
105	terminated employee may be eligible for reemployment assistance
106	under chapter 443 in addition to any other remedy available to
107	the employee.

offer and properly apply the exemptions required under this section:

1. Such refusal may not be deemed misconduct for the

with a COVID-19 vaccination mandate and the employer did not

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(b) If an employee is terminated for refusing to comply

purpose of reemployment assistance under chapter 443.

- 2. Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 443, work is not deemed suitable and benefits may not be denied under s.

  443.101 to the terminated employee for refusing to accept new work if the terminated employee is otherwise eligible and the position requires compliance with a COVID-19 vaccination mandate contrary to this section or s. 112.0441.
- (6) Notwithstanding s. 120.74(4) and (5), the Department of Health, the Department of Legal Affairs, and the Department of Economic Opportunity are authorized, and all conditions are deemed met, to adopt emergency rules pursuant to s. 120.54(4) and this section. Such rulemaking must occur initially by filing emergency rules within 15 days after the effective date of this act. An employer COVID-19 vaccination mandate is deemed invalid until the Department of Health files its emergency rules or 15 days after the effective date of this act, whichever occurs first.
- (a) The Department of Health shall adopt emergency rules to specify requirements for the frequency and methods of testing which may be used by employers, to establish standards for competent medical evidence that the employee has immunity to COVID-19, and to create the following:
- 1. A form for use by a physician, a physician assistant, or an advanced practice registered nurse to document an exemption based on medical reasons.