

70A.29 Reprisals prohibited — political subdivisions — penalty — civil remedies.

1. A person shall not discharge an employee from or take or fail to take action regarding an employee's appointment or proposed appointment to, promotion or proposed promotion to, or any advantage in, a position in employment by a political subdivision of this state as a reprisal for a disclosure of any information by that employee to a member or employee of the general assembly, or an official of that political subdivision or a state official or for a disclosure of information to any other public official or law enforcement agency if the employee reasonably believes the information evidences a violation of law or rule, mismanagement, a gross abuse of funds, an abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety. [This section](#) does not apply if the disclosure of the information is prohibited by statute.

2. A person who violates [subsection 1](#) commits a simple misdemeanor.

3. [Subsection 1](#) may be enforced through a civil action.

a. A person who violates [subsection 1](#) is liable to an aggrieved employee for affirmative relief including reinstatement, with or without back pay, or any other equitable relief the court deems appropriate, including attorney fees and costs.

b. When a person commits, is committing, or proposes to commit an act in violation of [subsection 1](#), an injunction may be granted through an action in district court to prohibit the person from continuing such acts. The action for injunctive relief may be brought by an aggrieved employee or the county attorney.

85 Acts, ch 60, §1

CS85, §79.29

89 Acts, ch 124, §3

C93, §70A.29

See also §8A.417, 70A.28