

BOTH CHAMBERS (continued)

misconduct transfers the business assets, on paper, to an accomplice and continues doing business under a different name. **A "YES" vote supports the NFIB position.** Passed the Senate 46-3. Passed the House 93-4. Signed by the governor.

9. Grocery worker retention (2024 - SB 6007):

Requires certain grocers who purchase one or more additional stores to retain the staff of the acquired store(s) for six months or pay them severance equal to what the discharged workers would have earned during that period. **A "NO" vote supports the NFIB position.** Passed the Senate 32-16. Passed the House 60-33. Signed by the governor.

SENATE ONLY

10. Private right of action (2023 - SB 5110): Would have allowed workers, applicants, and potential applicants to sue employers for alleged violations of certain labor laws, bypassing administrative remedies. The bill would have allowed successful plaintiffs to recover attorney fees and court costs; employers would not have received any reimbursement when prevailing at trial. **A "NO" vote supports the NFIB position.** Passed the Senate 28-21.

HOUSE ONLY

11. Unemployment benefits for striking workers (2024 - HB 1893): Would have awarded unemployment benefits to striking workers, charging those benefits to the employer being struck. Benefit costs would be shifted to all employers in the state if the employer being struck reached the unemployment insurance tax cap or closed the business. **A "NO" vote supports the NFIB position.** Passed the House 53-44.

12. Personnel files (2023 - HB 1320): Would have allowed current and former employees to sue if an employer failed to provide a copy of their personnel file within 14 days of the request. Moreover, the bill sought to prohibit employers from redacting personally identifiable information of third parties – even in cases where the requesting worker might seek to harm or harass complainants and whistleblowers. **A "NO" vote supports the NFIB position.** Passed the House 56-40.

13. Right to repair (2023 - HB 1392): Would have allowed individuals and independent repair shops to purchase parts, tools, instructions, and related materials from device manufacturers without being forced to join the manufacturer's authorized or certified technician program to repair cell phones, tablets, laptops, desktop computers, or other digital devices. **A "YES" vote supports the NFIB position.** Passed the House 58-38.

14. Workers' compensation for PTSD claims (2024 - HB 2031): This would have created a presumption in workers' compensation claims that post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is an occupational disease suffered by county coroners and their staff. PTSD claims are typically not allowed in workers' compensation. The bill would have applied to current and former coroners, medical examiners, and staff, adding millions in expenses to the State Fund and threatening further rate increases. **A "NO" vote supports the NFIB position.** Passed the House 97-0.

