

232.73A Retaliation prohibited — remedy.

1. *a.* An employer shall not take retaliatory action against an employee as a reprisal for the employee's participation in good faith in making a report, photograph, or X ray, or in the performance of a medically relevant test pursuant to [this chapter](#), or aiding and assisting in an assessment of a child abuse report pursuant to [section 232.71B](#). [This section](#) does not apply to a disclosure of information that is prohibited by statute.

b. For purposes of [this section](#), “retaliatory action” includes but is not limited to an employer's action to discharge an employee or to take or fail to take action regarding an employee's appointment or proposed appointment to a position in employment, to take or fail to take action regarding an employee's promotion or proposed promotion to a position in employment, or to fail to provide an advantage in a position in employment.

2. [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.

[2012 Acts, ch 1040, §2; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §59](#)

Referred to in [§232.68](#), [232.73](#)