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A bill to be entitled An act relating to labor regulations; amending s. 447.303, F.S.; providing that all employee organizations that are certified as a bargaining agent, and not just those representing certain employees, may deduct dues and assessments from the salaries of certain employees; amending s. 447.305, F.S.; removing a provision requiring certain employee organizations to petition for recertification; creating s. 448.1065, F.S.; providing applicability; providing definitions; requiring certain employers to implement an outdoor heat exposure safety program that has been approved by specified departments; specifying requirements for the safety program; providing responsibilities for certain employers and employees; providing exceptions; requiring specified annual training on heat illness and providing requirements for such training; requiring the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in conjunction with the Department of Health, to adopt specified rules; creating s. 448.112, F.S.; providing definitions; requiring certain contracting agents to contribute funds to qualified benefit providers for the benefit of the workers of the contracting agent; providing applicability; providing the contribution amount;

Page 1 of 18

to	read:
	Section 1. Section 447.303, Florida Statutes, is amended
Ве	It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
	commerce; providing an effective date.
	F.S., relating to valid restraints of trade or
	conforming a cross-reference; repealing s. 542.335,
	providing construction; amending s. 447.207, F.S.;
	adopt specified rules; providing a cause of action;
	provider; requiring the Department of Commerce to
	an organization to become a qualified benefit
	information to its workers; providing requirements for
	requiring contracting agents to provide certain
	change his or her qualified benefit provider annually;
	a qualified benefit provider; authorizing a worker to
	administrative functions; requiring a worker to select
	specified percentage of contributions for
	authorizing a qualified benefit provider to use a
	providing duties of qualified benefit providers;
	providing requirements for such contributions;
	contributions to be made within a certain time period;
	invoice or other form of billing; requiring such
	authorizing the contribution amount to be added to an

Page 2 of 18

447.303 Dues; deduction and collection.-

(1) Except as authorized in subsection (2) or subject to a waiver granted pursuant to s. 447.207(12)(a), an employee organization that has been certified as a bargaining agent may not have its dues and uniform assessments deducted and collected by the employer from the salaries of those employees in the unit. A public employee may pay dues and uniform assessments directly to the employee organization that has been certified as the bargaining agent.

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 $(1)\frac{(2)}{(a)}$ An employee organization that has been certified as a bargaining agent to represent a bargaining unit the majority of whose employees eligible for representation are employed as law enforcement officers, correctional officers, or correctional probation officers as those terms are defined in s. 943.10(1), (2), or (3), respectively; firefighters as defined in s. 633.102; 911 public safety telecommunicators as defined in s. 401.465(1)(a); or emergency medical technicians or paramedics as defined in s. 401.23 has the right to have its dues and uniform assessments for that bargaining unit deducted and collected by the employer from the salaries of those employees who authorize the deduction and collection of said dues and uniform assessments. However, such authorization is revocable at the employee's request upon 30 days' written notice to the employer and employee organization. Said deductions shall commence upon the bargaining agent's written request to the employer.

(2) (b) Reasonable costs to the employer of said deductions

Page 3 of 18

is a proper subject of collective bargaining.

(3)(c) Such right to deduction, unless revoked under s. 447.507, is in force for so long as the employee organization remains the certified bargaining agent for the employees in the unit.

 $\underline{(4)}$ (3) The public employer is expressly prohibited from any involvement in the collection of fines, penalties, or special assessments.

Section 2. Subsections (7) through (11) of section 447.305, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (6) through (10), respectively, and present subsections (6) and (9) of that section are amended, to read:

447.305 Registration of employee organization.-

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of this chapter relating to collective bargaining, an employee organization certified as a bargaining agent to represent a bargaining unit for which less than 60 percent of the unit employees have submitted membership authorization forms without subsequent revocation and paid dues to the organization during its last registration period must petition the commission pursuant to s. 447.307(2) and (3) for recertification as the exclusive representative of all employees in the bargaining unit within 30 days after the date on which the employee organization applies for renewal of registration pursuant to subsection (2). The certification of an employee organization that does not comply

Page 4 of 18

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(8) (9) An employee organization is exempt from the requirements of subsections (3)-(7) (3)-(8) only with respect to the circumstances of each bargaining unit the majority of whose employees eligible for representation are employed as law enforcement officers, correctional officers, or correctional probation officers as those terms are defined in s. 943.10(1), (2), or (3), respectively; firefighters as defined in s. 633.102; 911 public safety telecommunicators as defined in s. 401.465(1)(a); or emergency medical technicians or paramedics as defined in s. 401.23.

Section 3. Section 448.1065, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

448.1065 Heat illness prevention.-

- (1) APPLICABILITY.-
- (a) This section applies to employers in industries where employees regularly perform work in an outdoor environment, including, but not limited to, agriculture, construction, and landscaping.
- (b) This section does not apply to an employee required to work in an outdoor environment for fewer than 15 minutes per hour for every hour in the employee's entire workday.
- (c) This section is supplemental to all related industry-specific standards. When the requirements under this section offer greater protection than related industry-specific

Page 5 of 18

126 standards, an employer shall comply with the requirements of
127 this section.

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Acclimatization" means temporary adaptation of a person to work in the heat that occurs when a person is gradually exposed to heat over a 2-week period at a 20 percent increase in heat exposure per day.
- (b) "Drinking water" means potable water. The term includes electrolyte-replenishing beverages that do not contain caffeine.
- (c) "Employee" means a person who performs services for and under the control and direction of an employer for wages or other remuneration. The term includes an independent contractor and a farm labor contractor as defined in s. 450.28(1).
- (d) "Employer" means an individual, a firm, a partnership, an institution, a corporation, or an association, or an entity listed in s. 121.021(10) which employs individuals.
- (e) "Environmental risk factors for heat illness" means working conditions that create the possibility of heat illness, including air temperature, relative humidity, radiant heat from the sun and other sources, conductive heat from sources such as the ground, air movement, workload severity and duration, and protective clothing and equipment worn by an employee.
- (f) "Heat illness" means a medical condition resulting from the body's inability to cope with a particular heat level.

Page 6 of 18

The term includes heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat syncope, and heat stroke.

- (g) "Outdoor environment" means a location where work activities are conducted outside. The term includes locations such as sheds, tents, greenhouses, or other structures where work activities are conducted inside, but the temperature is not managed by devices that reduce heat exposure and aid in cooling, such as air conditioning systems.
- (h) "Personal risk factors for heat illness" means factors specific to an individual, including his or her age; health; pregnancy; degree of acclimatization; water, alcohol, or caffeine consumption; use of prescription medications; or other physiological responses to heat.
- (i) "Recovery period" means a cool-down period to reduce an employee's heat exposure and aid the employee in cooling down and avoiding the signs or symptoms of heat illness.
 - (j) "Shade" means an area that is not in direct sunlight.
 - (k) "Supervisor" has the same meaning as in s. 448.101.
- (3) RESPONSIBILITIES.—An employer of employees who regularly work in an outdoor environment shall implement an outdoor heat exposure safety program that has been approved by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Department of Health and which, at a minimum:
- (a) Trains and informs supervisors and employees about heat illness, how to protect themselves and coworkers, how to

Page 7 of 18

recognize signs and symptoms of heat illness in themselves and coworkers, and appropriate first-aid measures that can be used before medical attention arrives in the event of a serious heat-related illness event.

- (b) Provides preventive and first-aid measures, such as loosening clothing, loosening or removing heat-retaining protective clothing and equipment, accessing shade, applying cool or cold water to the body, and drinking cool or cold water, to address the signs or symptoms of heat illness.
- (c) Implements the following high-heat procedures, to the extent practicable, when an employer, manager, supervisor, or contractor determines that the outdoor heat index equals or exceeds 90 degrees Fahrenheit:
- 1. Make available an effective voice, observational, or electronic communication system that allows an employee to contact an employer, a manager, a supervisor, a contractor, or an emergency medical services provider if necessary.
- 2. Provide a sufficient amount of cool or cold drinking water at a location that is quickly and easily accessible from the area where employees work to accommodate all employees throughout the workday, and remind employees throughout the workday to consume such water.
- 3. Ensure that each employee takes a 10-minute recovery period every 2 hours that the employee is working in an outdoor environment under high-heat conditions. The recovery period may

Page 8 of 18

be concurrent with a meal period required by law if the timing of the recovery period coincides with a required meal period.

- sufficient quantity of cool or cold, clean drinking water is at all times readily accessible and free of charge to employees who work in an outdoor environment. The drinking water must be located as close as practicable to the areas where employees work. If drinking water is not plumbed or otherwise continuously supplied, an employer must supply a sufficient quantity of drinking water at the beginning of the workday so that each employee has at least 1 quart of drinking water per hour for every hour in the employee's entire workday. An employer may supply a smaller quantity of drinking water at the beginning of the workday if the employer has adequate procedures in place to allow the employee access to drinking water as needed so that the employee has at least 1 quart of drinking water per hour for every hour in the employee's entire workday.
 - (5) ACCESS TO SHADE.

(a) When a supervisor determines that the outdoor heat index equals or exceeds 80 degrees Fahrenheit, the employer must maintain one or more areas with shade which are open to the air or offer ventilation or cooling at all times in the area where employees are working. The amount of available shade must be able to accommodate all of the employees participating in a given recovery period in a manner that does not place them in

Page 9 of 18

physical contact with one another.

- symptoms of heat illness, the employer must relieve the employee from duty, provide him or her with access to shade for at least 15 minutes or until such signs or symptoms of heat illness have abated, and monitor the employee to determine whether medical attention is necessary. If such signs or symptoms do not abate within such time period, the employer must seek medical attention for the employee in a timely manner. If an employee exhibits serious signs or symptoms of heat illness, the employer must immediately seek medical attention for the employee and provide first-aid measures.
- (c) If an employer can demonstrate that it is unsafe or not feasible to provide an area with shade, the employer may provide alternative cooling measures as long as the employer can demonstrate that such measures are at least as effective as an area with shade in reducing heat exposure.
- (6) TRAINING.—An employer shall provide annual training on heat illness that has been approved by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Department of Health to all employees and supervisors in the languages understood by a majority of the employees and supervisors. Each employee who regularly works in, or who is in the process of acclimatization to, an outdoor environment must participate in the training provided by the employer. Training materials must be written and

251	available in English and in all languages understood by the	
252	employees and supervisors. Supervisors shall make such writte	en_
253	materials available upon request.	

(a) Training on all of the following topics must be provided to all employees who work in an outdoor environment:

- 1. The environmental risk factors for heat illness.
- 2. General awareness of personal risk factors for heat illness and how an employee can monitor his or her own personal risk factors for heat illness.
- 3. The importance of loosening clothing and loosening or removing heat-retaining protective clothing and equipment, such as nonbreathable chemical-resistant clothing and equipment, during all recovery and rest periods, breaks, and meal periods.
- 4. The importance of frequent consumption of cool or cold drinking water.
- 5. The concept, importance, and methods of acclimatization.
- 6. The common signs and symptoms of heat illness, including, but not limited to, neurological impairment, confusion, or agitation.
- 7. The importance of an employee immediately reporting to the employer, directly or through a supervisor, if the employee or a coworker exhibits signs or symptoms of heat illness, and the importance of receiving immediate medical attention for those signs or symptoms.

Page 11 of 18

276	8. The employer's outdoor heat exposure safety program and
277	related high-heat procedures.
278	(b) Training on all of the following topics must be
279	provided to all supervisors before they are authorized to
280	supervise employees who work in an outdoor environment:
281	1. Information that must be provided to employees.
282	2. Procedures that must be followed to implement an
283	outdoor heat exposure safety program.
284	3. Procedures that must be followed when an employee
285	exhibits or reports any signs or symptoms of heat illness.
286	4. Procedures that must be followed when transporting an
287	employee who exhibits or reports any signs or symptoms of heat
288	illness to an emergency medical services provider in a timely
289	manner.
290	(7) RULEMAKING.—The Department of Agriculture and Consumer
291	Services, in conjunction with the Department of Health, shall
292	adopt rules to implement this section, including, but not
293	limited to, approved training programs, approved trainers, and a
294	certification process to acknowledge an employer's compliance
295	with the training requirements imposed by this section.
296	Section 4. Section 448.112, Florida Statutes, is created
297	to read:
298	448.112 Employment benefits for independent contractors.—
299	(1) As used in this section, the term:

Page 12 of 18

"Contracting agent" means a business, an organization,

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a corporation, a limited liability company, a partnership, a sole proprietor, or any other entity that facilitates the provision of services to consumers seeking such services and makes payments to the workers providing such services, where the provision of services is taxed as an independent contractor and reported using federal form 1099 of the federal Internal Revenue Service.

- (b) "Department" means the Department of Commerce.
- (c) "Qualified benefit provider" means a nonprofit benefit provider that is eligible to provide benefits to workers of contracting agents.
- (d) "Worker" means a person who provides services to consumers through a contracting agent.
- (2) A contracting agent that has facilitated the provision of services by at least 50 individual workers in a consecutive 12-month period shall contribute funds to qualified benefit providers to provide benefits to the workers of the contracting agent. This requirement only applies if the services are provided to consumers located in this state.
- (3) (a) A contracting agent must contribute 25 percent of the total fee collected from the consumer for each transaction of services provided or \$6 for every hour that a worker provides services to the consumer, whichever is less. If the contribution amount is determined per hour, then the determination must be prorated per minute.

326	(b) The contribution amount may be added to the invoice or
327	billing submitted to the consumer for the services.
328	(4) A contracting agent must provide such contributions to
329	a qualified benefit provider within 15 days after the end of the
330	month in which the services were provided.
331	(5) Contributions must indicate the assigned amount per
332	worker per transaction, according to the following:
333	(a) If a single worker provided services for a
334	transaction, the entire contribution is assigned to that worker;
335	or
336	— (b) If multiple workers provided services for a
337	transaction, the contribution is assigned proportionately to
338	those workers.
339	(6) A qualified benefit provider must ensure that benefits
340	are provided to workers as set forth in this subsection.
341	(a) A qualified benefit provider must provide workers'
342	compensation insurance to those workers entitled to benefits
343	based on contributions made under this section.
344	(b) A qualified benefit provider shall solicit input from
345	each worker on his or her benefits and allow a worker to choose
346	from available benefits or allocate the contributions among all
347	of the following benefits:
348	1. Health insurance, including, but not limited to,
349	subsidies to purchase health insurance.

Page 14 of 18

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Paid time off.

331	3. Retirement benefits.
352	4. Other benefits as determined by the qualified benefit
353	provider on behalf of the workers.
354	(c) A qualified benefit provider may use up to 5 percent
355	of the contributed funds for the administration of benefits.
356	(7) A worker entitled to benefits must select a qualified
357	benefit provider and may change the selected qualified benefit
358	provider once per year. The worker's contracting agent must
359	provide to the worker information regarding available qualified
360	benefit providers in a format that allows him or her to easily
361	select a provider.
362	(8) The department shall adopt rules in order for an
363	organization to become a qualified benefit provider. At a
364	minimum, an organization must meet all of the following
365	criteria:
366	(a) The organization must be a nonprofit organization,
367	exempt from federal income taxation under 26 U.S.C. s.
368	501(c)(3).
369	(b) At least one-half of the organization's board of
370	directors must be comprised of workers or representatives of

Page 15 of 18

entities, organizations, corporations, or persons that would

pursue a financial interest in conflict with that of the

The organization must be independent from all business

bona fide independent organizations of such workers.

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workers.

376	(d) All actions of the organization regarding the
377	provision of benefits must be for the sole purpose of maximizing
378	benefits to covered workers.
379	(e) The board of directors of the organization hold a
380	fiduciary duty to the workers with respect to the provision of
381	benefits.
382	(f) The organization must demonstrate adequate viability
383	and financial sufficiency as determined by the department. At a
384	minimum, the organization must have all of the following:
385	1. Cash reserves in a sufficient amount as determined by
386	the department.
387	2. Liability coverage in an amount determined by the
388	department.
389	3. Access to bonding.
390	4. Other demonstrated competencies as determined by the
391	department.
392	(9) The department shall establish rules and regulations
393	to implement and administer this section, including all of the
394	following:
395	(a) Monitoring compliance of contracting agents.
396	(b) Monitoring qualified benefit providers, including the
397	ability to remove providers that are out of compliance with the
398	criteria established in this section.
399	(c) Administering workers' compensation coverage for

Page 16 of 18

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workers under this section.

_((d)	Provid	ling p	rocedure	es f	or work	cers	to sel	ect	a qu	alified
benefi	t p	rovider	, to	change '	thei	r seled	ction	n annua	11y,	and	to
receiv	re no	otices	of th	e right	to	select	a di	ifferen	t qı	ualif.	ied
benefi	t p	rovider	· <u>•</u>								

- (10) In addition to any administrative remedies provided by the department, a worker may bring a cause of action against a contracting agent for the contracting agent's failure to comply with the contribution requirements in this section.
- (11) The requirements under this section may not be considered in determining a worker's employment status or a contracting agent's employment relationship to the worker.

Section 5. Paragraph (c) of subsection (12) of section 447.207, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

447.207 Commission; powers and duties.—

- (12) Upon a petition by a public employer after it has been notified by the Department of Labor that the public employer's protective arrangement covering mass transit employees does not meet the requirements of 49 U.S.C. s. 5333(b) and would jeopardize the employer's continued eligibility to receive Federal Transit Administration funding, the commission may waive, to the extent necessary for the public employer to comply with the requirements of 49 U.S.C. s. 5333(b), any of the following for an employee organization that has been certified as a bargaining agent to represent mass transit employees:
 - (c) The revocation of certification provided in s.

Page 17 of 18

426	447.305(6) and (7) .						
427	Section 6.	Section	542.335,	Florida	Statutes,	is	repealed.	
428	Section 7.	This act	t shall ta	ake effe	ct October	1.	2025.	

Page 18 of 18