House	Amendment NO
Offered By	
AMEND House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 553, Page 2 inserting after said section and line the following:	, Section 285.043, Line 5, by
"285.575. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as Protection Act".	the "Whistleblower's
2. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:	
(1) "Because" or "because of", as it relates to the adverse decis status as a protected person was the motivating factor;	sion or action, the person's
(2) "Employer", an entity that has six or more employees for e twenty or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar ye include the state of Missouri or its agencies, instrumentalities, or politibut not limited to any public institution of higher education, a corporat of Missouri, an individual employed by an employer, or corporations a operated by religious or sectarian organizations; except that, "employer	ear. "Employer" shall not ical subdivisions, including tion wholly owned by the state and associations owned or
enforcement agencies;  (3) "Proper authorities", a governmental or law enforcement agemployee's employer, the employee's supervisor employed by the employer;  (4) "Protected person", an employee of an employer who has reauthorities an unlawful act of his or her employer; an employee of an employer serious misconduct of the employer that violates a clear articulated in a constitutional provision, statute, or regulation promulging employee of an employer who has refused to carry out a directive issue if completed would be a violation of the law. An employee of an employer of an employer of an employee	reported to the proper employer who reports to his or mandate of public policy as ated under statute; or an ed by his or her employer that
(a) The employee is a supervisory, managerial, or executive er her employer and the unlawful act or serious misconduct reported concemployee is employed to report or provide professional opinion; or  (b) The proper authority or person to whom the employee make person whom the employee claims to have committed the unlawful act	cerns matters upon which the ces his or her report is the
mandate of public policy];  (5) "The motivating factor", the employee's protected classific the adverse decision or action and had a determinative influence on the 3. This section is intended to codify the existing common law employment doctrine and to limit their future expansion by the courts. chapter 213 and chapter 287, shall provide the exclusive remedy for an	e adverse decision or action. exceptions to the at-will This section, in addition to

Action Taken\_

Date \_\_\_\_

employment practices.

- 4. It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to discharge an individual defined as a protected person in this section because of that person's status as a protected person.
- 5. A protected person aggrieved by a violation of this section shall have a private right of action for actual damages for violations of this section but not for punitive damages. [However, if a private right of action for damages exists under another statutory or regulatory scheme, whether under state or federal law, no private right of action shall exist under this statute.]
  - 6. Any party to any action initiated under this section may demand a trial by jury.
- 7. A protected person aggrieved by a violation of this section shall have a private right of action that may be filed in a court of competent jurisdiction. The only remedies available in such an action shall be:
  - (1) Back pay;
  - (2) Reimbursement of medical bills directly related to a violation of this section; and
- (3) Additionally, if a protected person proves, by clear and convincing evidence, that the conduct of the employer was outrageous because of the employer's evil motive or reckless indifference to the rights of others, then, such person may receive double the amount awarded under subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection, as liquidated damages. In applying this subdivision, the provisions of section 510.263 shall be applied as though liquidated damages were punitive damages and as though the amounts referenced in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection were compensatory damages.
- 8. The court, in addition to the damages set forth in subsection 7 of this section, may award the prevailing party court costs and reasonable attorney fees; except that a prevailing respondent may be awarded reasonable attorney fees only upon a showing that the case was without foundation."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.