By Senator Torres

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1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to the Division of Labor Standards;
3	amending s. 20.60, F.S.; creating the Division of
4	Labor Standards within the Department of Commerce for
5	specified purposes; specifying that the department is
6	the state's chief agency for employee protection;
7	requiring the department to support and protect the
8	state's workforce in a specified manner; amending s.
9	448.109, F.S.; revising requirements for notifying
10	employees of certain rights; conforming provisions to
11	changes made by the act; amending s. 448.110, F.S.;
12	designating the Division of Labor Standards as the
13	state Agency for Workforce Innovation for purposes of
14	implementing s. 24, Art. X of the State Constitution;
15	providing definitions; revising the protected rights
16	of an employee; creating a rebuttable presumption and
17	burden of proof for an employer; revising the process
18	for filing a complaint for a violation of protected
19	rights; specifying that certain actions are violations
20	of the state minimum wage law; prohibiting a person or
21	entity from entering into certain contracts;
22	authorizing and providing the division certain powers
23	to conduct investigations, issue citations, enforce
24	and collect judgments by certain means, and partner
25	with other entities for enforcement and education
26	outreach; providing for injunctive relief under
27	certain circumstances; providing a process for review
28	of a citation, levy, or stop-order issued by the
29	division; authorizing an aggrieved person to file a

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30	civil action; providing penalties; tolling the statute
31	of limitations during an investigation; providing
32	liability; requiring certain records be maintained for
33	a specified length of time; creating s. 448.112, F.S.;
34	creating the Division of Labor Standards Community
35	Advisory Board within the Division of Labor Standards;
36	providing for membership, meetings, and duties of the
37	advisory board; requiring annual reports to the
38	director of the Division of Labor Standards, the
39	Governor, and the Legislature; providing an effective
40	date.
41	
42	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
43	
44	Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and subsection
45	(4) of section 20.60, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
46	20.60 Department of Commerce; creation; powers and duties
47	(3)(a) The following divisions and offices of the
48	Department of Commerce are established:
49	1. The Division of Economic Development.
50	2. The Division of Community Development.
51	3. The Division of Workforce Services.
52	4. The Division of Finance and Administration.
53	5. The Division of Information Technology.
54	6. The Office of the Secretary.
55	7. The Office of Economic Accountability and Transparency,
56	which shall:
57	a. Oversee the department's critical objectives as
58	determined by the secretary and make sure that the department's
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59	key objectives are clearly communicated to the public.
60	b. Organize department resources, expertise, data, and
61	research to focus on and solve the complex economic challenges
62	facing the state.
63	c. Provide leadership for the department's priority issues
64	that require integration of policy, management, and critical
65	objectives from multiple programs and organizations internal and
66	external to the department; and organize and manage external
67	communication on such priority issues.
68	d. Promote and facilitate key department initiatives to
69	address priority economic issues and explore data and identify
70	opportunities for innovative approaches to address such economic
71	issues.
72	e. Promote strategic planning for the department.
73	8. The Division of Labor Standards, which shall:
74	a. Administer and enforce s. 24, Art. X of the State
75	Constitution, s. 448.110, and any other statutes and laws, or
76	parts thereof, that the division has been granted administrative
77	or enforcement authority over by the Legislature.
78	b. Promote compliance with s. 24, Art. X of the State
79	Constitution, s. 448.110, and any other statutes and laws, or
80	parts thereof, that the division has been granted administrative
81	or enforcement authority over by the Legislature through
82	investigative and enforcement actions, local outreach, technical
83	assistance, and training.
84	c. Investigate and ascertain the wages of persons employed
85	in any occupation or place of employment in the state as the
86	division finds necessary and proper.
87	d. Partner with communities, businesses, and employees in

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88	
89	e. Adopt rules as necessary to carry out the functions and
90	purposes of the division.
91	(4) The purpose of the department is to assist the Governor
92	in working with the Legislature, state agencies, business
93	leaders, and economic development professionals to formulate and
94	implement coherent and consistent policies and strategies
95	designed to promote economic opportunities for all Floridians.
96	The department is the state's chief agency for business
97	recruitment and expansion, employee protection, and economic
98	development. To accomplish such purposes, the department shall:
99	(a) Facilitate the direct involvement of the Governor and
100	the Lieutenant Governor in economic development and workforce
101	development projects designed to create, expand, and retain
102	businesses in this state; to recruit business from around the
103	world; to promote the state as a pro-business location for new
104	investment; and to facilitate other job-creating efforts.
105	(b) Recruit new businesses to this state and promote the
106	expansion of existing businesses by expediting permitting and
107	location decisions, worker placement and training, and incentive
108	awards.

(c) Promote viable, sustainable communities by providing technical assistance and guidance on growth and development issues, grants, and other assistance to local communities.

(d) Ensure that the state's goals and policies relating to economic development, workforce development, community planning and development, and affordable housing are fully integrated with appropriate implementation strategies.

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(e) Manage the activities of public-private partnerships

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117	and state agencies in order to avoid duplication and promote
118	coordinated and consistent implementation of programs in areas
119	including, but not limited to, tourism; international trade and
120	investment; business recruitment, creation, retention, and
121	expansion; minority and small business development; defense,
122	space, and aerospace development; rural community development;
123	and the development and promotion of professional and amateur
124	sporting events.
125	(f) Coordinate with state agencies on the processing of
126	state development approvals or permits to minimize the
127	duplication of information provided by the applicant and the
128	time before approval or disapproval.
129	(g) Contract with the Florida Sports Foundation to guide,
130	stimulate, and promote the sports industry in this state; to
131	promote the participation of residents of this state in amateur
132	athletic competition; and to promote this state as a host for
133	national and international amateur athletic competitions.
134	(h) Encourage and oversee the coordination of international
135	trade development efforts of public institutions, business
136	associations, economic development councils, and private
137	industry.
138	(i) Contract with the direct-support organization created
139	in s. 288.012, to assist with coordination described in
140	paragraph (h); provide services through State of Florida
141	international offices; and assist in developing and carrying out
142	the 5-year statewide strategic plan as it relates to foreign
143	investment, international partnerships, and other international

investment, international partnerships, and other international 143 business and trade development. 144

145

(j) Support Florida's defense, space, and aerospace

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146	industries, including research and development, and strengthen
147	this state's existing leadership in defense, space, and
148	aerospace activity and economic growth.
149	(k) Assist, promote, and enhance economic opportunities for
150	this state's minority-owned businesses and rural and urban
151	communities.
152	(1) Contract with the Florida Tourism Industry Marketing
153	Corporation to execute tourism promotion and marketing services,
154	functions, and programs for the state and advise the department
155	on the development of domestic and international tourism
156	marketing campaigns featuring this state.
157	(m) Support and protect Florida's workforce and bolster
158	state revenue by ensuring a fair day's pay for employees and
159	strengthening business through fair competition.
160	Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section
161	448.109, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
162	448.109 Notification of the state minimum wage
163	(3)(a) Each year the <u>Division of Labor Standards</u> Department
164	of Economic Opportunity shall, on or before December 1, create
165	and make available to employers a poster in English <u>,</u> and in
166	Spanish, and any other languages, as necessary. The poster must
167	give notice of all of the following:
168	1. The right to the minimum wage as provided by s. 24, Art.
169	X of the State Constitution and s. 448.110.
170	2. The right to be protected from retaliation for
171	exercising in good faith any right protected under s. 24, Art. X
172	of the State Constitution and s. 448.110.
173	3. The right to file a complaint with the Division of Labor
174	Standards or bring a civil action in a court of competent

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175	jurisdiction for a violation of s. 24, Art. X of the State
176	Constitution or s. 448.110. which reads substantially as
177	follows:
178	NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES
179	The Florida minimum wage is \$(amount) per hour, with a
180	<pre>minimum wage of at least \$(amount) per hour for tipped</pre>
181	employees, in addition to tips, for January 1,(year),
182	through December 31,(year)
183	The rate of the minimum wage is recalculated yearly on September
184	30, based on the Consumer Price Index. Every year on January 1
185	the new Florida minimum wage takes effect.
186	An employer may not retaliate against an employee for exercising
187	his or her right to receive the minimum wage. Rights protected
188	by the State Constitution include the right to:
189	1. File a complaint about an employer's alleged noncompliance
190	with lawful minimum wage requirements.
191	2. Inform any person about an employer's alleged noncompliance
192	with lawful minimum wage requirements.
193	3. Inform any person of his or her potential rights under
194	Section 24, Article X of the State Constitution and to
195	assist him or her in asserting such rights.
196	An employee who has not received the lawful minimum wage after
197	notifying his or her employer and giving the employer 15 days to
198	resolve any claims for unpaid wages may bring a civil action in
199	a court of law against an employer to recover back wages plus
200	damages and attorney's fees.
201	An employer found liable for intentionally violating minimum
202	wage requirements is subject to a fine of \$1,000 per violation,
203	payable to the state.

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204	The Attorney General or other official designated by the
205	Legislature may bring a civil action to enforce the minimum
206	wage.
207	For details see Section 24, Article X of the State Constitution.
208	Section 3. Section 448.110, Florida Statutes, is amended to
209	read:
210	448.110 State minimum wage; annual wage adjustment;
211	enforcement
212	(1) This section may be cited as the "Florida Minimum Wage
213	Act."
214	(2) The purpose of this section is to provide measures
215	appropriate for the implementation of s. 24, Art. X of the State
216	Constitution, in accordance with authority granted to the
217	Legislature <u>under</u> pursuant to s. 24(f), Art. X of the State
218	Constitution. To implement s. 24, Art. X of the State
219	Constitution, the Division of Labor Standards, a division within
220	the Department of Commerce Department of Economic Opportunity is
221	designated as the state Agency for Workforce Innovation.
222	(3) As used in this section, the term:
223	(a) "Adverse action" means the discharge, suspension,
224	transfer, or demotion of an employee; the withholding of wage,
225	bonuses, benefits, or workable hours; filing, or threatening to
226	file, a false report with a government agency or engaging in
227	unfair immigration-related practices; or any other adverse
228	action taken against an employee within the terms and conditions
229	of employment by an employer.
230	(b) "Client employer" means a business entity, regardless
231	of its form, that obtains or is provided employees to perform
232	labor within its usual course of business from a labor

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contractor. The term does not include:
1. A business entity with a workforce of 25 or fewer
employees, including those hired directly by the client employer
and those obtained from or provided by a labor contractor.
2. A business entity with a workforce of five or fewer
employees supplied by a labor contractor to the client employer
at any given time.
3. The state or a political subdivision of the state.
(c) "Director" means the director of the Division of Labor
Standards.
(d) "Division" means the Division of Labor Standards of the
Department of Commerce.
(e) "Employee" means a person employed by an employer,
including, but not limited to, full-time employees, part-time
employees, and temporary employees.
(f) "Employer" has the same meaning as established under
the federal Fair Labor Standards Act and its implementing
regulations in effect on July 1, 2024.
(g) "Judgment debtor" means each person who is liable on a
judgment or order to pay a sum of money that remains
unsatisfied.
(h) "Labor contractor" means a person or entity that
supplies, with or without a contract, a client employer with
employees to perform labor within the client employer's usual
course of business. The term does not include a bona fide
nonprofit, community-based organization that provides services
to employees or a labor organization or apprenticeship program
operating under a collective bargaining agreement.
(i) "Usual course of business" means the regular and

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25-00554-24 20241388 262 customary work of a business performed within or upon the 263 premises or worksite of the client employer. 264 (4) (3) Employers shall pay employees a minimum wage at an 265 hourly rate of \$6.15 for all hours worked in Florida. Only those 266 individuals entitled to receive the federal minimum wage under 267 the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, and its 268 implementing regulations shall be eligible to receive the state 269 minimum wage under pursuant to s. 24, Art. X of the State 270 Constitution and this section. Sections 213 and 214 The provisions of ss. 213 and 214 of the federal Fair Labor 271 Standards Act, as interpreted by applicable federal regulations 272 273 and implemented by the Secretary of Labor, are incorporated 274 herein. 275 (5) (a) (4) (a) Beginning September 30, 2005, and annually on 276 September 30 thereafter, the division department of Economic 277 Opportunity shall calculate an adjusted state minimum wage rate 278 by increasing the state minimum wage by the rate of inflation 279 for the 12 months prior to September 1. In calculating the 280 adjusted state minimum wage, the division department of Economic 281 Opportunity shall use the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage 282 Earners and Clerical Workers, not seasonally adjusted, for the 283 South Region or a successor index as calculated by the United 284 States Department of Labor. Each adjusted state minimum wage 285 rate shall take effect on the following January 1, with the 286 initial adjusted minimum wage rate to take effect on January 1,

(b) The Department of Revenue and the <u>division</u> department
 of Economic Opportunity shall annually publish the amount of the
 adjusted state minimum wage and the effective date. Publication

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25-00554-24 20241388 291 shall occur by posting the adjusted state minimum wage rate and 292 the effective date on the Internet home pages of the division department of Economic Opportunity and the Department of Revenue 293 294 by October 15 of each year. In addition, to the extent funded in the General Appropriations Act, the division department of 295 296 Economic Opportunity shall provide written notice of the 297 adjusted rate and the effective date of the adjusted state 298 minimum wage to all employers registered in the most current 299 reemployment assistance database. Such notice shall be mailed by November 15 of each year using the addresses included in the 300 301 database. Employers are responsible for maintaining current 302 address information in the reemployment assistance database. The 303 division department of Economic Opportunity is not responsible 304 for failure to provide notice due to incorrect or incomplete 305 address information in the database. The division department of 306 Economic Opportunity shall provide the Department of Revenue 307 with the adjusted state minimum wage rate information and 308 effective date in a timely manner.

309 <u>(6) (a) (5)</u> It <u>is</u> shall be unlawful for an employer or any 310 other party to discriminate in any manner or take adverse action 311 against any person in retaliation for exercising rights 312 protected <u>under</u> pursuant to s. 24, Art. X of the State 313 Constitution or this section.

314 (b) Rights protected under s. 24, Art. X of the State 315 Constitution and this section include, but are not limited to:

316 <u>1.</u> The right to file a complaint or inform any person of 317 his or her potential rights <u>under pursuant to</u> s. 24, Art. X of 318 the State Constitution <u>or this section</u> and to assist him or her 319 in asserting such rights.

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320	2. The right to inform a person's employer, union or other
321	similar organization, legal counsel, or any other person about
322	an alleged violation of s. 24, Art. X of the State Constitution
323	or this section.
324	3. The right to file a complaint with the division or file
325	a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction for an
326	alleged violation of s. 24, Art. X of the State Constitution or
327	this section.
328	4. The right to cooperate with any investigation conducted
329	under this section and to testify in any proceeding or action
330	brought under this section.
331	5. The right to refuse to participate in an activity that
332	violates city, state, or federal law.
333	6. The right to oppose any policy, practice, or act that
334	violates s. 24, Art. X of the State Constitution or this
335	section.
336	(c) There is a rebuttable presumption that an employer has
337	violated s. 24, Art. X of the State Constitution or this section
338	if the employer takes adverse action against an employee within
339	90 days after the employee exercises a right under paragraph
340	(b). If an employee is a seasonal worker and his or her work
341	ended before the end of the 90-day period, the rebuttable
342	presumption applies if the employer fails to rehire the seasonal
343	worker in the same position at the next opportunity. The
344	rebuttable presumption may be overcome by clear and convincing
345	evidence.
346	(d) The protections provided under this section apply to
347	any employee who alleges a violation of s. 24, Art. X of the
348	State Constitution or this section in good faith. Any complaint

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349	or other communication by an employee alleging a violation of s.
350	24, Art. X of the State Constitution or this section triggers
351	the protections under this section even if the complaint or
352	communication does not specifically reference this section.
353	(e) An employee who believes he or she has been
354	discriminated or retaliated against for exercising a right under
355	s. 24, Art. X of the State Constitution or this section may file
356	a complaint with the division or a civil action in a court of
357	competent jurisdiction within 4 years after the alleged
358	violation or, in the case of a willful violation, within 5 years
359	after the alleged violation.
360	(7) An employer has the burden of proving that a person is
361	an independent contractor and not an employee. A person who
362	receives remuneration for services provided is considered an
363	employee unless the employer proves:
364	(a) The person is free from control or direction by the
365	employer over the performance of such service.
366	(b) The service provided by the person is outside the usual
367	course of business of the employer.
368	(c) The person is customarily engaged in an independently
369	established trade, occupation, profession, or business.
370	(8) It is a violation of this section:
371	(a) To misclassify an employee as an independent
372	contractor; or
373	(b) For a person or an entity to enter into a contract or
374	an agreement with an independent contractor for labor or
375	services if the person or entity knows or should know that the
376	contract or agreement does not include funds sufficient to allow
377	the independent contractor to comply with all applicable local,

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378	state, and federal laws or regulations governing the labor or
379	services to be provided.
380	(9)(a) The division may commence investigations, actions,
381	and proceedings necessary to enforce this section. The division
382	has the sole discretion whether to investigate an employer to
383	determine if a violation of this section has occurred.
384	(b) In order to encourage a person or organization to
385	report a suspected violation of this section, the division:
386	1. Must keep the name and other identifying information
387	about the reporter confidential to the extent permitted by law.
388	The division may disclose the reporter's name or identification
389	with the written consent of the reporter.
390	2. Must provide a notice form to an employer being
391	investigated, which must be posted in a conspicuous and
392	accessible location at the workplace, notifying the employees
393	that the division is conducting an investigation under this
394	section. The notice form must be in English and any other
395	language that is the primary language of a majority of the
396	employees in the workplace. If display of the notice form is not
397	feasible, the employer must provide it to each employee through
398	electronic means and also provide each employee a physical copy
399	of the notice form.
400	3. May certify the eligibility of a person for a visa under
401	8 U.S.C. s. 1184(p) and 8 U.S.C. s. 1101(a)(15)(U), subject to
402	applicable federal law and regulations, and other rules issued
403	by the division.
404	(10)(a) During an investigation under this section, the
405	division has the power to:
406	1. Enter and inspect the workplace.

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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407	2. Inspect and make copies of papers, books, accounts,
408	records, payroll, and other documents necessary to further its
409	investigation.
410	3. Question witnesses under oath and in a private location.
411	4. Issue subpoenas to compel the attendance and testimony
412	of witnesses and the production of papers, books, accounts,
413	records, payroll, and other documents necessary to further its
414	investigation.
415	5. Take depositions and affidavits.
416	6. Investigate any facts, conditions, practices, or matters
417	as the division deems appropriate to determine whether a
418	violation of this section has occurred.
419	(b) If an employer fails to comply with a lawfully issued
420	subpoena or if a witness refuses to testify or be questioned,
421	the division may request that the court compel compliance by
422	initiating a proceeding for contempt. The court shall take
423	judicial notice under s. 90.202(13) of the Department of
424	Commerce's seal, "Department of Commerce-State of Florida," and
425	shall enforce any subpoena issued by the director or his or her
426	representative under such seal.
427	(c) During an administrative or civil proceeding under this
428	section, an employer may not introduce any documentation as
429	evidence that was not provided to the division.
430	(11) (a) During the course of an investigation under this
431	section or if the director reasonably believes that an employer
432	has engaged in, is engaging in, or is about to engage in, a
433	violation of this section, the division or the Attorney General
434	may seek injunctive relief to:
435	1. Prohibit the employer from continuing to engage or

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436	engaging in the violation or doing any acts in furtherance of
437	the violation.
438	2. Prevent violations or attempted violations of this
439	section.
440	3. Prohibit the employer's attempts to interfere with or
441	impede the enforcement of this section.
442	4. Exercise or perform any power or duty under this
443	section.
444	(b) When determining whether injunctive relief is
445	appropriate, the court shall consider any potential or direct
446	harm to an employee from a violation of this section and the
447	chilling effect on other employees attempting to assert their
448	rights under this section.
449	(c) A temporary injunction remains in effect until the
450	division issues a citation to the employer or until the
451	completion of an administrative hearing, whichever is longer, or
452	until a time certain set by the court. A temporary injunction
453	does not prohibit an employer from taking adverse action against
454	an employee for conduct unrelated to an alleged violation of
455	this section.
456	(d) The court may issue a preliminary or permanent
457	injunction if it determines such injunction is just and proper.
458	(12)(a) If a violation of this section is found during an
459	investigation and the violation is not remedied through
460	settlement or otherwise, the division must issue a citation to
461	the employer. The citation must be in writing and describe the
462	nature of the violation and include any and all appropriate
463	relief. Appropriate relief includes, but is not limited to,
464	requiring an employer to cease and desist; to take any action

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465	necessary to remedy the violation, such as rehiring or
466	reinstating an employee, reimbursing lost wages plus interest,
467	or paying liquidated damages in an amount equal to two times the
468	unpaid wages, or other fines and penalties, including a fine of
469	not more than \$50 for each day a violation continues to exist
470	and for each employee to whom the violation occurred payable to
471	the state or aggrieved employee; to take training classes
472	relating to compliance with this section; or to submit to
473	compliance monitoring by the division. The division shall serve
474	the citation in a manner provided by the Florida Rules of Civil
475	Procedure. The citation must advise the employer of his or her
476	right to an administrative hearing to have the citation
477	reviewed.
478	(b) Within 30 days after service of a citation, an employer
479	must comply with all appropriate relief specified in the
480	citation or may obtain review of the citation by providing a
481	written request for review to the director. Upon receipt of a
482	written request for review, the director shall assign the
483	citation to an administrative law judge to conduct a hearing and
484	issue a written decision. Hearings conducted under this
485	subsection are governed by the division and the rules of
486	practice and procedure adopted by the division.
487	(c) An administrative hearing must commence within 90 days
488	after receipt of a timely submitted request for review. The
489	administrative law judge must render a written decision within
490	90 days after the conclusion of the hearing. The decision must
491	include a statement of findings, conclusions of law, and a
492	recommended order that specifies all appropriate relief as
493	authorized under paragraph (a), including the amount required
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494	for an appeal bond should the employer choose to obtain review
495	of the order issued under this paragraph. The decision must be
496	served on all parties in a manner provided by the Florida Rules
497	of Civil Procedure. If the recommended order includes a monetary
498	remedy, the amount is due 45 days after the written decision is
499	properly served on the employer.
500	(d)1. An employer may obtain review of the written decision
501	and order issued under paragraph (c) by filing a petition for a
502	writ of mandamus to a court having jurisdiction within 45 days
503	after the written decision is properly served on the employer.
504	If a petition for a writ of mandamus is not filed within the
505	appropriate time, the recommended order in the written decision
506	becomes final.
507	2. Before an employer may obtain review of the decision, he
508	or she must post an appeal bond, in the amount specified in the
509	recommended order, issued by a licensed surety or as a cash
510	deposit with the court. The employer shall provide written
511	notice to the division and any other parties of the posting of
512	the appeal bond.
513	3. A court may overturn a decision based on abuse of
514	discretion. An employer establishes an abuse of discretion if he
515	or she alleges that the findings are not supported by the
516	evidence and the court determines that the findings are not
517	supported by substantial evidence when looking at the entire
518	record.
519	4. If the court issues an order in favor of the aggrieved
520	party or if the appeal is withdrawn or dismissed without entry
521	of judgment, the employer is liable for the relief specified in
522	the written decision from the administrative hearing, unless the

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523	parties execute a settlement agreement, in which case the
524	employer is liable for the relief specified in the settlement
525	agreement. If the written decision from the administrative
526	hearing or the settlement agreement provides for monetary
527	relief, and the employer fails to pay the amount owed within 10
528	days after entry of a judgment, dismissal or withdrawal of the
529	appeal, or the execution of a settlement agreement, a portion of
530	the appeal bond equal to the amount owed, or the entire appeal
531	bond if the amount owed exceeds the amount of the bond, must be
532	paid to the aggrieved party.
533	5. If the employer does not request review of the citation
534	under paragraph (b), file a writ of mandamus under subparagraph
535	1., or post the appeal bond as required in subparagraph 2., and
536	the time to do so has expired, or if the petition for a writ of
537	mandamus is dismissed or withdrawn without entry of judgment,
538	the clerk of the court must certify a copy of the citation or
539	written decision and order issued by the division or by the
540	administrative law judge, respectively, and enter judgment for
541	the state or aggrieved party. The judgment has the same force
542	and effect as a judgment entered in a civil action and may be
543	enforced in the same manner as any other judgment of the court.
544	The court shall give priority to petitions to enforce a judgment
545	entered under this section.
546	6. If an employer fails to comply with a citation or final
547	order, whether issued by the division, administrative law judge,
548	or court, and has exhausted all reviews or appeals or the time
549	to file a review or appeal has expired, the division or the
550	Attorney General may commence and prosecute a civil action to
551	recover unpaid wages, including interest, fines, or penalties;

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552	equitable relief; and liquidated damages owed to an aggrieved
553	person. The prevailing party is entitled to applicable fines or
554	civil penalties and reasonable attorney fees and costs.
555	(13)(a) A person aggrieved by a violation of this section
556	may bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction.
557	(6)(a) Any person aggrieved by a violation of this section
558	may bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction
559	against an employer violating this section or a party violating
560	subsection (5). However, prior to bringing any claim for unpaid
561	minimum wages pursuant to this section, the person aggrieved
562	shall notify the employer alleged to have violated this section,
563	in writing, of an intent to initiate such an action. The notice
564	must identify the minimum wage to which the person aggrieved
565	claims entitlement, the actual or estimated work dates and hours
566	for which payment is sought, and the total amount of alleged
567	unpaid wages through the date of the notice.
568	(b) The employer shall have 15 calendar days after receipt
569	of the notice to pay the total amount of unpaid wages or
570	otherwise resolve the claim to the satisfaction of the person
571	aggrieved. The statute of limitations for bringing an action
572	pursuant to this section shall be tolled during this 15-day
573	period. If the employer fails to pay the total amount of unpaid
574	wages or otherwise resolve the claim to the satisfaction of the
575	person aggrieved, then the person aggrieved may bring a claim
576	for unpaid minimum wages, the terms of which must be consistent
577	with the contents of the notice.
578	(c)1. Upon prevailing in <u>a civil</u> an action brought <u>under</u>
579	paragraph (6)(e) pursuant to this section , aggrieved persons
580	shall recover the full amount of any unpaid back wages, plus

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581	
582	wages the same amount as liquidated damages and shall be awarded
583	reasonable <u>attorney</u> attorney's fees and costs. <u>Additionally, As</u>
584	provided under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, pursuant to
585	s. 11 of the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947, 29 U.S.C. s. 260, if
586	the employer proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the
587	act or omission giving rise to such action was in good faith and
588	that the employer had reasonable grounds for believing that his
589	or her act or omission was not a violation of s. 24, Art. X of
590	the State Constitution, the court may, in its sound discretion,
591	award no liquidated damages or award any amount thereof not to
592	exceed an amount equal to the amount of unpaid minimum wages.
593	The court shall not award any economic damages on a claim for
594	unpaid minimum wages not expressly authorized in this section.
595	2. Upon prevailing in an action brought pursuant to this
596	section, aggrieved persons <u>are</u> shall also be entitled to such
597	legal or equitable relief as may be appropriate to remedy the
598	violation, including, without limitation, reinstatement in
599	employment and injunctive relief. However, any entitlement to
600	legal or equitable relief in an action brought under s. 24, Art.
601	X of the State Constitution <u>or this section may</u> shall not
602	include punitive damages.
603	(b) In addition to any other remedies or penalties
604	authorized by law, if an employer is found to have willfully
605	violated this section, the division, administrative law judge,
606	or court may impose a fine of \$1,000 per violation payable to
607	the state.
608	(c) In addition to any other remedies or penalties
609	authorized by law, any employer or other person found to have

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610	hindered, prevented, impeded, or interfered with the division or
611	administrative hearing body in the performance of their duties
612	is subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$1,000 and not
613	more than \$5,000, which may be assessed by the division,
614	administrative law judge, or court.
615	(d) In addition to any other remedies or penalties
616	authorized by law, if the division, administrative law judge, or
617	court finds that an employer took adverse action or retaliated
618	against an employee in violation of subsection (6):
619	1. The division, administrative law judge, or court may
620	order reinstatement of the aggrieved party, front pay in lieu of
621	reinstatement, backpay, liquidated damages up to two times the
622	amount of the unpaid wages, and other compensatory damages as
623	appropriate.
624	2. The division, administrative law judge, or court may
625	impose an administrative penalty not to exceed \$5,000 payable to
626	the aggrieved party.
627	(e) In addition to any other remedies or penalties
628	authorized by law, if the division, administrative law judge, or
629	court finds that an employer or entity violated subsection (8),
630	the division, administrative law judge, or court may impose the
631	following:
632	1. A civil penalty in an amount up to 5 percent of the
633	employee's gross earnings over the past 12 months, payable to
634	the misclassified employee.
635	2. A civil penalty up to \$5,000 per violation, payable to
636	the state.
637	<u>(f)</u> Any civil action brought under s. 24, Art. X of the
638	State Constitution and this section $\mathrm{\underline{is}}$ shall be subject to s.

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639	768.79.
640	(7) The Attorney General may bring a civil action to
641	enforce this section. The Attorney General may seek injunctive
642	relief. In addition to injunctive relief, or in lieu thereof,
643	for any employer or other person found to have willfully
644	violated this section, the Attorney General may seek to impose a
645	fine of \$1,000 per violation, payable to the state.
646	<u>(14)</u> The statute of limitations for an action brought
647	<u>under</u> pursuant to this section <u>is</u> shall be for the period of
648	time specified in s. 95.11 beginning on the date the alleged
649	violation occurred. The statute of limitations applicable to an
650	action under this section is tolled during the division's
651	investigation and any administrative enforcement under this
652	section.
653	<u>(15)</u> Actions brought <u>under</u> pursuant to this section may
654	be brought as a class action pursuant to Rule 1.220, Florida
655	Rules of Civil Procedure. In any class action brought <u>under</u>
656	pursuant to this section, the plaintiffs <u>must</u> shall prove, by a
657	preponderance of the evidence, the individual identity of each
658	class member and the individual damages of each class member.
659	<u>(16)</u> This section <u>is</u> shall constitute the exclusive
660	remedy under state law for violations of s. 24, Art. X of the
661	State Constitution.
662	(17) The division shall make reasonable efforts to ensure
663	that judgments against an employer are satisfied and may use any
664	remedy that is available to a judgment creditor to collect an
665	unsatisfied judgment. The division may collect wages, damages,
666	and other monetary remedies on behalf of an employee. The
667	division acts as the trustee of any unsatisfied judgment it
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668	collects and shall deposit such wages, damages, or other
669	monetary remedy in the appropriate fund as provided by rule. The
670	division shall conduct a diligent search for any employee for
671	whom it collects an unsatisfied judgment.
672	(18)(a) Beginning on the 20th day after a judgment is
673	entered by the clerk of the court under paragraph (12)(d) or
674	otherwise by a court of competent jurisdiction in favor of the
675	state or aggrieved party, the division may issue a notice of
676	levy on all persons having in their possession or under their
677	control any credits, money, or property belonging to the
678	judgment debtor. If the levy is made on credits, money, or
679	property in the possession or under the control of a bank,
680	savings and loan association, or other financial institution as
681	defined in 42 U.S.C. s. 669a(d)(1), the notice of levy may be
682	mailed or hand-delivered to a centralized location designated by
683	the bank, savings and loan association, or other financial
684	institution.
685	(b) Any person who receives a notice of levy shall
686	surrender the credits, money, or property to the division or pay
687	to the division the amount of any debt owed within 10 days after
688	service of the levy. Any person who surrenders to the division
689	any credits, money, or property of the judgment debtor is
690	discharged from any obligation or liability to the judgment
691	debtor relating to the amount paid to the division.
692	(c) Any person who receives a notice of levy from the
693	division and fails or refuses to surrender any credits, money,
694	or property of the judgment debtor is liable to the division for
695	the amount specified in the notice of levy.
696	(d) Any fees, commissions, expenses, or costs associated

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 with the sale of property levied under this subsection are the obligation of the judgment debtor and may be collected by virtue of the levy or in any other manner as though the fees, commissions, expenses, or costs were part of the judgment. (e) The division may create a lien on any real or personal property of an employer found in violation of s. 24, Art. X of the State Constitution or this section. The division must release the lien upon final satisfaction of any judgment entered in favor of an aggrieved party or the division, or upon adjudication of the claim in favor of the employer. A lien created under this paragraph lasts 10 years after the date it is created unless the lien is satisfied or released. A lien created under this paragraph is in addition to any other rights available to an aggrieved party or the division. (19) (a) If a citation issued by the division, written decision and order issued by an administrative law judge, or final judgment awarded under this section remains unsatisfied 30 days after all reviews and appeals have been exhausted or the time to request a review or file an appeal has expired, the division may issue a stop-order prohibiting the employer from conducting business in the state using employee labor, including conducting business using the labor of another business, contractor, or subcontractor instead of the labor of an employee, until the judgment is satisfied. The stop-order is effective upon receipt of the order and the employer must pay employees up to 10 days of lost wages due to the stop-order. (b) An employer may appeal the stop-order by filing, within 20 days after receipt of the stop-order, a written request with the division for an administrative hearing. The hearing must be 		25-00554-24 20241388
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724 20 days after receipt of the stop-order, a written request with	722	employees up to 10 days of lost wages due to the stop-order.
	723	(b) An employer may appeal the stop-order by filing, within
725 the division for an administrative hearing. The hearing must be	724	20 days after receipt of the stop-order, a written request with
	725	the division for an administrative hearing. The hearing must be

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726	held within 5 days after receipt of the written request, at
727	which time the stop-order must be affirmed or dismissed and the
728	division shall mail a written notice of findings by United
729	States mail to all parties within 24 hours after the conclusion
730	of the hearing. A party may appeal the written notice of
731	findings to a court of competent jurisdiction within 45 days
732	after the notice is mailed. The division may seek injunctive or
733	other appropriate relief to enforce the stop-order and is
734	entitled to attorney fees and costs if the division prevails.
735	(c) An employer, owner, director, officer, or managing
736	agent of an employer who fails to comply with a stop-order
737	issued under this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor of the
738	second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.
739	775.083.
740	(d) This subsection does not apply if the stop-order would
741	compromise public safety or the life, health, and care of a
742	vulnerable person as defined in s. 435.02.
743	(20) If a citation issued by the division, written decision
744	and order issued by an administrative law judge, or final
745	judgment awarded under this section remains unsatisfied 30 days
746	after all reviews or appeals have been exhausted or the time to
747	request a review or file an appeal has expired, the division may
748	request that the appropriate state agency, and the state agency
749	is authorized to, deny, suspend, or revoke any license held by
750	the employer until such time as the judgment is satisfied.
751	(21) Any person acting on behalf of an employer may be held
752	liable as the employer for a violation of s. 24, Art. X of the
753	State Constitution or this section. A client employer is jointly
754	and severally liable with a labor contractor for the payment of

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755	unpaid wages, interest, liquidated damages, fines, or penalties
756	awarded under this section.
757	(22) All employers, client employers, and labor contractors
758	shall create records documenting compliance with s. 24, Art. X
759	of the State Constitution and this section in accordance with
760	division rules. Records must be maintained for a minimum of 5
761	years after an employee leaves the employment of the employer or
762	client employer, or is no longer working with a labor
763	contractor. An employer, a client employer, or a labor
764	contractor must allow the division reasonable access to the
765	records when requested. If an employee, or other authorized
766	person or entity, alleges a violation of s. 24, Art. X of the
767	State Constitution or this section and the employer, client
768	employer, or labor contractor has not created and maintained
769	records as required under this subsection, there is a rebuttable
770	presumption that the employer, client employer, or labor
771	contractor is in violation of the law. The employer, client
772	employer, or labor contractor can overcome this presumption with
773	clear and convincing evidence.
774	(23) The division may enter into agreements with local,
775	state, or federal agencies to assist in the administration and
776	enforcement of this section.
777	(24) Subject to appropriation of funds by the Legislature,
778	the division shall establish and maintain an outreach and
779	education partnership program to promote awareness of, and
780	compliance with, s. 24, Art. X of the State Constitution and
781	this section. The division shall pursue partnerships with
782	community-based organizations and unions through a competitive
783	request for proposals. Duties of the outreach and education
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784	partnership program may include:
785	(a) Disseminating information and conducting outreach and
786	training to educate employees about their rights.
787	(b) Conducting educational training for employers about
788	their obligations.
789	(c) Assisting employees with filing a claim for a violation
790	under s. 24, Art. X of the State Constitution or this section.
791	(d) Assisting the division in conducting investigations
792	under this section, including the collection of evidence and
793	enforcement of a judgment.
794	(e) Monitoring compliance with s. 24, Art. X of the State
795	Constitution and this section.
796	(f) Establishing networks for education, communication, and
797	participation in the workplace and community.
798	(g) Producing and disseminating training materials to
799	employers and employees.
800	(25) (11) Except for calculating the adjusted state minimum
801	wage and publishing the initial state minimum wage and any
802	annual adjustments thereto, the authority of the division
803	department of Economic Opportunity in implementing s. 24, Art. X
804	of the State Constitution, pursuant to this section, ${ m is}$ shall be
805	limited to that authority expressly granted by the Legislature.
806	Section 4. Section 448.112, Florida Statutes, is created to
807	read:
808	448.112 Division of Labor Standards Community Advisory
809	BoardThe Division of Labor Standards Community Advisory Board
810	is established within the Division of Labor Standards.
811	(1) The advisory board shall consist of the following
812	members who must be approved by the director of the Division of
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813	Labor Standards:
814	(a) A representative from the Division of Labor Standards.
815	(b) A representative from the Department of Commerce.
816	(c) A representative from the Department of Education.
817	(d) A representative from the Florida Chamber of Commerce.
818	(e) A representative from a small business as defined in s.
819	<u>288.703.</u>
820	(f) Four representatives from labor organizations as
821	defined in s. 447.02(1) throughout the state.
822	(2) Members of the advisory board shall be appointed for $2-$
823	year terms, which shall be staggered.
824	(3) Members of the advisory board shall serve without
825	compensation and are not entitled to receive reimbursement for
826	per diem or travel expenses.
827	(4) The advisory board shall meet at least three times a
828	year in order to review reports and projects of the Division of
829	Labor Standards. Meetings of the advisory board must be open to
830	the public and provide the opportunity for public comment.
831	(5) The advisory board shall submit an annual report to the
832	director of the Division of Labor Standards recommending changes
833	to existing state policies and programs to ensure employee
834	safety and equity, with particular emphasis on racial equity and
835	low-wage and migrant workers.
836	(6) By January 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, the
837	director of the Division of Labor Standards shall submit the
838	annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and
839	the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
840	Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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