

2026 -- H 7364

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S T A T E O F R H O D E I S L A N D

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2026

A N A C T

**RELATING TO LABOR AND LABOR RELATIONS -- WAREHOUSE WORKER
PROTECTION ACT**

Introduced By: Representatives Shanley, Slater, Bennett, Craven, and Knight

Date Introduced: January 28, 2026

Referred To: House Labor

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Legislative findings.

2 The general assembly finds and declares the following:

3 (1) The rapid growth of just-in-time logistics and same- and next-day consumer package
4 delivery, and advances in technology used for tracking employee productivity, have led to a rise in
5 the number of warehouse and distribution center workers, who are subject to quantified work
6 quotas.

7 (2) Warehouse and distribution center employees who work under those quotas are
8 expected to complete a quantified number of tasks within specific time periods, often measured
9 down to the minute or second, and face adverse employment action, including suspension or
10 termination, if they fail to do so.

11 (3) Those quotas generally do not allow for workers to comply with safety guidelines or to
12 recover from strenuous activity during productive work time, leaving warehouse and distribution
13 center employees who work under them at high risk of injury and illness.

14 (4) The quotas under which warehouse and distribution center employees regularly work
15 also affect their compensation. California and many cities require employers to pay their employees
16 a minimum-wage rate. Warehouse and distribution center employees who work under a quota,
17 however, do not receive the full benefit of minimum wages if their quota is increased to make up
18 for the direct or indirect effect of a minimum-wage increase.

6 (6) Workplace injuries can take a terrible toll on workers, their families and their
7 communities, and can create substantial costs for employers. According to the most recent data
8 (2020) released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the warehouse industry itself reports a rate of
9 serious work-related injuries involving lost time or restricted duty (4.0 cases/100 full-time workers)
10 that is more than twice the average injury rates for all private industry (1.7 cases/100 full-time
11 workers). The most common types of work-related serious injury reported by employers in the
12 warehouse sector are musculoskeletal injuries, which often require workers to miss work and can
13 force workers permanently out of the job and even out of the workforce.

14 SECTION 2. Title 28 of the General Laws entitled "LABOR AND LABOR RELATIONS"
15 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following chapter:

CHAPTER 61

WAREHOUSE WORKER PROTECTION ACT

28-61-1. Short title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Warehouse Worker Protection Act".

28-61-2. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

22 (1) "Defined time period" means any unit of time measurement equal to or less than the
23 duration of an employee's shift, and includes hours, minutes, and seconds and any fraction thereof.

24 (2) "Department" means the department of labor and training.

(3) "Director" means director of the department of labor and training.

26 (4) "Employee" means a nonexempt employee who works at a warehouse distribution
27 center.

28 (5)(i) "Employee work speed data" means information an employer collects, stores,
29 analyzes, or interprets relating to an individual employee's performance of a quota, including, but
30 not limited to, quantities of tasks performed, quantities of items or materials handled or produced,
31 rates or speeds of tasks performed, measurements or metrics of employee performance in relation
32 to a quota, and time categorized as performing tasks or not performing tasks.

33 (ii) "Employee work speed data" does not include qualitative performance assessments,
34 personnel records, or itemized wage statements, except for any content of those records that

1 includes employee work speed data, as defined in this definition.

2 (6) "Employer" means a person who directly or indirectly, or through an agent or any other
3 person, including through the services of a third-party employer, temporary service, or staffing
4 agency or similar entity, employs or exercises control over the wages, hours, or working conditions
5 of one hundred (100) or more employees at a single warehouse distribution center or one thousand
6 (1,000) or more employees at one or more warehouse distribution centers in the state.

7 (7) "Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, limited partnership, limited
8 liability partnership, limited liability company, business trust, estate, trust, association, joint
9 venture, agency, instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity, whether domestic or
10 foreign.

11 (8) "Quota" means a work standard under which an employee is assigned or required to
12 perform at a specified productivity speed, or perform a quantified number of tasks, or to handle or
13 produce a quantified amount of material, within a defined time period and under which the
14 employee may suffer an adverse employment action, if the employee fails to complete the
15 performance standard.

16 (9)(i) "Warehouse distribution center" means an establishment as defined by any of the
17 following North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Codes, however that
18 establishment is denominated:

19 (A) 493110 for General Warehousing and Storage.

20 (B) 423 for Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods.

21 (C) 424 for Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods.

22 (D) 454110 for Electronic Shopping and Mail-Order Houses.

23 **28-61-3. Disclosure of quotas.**

24 (a) Each employer shall provide to each employee, upon hire, a written description of each
25 quota to which the employee is subject, including the quantified number of tasks to be performed
26 or materials to be produced or handled, within the defined time period, and any potential adverse
27 employment action that could result from the failure to meet the quota. The requirement to disclose
28 also applies to any changes in the quota.

29 (b) Nothing in this section requires an employer to use quotas or monitor work speed data.
30 An employer that does not monitor this data, has no obligation to provide it.

31 **28-61-4. Meals and rest periods.**

32 An employee shall not be required to meet a quota that prevents compliance with meal or
33 rest periods, use of bathroom facilities, including reasonable travel time to and from bathroom
34 facilities, or occupational health and safety laws in the labor laws or department standards. An

1 employer shall not take adverse employment action against an employee for failure to meet a quota
2 that does not allow a worker to comply with meal and rest periods, use of bathroom facilities, or
3 occupational health and safety laws, labor laws, or for failure to meet a quota that has not been
4 disclosed to an employee.

5 **28-61-5. Employee information request.**

6 Employees may request from the employer the written description of the quota, and a copy
7 of the employee's own speed data as well as the aggregated work speed data for comparable
8 employees working in the facility.

9 **28-61-6. Unlawful retaliation.**

10 There shall be a rebuttable presumption of unlawful retaliation if an employer in any
11 manner discriminates, retaliates, or takes any adverse action against any employee because an
12 employee exercises their rights pursuant to this chapter.

13 **28-61-7. Severability.**

14 The provisions of this chapter are severable. If any provision or its application is held
15 invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect
16 without the invalid provision or application.

17 SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon passage.

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EXPLANATION
BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF
A N A C T
RELATING TO LABOR AND LABOR RELATIONS -- WAREHOUSE WORKER
PROTECTION ACT

- 1 This act would require employers to provide each employee, defined as a nonexempt employee who works at a warehouse distribution center, upon hire, with a written description of each quota to which the employee is subject, including the quantified number of tasks to be performed or materials to be produced or handled, within the defined time period and any potential adverse employment action that could result from failure to meet the quota.
- 2 This act would take effect upon passage.

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