1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to employment regulations; amending s. 3 218.077, F.S.; prohibiting political subdivisions from 4 maintaining a minimum wage other than a state or 5 federal minimum wage; prohibiting political 6 subdivisions from controlling, affecting, or awarding 7 preferences based on the wages or employment benefits 8 of entities doing business with the political 9 subdivision; revising applicability; creating s. 448.077, F.S.; preempting the regulation of the terms 10 11 and conditions of employment to the state; providing 12 that, unless expressly authorized, an ordinance, an 13 order, a rule, or a policy that exceeds or conflicts 14 with state or federal law relating to a term or 15 condition of employment is void and unenforceable; 16 providing an exception; creating s. 448.106, F.S.; 17 providing definitions; preempting the regulation of 18 heat exposure requirements in the workplace to the 19 state; providing that certain local laws, ordinances, resolutions, regulations, rules, codes, policies, and 20 amendments are void and prohibited; requiring the 21 22 Department of Commerce to adopt rules relating to 23 workplace heat exposure requirements if the 24 Occupational Safety and Health Administration has not done so by a date certain; providing requirements for 25

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such rules; prohibiting local governments from mandating or imposing certain requirements or seeking information from certain persons relating to certain requirements; providing construction and applicability; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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- Section 1. Subsection (2) and paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 218.077, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 218.077 Wage and employment benefits requirements by political subdivisions; restrictions.—
- (2) (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), a political subdivision may not establish, mandate, maintain, or otherwise require an employer to pay a minimum wage, other than a state or federal minimum wage, to apply a state or federal minimum wage to wages exempt from a state or federal minimum wage, or to provide employment benefits not otherwise required by state or federal law.
- (b) A political subdivision may not through its purchasing or contracting procedures seek to control or affect the wages or employment benefits provided by its vendors, contractors, service providers, or other parties doing business with the political subdivision.
  - (c) A political subdivision may not through the use of

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evaluation factors, qualification of bidders, or otherwise award preferences on the basis of wages or employment benefits

provided by its vendors, contractors, service providers, or other parties doing business with the political subdivision.

(3) This section does not:

- (a) Limit the authority of a political subdivision to establish a minimum wage other than a state or federal minimum wage or to provide employment benefits not otherwise required under state or federal law:
  - 1. For the employees of the political subdivision; or
- 2. For the employees of an employer contracting to provide goods or services for the political subdivision, or for the employees of a subcontractor of such an employer, under the terms of a contract with the political subdivision; or
- 2.3. For the employees of an employer receiving a direct tax abatement or subsidy from the political subdivision, as a condition of the direct tax abatement or subsidy.
- Section 2. Section 448.077, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 448.077 Regulation of labor preempted to the state.—The regulation of the terms and conditions of employment is expressly preempted to the state. Unless expressly authorized by special or general law, a county, municipality, special district, or political subdivision of the state may not adopt or enforce an ordinance, an order, a rule, or a policy providing a

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(d)

term or condition of employment that exceeds or conflicts with
the requirements of state or federal law relating to a term or
condition of employment. An ordinance, an order, a rule, or a
policy that violates this section is void and unenforceable.
However, a county, municipality, special district, or political
subdivision of the state may adopt and enforce an ordinance, an
order, a rule, or a policy providing employment benefits, as
defined in s. 218.077(1), for the employees of the county,
municipality, special district, or political subdivision which
exceed state or federal law.
Section 3. Section 448.106, Florida Statutes, is created
to read:
448.106 Workplace heat exposure requirements; preemption;
rulemaking
(1) As used in this section, the term:
(a) "Contractor" means an employer contracting with, or
seeking to contract with, a local government to provide goods or
services to, for the benefit of, or on behalf of the local
government.
(b) "Employee" means a natural person, including a self-
employed person, who receives any type of compensation or
remuneration for providing services to an employer.
(c) "Employer" means a person who hires or contracts for
the services of employees

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"Heat exposure requirement" means a standard mandated

101	or otherwise imposed on employers, employees, contractors, or
102	subcontractors to control an employee's exposure to heat or sun,
103	or to otherwise address or moderate the effects of such
104	exposure. The term includes, but is not limited to, standards
105	relating to all of the following:
106	1. Employee monitoring and protection.
107	2. Water consumption.
108	3. Cooling measures.
109	4. Acclimatization and recovery periods or practices.
110	5. Posting or distributing notices or materials relating
111	to heat exposure which inform employees how to protect
112	themselves from such exposure.
113	6. Implementation and maintenance of heat exposure
114	programs or training.
115	7. Appropriate first-aid measures or emergency responses
116	related to heat exposure.
117	8. Protections for employees who report that they have
118	experienced excessive heat exposure.
119	9. Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.
120	(e) "Local government" means a county, municipality,
121	department, commission, district, board, or other public body,
122	whether corporate or otherwise, created by or under state law.
123	(f) "Subcontractor" has the same meaning as in s.
124	448.095(1).
125	(2)(a) The regulation of workplace heat exposure

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requirements is preempted to the state. Any local law,	
ordinance, resolution, regulation, rule, code, policy, or	
charter amendment adopted before, on, or after the effective	
date of this act which conflicts with this section is void and	d
prohibited.	

- (b) If the Occupational Safety and Health Administration has not adopted by rule requirements regulating workplace heat exposure by July 1, 2028, the Department of Commerce must adopt by rule statewide workplace heat exposure requirements. Such rules must be consistent with the standards of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in effect at the time the Department of Commerce adopts its rules, and modified as necessary to reflect workplace heat exposure considerations specific to this state. The Legislature must ratify such rules before they take effect.
- (3) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a local government may not:
- (a) Mandate or otherwise impose heat exposure requirements on an employer, an employee, a contractor, or a subcontractor.
- (b) Consider or seek information relating to a contractor's or subcontractor's heat exposure requirements in any procurement for goods or services.
- (4) This section does not limit the authority of a local government to mandate or impose workplace heat exposure requirements for the employees of the local government.

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(5) This section does not apply if it is determined that
compliance with this section will prevent the distribution of
federal funds to a local government or would otherwise be
inconsistent with federal requirements pertaining to receiving
federal funds, but only to the extent necessary to allow a local
government to receive federal funds or to eliminate the
inconsistency with federal requirements.
Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.

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