AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 18, 2022

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2021–22 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL No. 1651

Introduced by Assembly Member Kalra

January 13, 2022

An act to *amend Sections 12930 and 14203 of the Government Code, and to* amend Section ~~156 of~~ *90.5 of, and to add Part 5.6 (commencing with Section 1520) to Division 2 of,* the Labor Code, relating to employment.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1651, as amended, Kalra. ~~Labor statistics: annual report.~~ *Worker rights: Workplace Technology Accountability Act.*

(1) Existing law requires state agencies to develop and implement a telecommuting plan, as specified, and to evaluate their telecommuting programs.

This bill would require agencies to periodically update their plans to respond to changing technology and its impact on worker well-being.

(2) Existing law, the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA), grants consumers various rights with respect to personal information that is collected or sold by a business, as defined. The CCPA exempts, until January 1, 2023, personal information that is collected and used by a business solely within the context of having an emergency contact on file, administering specified benefits, or a person's role or former role as a job applicant to, an employee of, owner of, director of, officer of, medical staff member of, or an independent contractor of that business. The CCPA declares the intent of the act to further the constitutional right to privacy and provides that in the event of conflict between the act and other laws, the provisions of law

providing for the greatest protection for the right of privacy for consumers will prevail. The California Privacy Rights Act of 2020, approved by the voters as Proposition 24 at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, amended, added to, and reenacted the CCPA.

This bill would impose various duties on employers and their vendors regarding the ability to collect and use worker data, as defined. Specifically, the bill would confer the right to workers to know, review, correct, and secure data collected from them by their employer and would limit the ability of an employer to use that data beyond specified purposes. The bill would impose various limitations on the collection and use of data via electronic monitoring, would impose limitations on the purpose and effect of using Automatic Decision Systems, as defined, and would require employers to prepare and publish impact assessments for the use of various technology.

(3) Existing law establishes the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, which is composed of various departments responsible for protecting and promoting the rights and interests of workers in California, including the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, led by the Labor Commissioner, the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, and the Division of Workers' Compensation, within the Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law requires the Labor Commissioner to establish and maintain a field enforcement unit in order to ensure that minimum labor standards are adequately enforced. Existing law also establishes the Department of Fair Employment and Housing to investigate and prosecute unlawful employment practices.

This bill would require the Labor and Workforce Development Agency in coordination with its various departments and the Department of Fair Employment and Housing to enforce the worker data protections created by this bill. Specifically, the bill would impose the primary duty of administration and enforcement on the field enforcement unit under the Labor Commissioner and would require the Department of Fair Employment and Housing to investigate and prosecute worker complaints of violations of these provisions in coordination with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement. The bill would require the Labor and Workforce Development Agency to adopt regulations to administer and enforce these provisions, including regulations providing for the coordination of enforcement by the divisions within the Department of Industrial Relations, including the Division of Occupational Health and Safety and the Division of Workers' Compensation. To advise on the adoption of regulations, the bill would

require the Labor Commissioner to convene a committee of stakeholders, including representatives from the Department of Industrial Relations, as specified, and the Department of Fair Employment and Housing. The bill would establish penalties and create a civil cause of action for violation of these provisions.

~~Existing law requires the Department of Industrial Relations to complete and publish an annual report containing statistics on state work injuries and occupational diseases and fatalities by industry classifications by December 31 of the following calendar year.~~

~~This bill would require the report to include within industry classifications subcategories separated by the ethnicity, race, and gender of affected individuals.~~

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 12930 of the Government Code is amended to read:

12930. The department shall have the following functions, duties, and powers:

(a) To establish and maintain a principal office and any other offices within the state as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this part.

(b) To meet and function at any place within the state.

(c) To appoint attorneys, investigators, conciliators, mediators, and other employees as it may deem necessary, fix their compensation within the limitations provided by law, and prescribe their duties.

(d) To obtain upon request and utilize the services of all governmental departments and agencies and, in addition, with respect to housing discrimination, of conciliation councils.

(e) To adopt, promulgate, amend, and rescind suitable procedural rules and regulations to carry out the investigation, prosecution, and dispute resolution functions and duties of the department pursuant to this part.

(f) (1) To receive, investigate, conciliate, mediate, and prosecute complaints alleging practices made unlawful pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 12940).

(2) To receive, investigate, conciliate, mediate, and prosecute complaints alleging a violation of Section 51, 51.5, 51.7, 51.9, 54, 54.1, or 54.2 of the Civil Code. The remedies and procedures of this part shall be independent of any other remedy or procedure that might apply.

(3) To receive, investigate, conciliate, mediate, and prosecute complaints alleging, and to bring civil actions pursuant to Section 52.5 of the Civil Code for, a violation of Section 236.1 of the Penal Code. Damages awarded in any action brought by the department pursuant to Section 52.5 of the Civil Code shall be awarded to the person harmed by the violation of Section 236.1 of the Penal Code. Costs and attorney's fees awarded in any action brought by the department pursuant to Section 52.5 of the Civil Code shall be awarded to the department. The remedies and procedures of this part shall be independent of any other remedy or procedure that might apply.

(4) To receive, investigate, conciliate, mediate, and prosecute complaints alleging practices made unlawful pursuant to Article 9.5 (commencing with Section 11135) of Chapter 1 of Part 1, except for complaints relating to educational equity brought under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 200) of Part 1 of Division 1 of Title 1 of the Education Code and investigated pursuant to the procedures set forth in Subchapter 5.1 of Title 5 of the California Code of Regulations, and not otherwise within the jurisdiction of the department.

(5) To receive, investigate, conciliate, mediate, and prosecute complaints alleging practices made unlawful pursuant to Section 1197.5 of the Labor Code. The department shall, in coordination with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement within the Department of Industrial Relations, adopt procedures to ensure that the departments coordinate activities to enforce Section 1197.5 of the Labor Code.

(A) Nothing in this part prevents the director or the director's authorized representative, in that person's discretion, from making, signing, and filing a complaint pursuant to Section 12960 or 12961 alleging practices made unlawful under Section 11135.

(B) Remedies available to the department in conciliating, mediating, and prosecuting complaints alleging these practices are the same as those available to the department in conciliating,

mediating, and prosecuting complaints alleging violations of Article 1 (commencing with Section 12940) of Chapter 6.

(6) To receive, investigate, conciliate, mediate, and prosecute complaints alleging violations of Part 5.6 (commencing with Section 1520) of Division 2 of the Labor Code. The department shall, in coordination with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement within the Department of Industrial Relations, adopt procedures to ensure that the departments coordinate activities to enforce those provisions.

(g) In connection with any matter under investigation or in question before the department pursuant to a complaint filed under Section 12960, 12961, or 12980:

(1) To issue subpoenas to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, records, documents, and physical materials.

(2) To administer oaths, examine witnesses under oath and take evidence, and take depositions and affidavits.

(3) To issue written interrogatories.

(4) To request the production for inspection and copying of books, records, documents, and physical materials.

(5) To petition the superior courts to compel the appearance and testimony of witnesses, the production of books, records, documents, and physical materials, and the answering of interrogatories.

(h) To bring civil actions pursuant to Section 12965 or 12981 of this code, or Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-352; 42 U.S.C. Sec. 2000 et seq.), as amended, the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336; 42 U.S.C. 12101, et seq.), as amended, or the federal Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 3601 et seq.), and to prosecute those civil actions before state and federal trial courts.

(i) To issue those publications and those results of investigations and research as in its judgment will tend to promote goodwill and minimize or eliminate discrimination in employment on the bases enumerated in this part and discrimination in housing because of race, religious creed, color, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, marital status, national origin, ancestry, familial status, disability, veteran or military status, genetic information, or sexual orientation.

(j) To investigate, approve, certify, decertify, monitor, and enforce nondiscrimination programs proposed by a contractor to be engaged in pursuant to Section 12990.

(k) To render annually to the Governor and to the Legislature a written report of its activities and of its recommendations.

(*l*) To conduct mediations at any time after a complaint is filed pursuant to Section 12960, 12961, or 12980. The department may end mediation at any time.

(m) The following shall apply with respect to any accusation pending before the former Fair Employment and Housing Commission on or after January 1, 2013:

(1) If an accusation issued under former Section 12965 includes a prayer either for damages for emotional injuries as a component of actual damages, or for administrative fines, or both, or if an accusation is amended for the purpose of adding a prayer either for damages for emotional injuries as a component of actual damages, or for administrative fines, or both, with the consent of the party accused of engaging in unlawful practices, the department may withdraw an accusation and bring a civil action in superior court.

(2) If an accusation was issued under former Section 12981, with the consent of the aggrieved party filing the complaint, an aggrieved person on whose behalf a complaint is filed, or the party accused of engaging in unlawful practices, the department may withdraw the accusation and bring a civil action in superior court.

(3) Where removal to court is not feasible, the department shall retain the services of the Office of Administrative Hearings to adjudicate the administrative action pursuant to Sections 11370.3 and 11502.

(n) On a challenge, pursuant to Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to a decision of the former Fair Employment and Housing Commission pending on or after January 1, 2013, the director or the director's designee shall consult with the Attorney General regarding the defense of that writ petition.

SEC. 2. Section 14203 of the Government Code is amended to read:

14203. Each state agency shall evaluate its telecommuting ~~program.~~ *program and shall periodically update their telecommuting plans in response to changing circumstances and technology and its impact on worker well-being. The adoption and*

implementation of policies affecting represented unit employees pursuant to Part 5.6 (commencing with Section 1520) of Division 2 of the Labor Code are mandatory subjects of bargaining. The Department of General Services shall establish criteria for evaluating the state's telecommuting program and recommend modifications, if necessary.

SEC. 3. Section 90.5 of the Labor Code is amended to read:

90.5. (a) It is the policy of this state to vigorously enforce minimum labor standards in order to ensure employees are not required or permitted to work under substandard unlawful conditions or for employers that have not secured the payment of compensation, and to protect employers who comply with the law from those who attempt to gain a competitive advantage at the expense of their workers by failing to comply with minimum labor standards.

(b) In order to ensure that minimum labor standards are adequately enforced, the Labor Commissioner shall establish and maintain a field enforcement unit, which shall be administratively and physically separate from offices of the division that accept and determine individual employee complaints. The unit shall have offices in *the Cities of* Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Jose, San Diego, Sacramento, and any other locations that the Labor Commissioner deems appropriate. The unit shall have primary responsibility for administering and enforcing those statutes and regulations most effectively enforced through field investigations, including Sections 226, 1021, 1021.5, 1193.5, 1193.6, 1194.5, 1197, 1198, 1771, 1776, 1777.5, 2651, 2673, 2675, ~~and 3700,~~ *3700, and Part 5.6 (commencing with Section 1520)* in accordance with the plan adopted by the Labor Commissioner pursuant to subdivision (c). Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of this unit in enforcing any statute or regulation in the course of its investigations.

(c) The Labor Commissioner shall adopt an enforcement plan for the field enforcement unit. The plan shall identify priorities for investigations to be undertaken by the unit that ensure the available resources will be concentrated in industries, occupations, and areas in which employees are relatively low paid and unskilled, and those in which there has been a history of violations of the statutes cited in subdivision (b), and those with high rates of noncompliance with Section 3700.

(d) The Labor Commissioner shall annually report to the Legislature, not later than March 1, concerning the effectiveness of the field enforcement unit. The report shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(1) The enforcement plan adopted by the Labor Commissioner pursuant to subdivision (c), and the rationale for the priorities identified in the plan.

(2) The number of establishments investigated by the unit, and the number of types of violations found.

(3) The amount of wages found to be unlawfully withheld from workers, and the amount of unpaid wages recovered for workers.

(4) The amount of penalties and unpaid wages transferred to the General Fund as a result of the efforts of the unit.

SEC. 4. Part 5.6 (commencing with Section 1520) is added to Division 2 of the Labor Code, to read:

PART 5.6. WORKPLACE TECHNOLOGY ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1520. This part shall be known and may be cited as the Workplace Technology Accountability Act.

1521. The Legislature finds and declares the following:

(a) The rapid adoption of worker data collection, electronic monitoring, and algorithmic management by employers in the workplace can cause harm to worker health, safety, dignity, and autonomy.

(b) All workers stand to be impacted, including employees, independent contractors, job applicants, and remote workers, and especially the low-wage workers, workers of color, women, and immigrants who are on the front lines of technology introduction.

(c) These data-driven workplace systems are often opaque, untested, and without any regulatory oversight.

(d) Workers and employers both stand to benefit from the establishment of clear rules of the road in the implementation and use of these new technologies in the workplace.

(e) Workers subject to employer data collection, electronic monitoring, and algorithmic management should have the right to know what personal data is being collected, when they are being

monitored, what algorithms are being used, and how the employer will use their data.

(f) Workers should also have the right to access their data and to correct erroneous data.

(g) Employers should only use electronic monitoring and algorithms for narrow purposes that do not harm workers' physical health, mental health, personal safety, or well-being.

(h) In particular, electronic monitoring and algorithms should not be used by employers to substitute for human decisionmaking about workers.

(i) Data collection systems and algorithms should be assessed for their potential harms to workers-- and identified harms should be mitigated -- before those systems are implemented in the workplace.

1522. For purposes of this part, the following shall apply:

(a) "Authorized representative" means any person or organization appointed by the worker to serve as an agent of the worker. Authorized representative shall not include a worker's employer.

(b) "Automated Decision System (ADS)" or "algorithm" means a computational process, including one derived from machine learning, statistics, or other data processing or artificial intelligence techniques, that makes or assists an employment-related decision.

(c) "Automated Decision System (ADS) output" means any information, data, assumptions, predictions, scoring, recommendations, decisions, or conclusions generated by an ADS.

(d) "Data" or "worker data" means any information that identifies, relates to, describes, is reasonably capable of being associated with, or could reasonably be linked, directly or indirectly, with a particular worker, regardless of how the information is collected, inferred, or obtained. Data includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) Personal identity information, including the individual's name, contact information, government-issued identification number, financial information, criminal background, or employment history.

(2) Biometric information, including the individual's physiological, biological, or behavioral characteristics, including the individual's deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), that can be used,

singly or in combination with other data, to establish individual identity.

(3) Health, medical, lifestyle, and wellness information, including the individual's medical history, physical or mental condition, diet or physical activity patterns, heart rate, medical treatment or diagnosis by a health care professional, health insurance policy number, subscriber identification number, or other unique identifier used to identify the individual.

(4) Any data related to workplace activities, including the following:

(A) Human resources information, including the contents of an individual's personnel file or performance evaluations.

(B) Work process information, such as productivity and efficiency data.

(C) Data that captures workplace communications and interactions, including emails, texts, internal message boards, and customer interaction and ratings.

(D) Device usage and data, including calls placed or geolocation information.

(E) Audio-video data and other information collected from sensors, including movement tracking, thermal sensors, voiceprints, or faction, emotion, and gait recognition.

(F) Inputs of or outputs generated by an ADS that are linked to the individual.

(G) Data that is collected or generated on workers to mitigate the spread of infectious diseases, including COVID-19, or to comply with public health measures.

(5) Online information, including an individual's Internet Protocol (IP) address, private social media activity, or other digital sources or unique identifiers associated with a worker.

(e) "Department" means the Department of Fair Employment and Housing.

(f) "Electronic monitoring" means the collection of information concerning worker activities or communications by any means other than direct observation, including the use of a computer, telephone, wire, radio, camera, electromagnetic, photoelectronic, or photo-optical system.

(g) "Employer" means any person who directly or indirectly, or through an agent or any other person, employs or exercises control over the wages, benefits, other compensation, hours,

working conditions, access to work or job opportunities, or other terms or conditions of employment, of any worker. "Employer" includes any of the employer's labor contractors.

(h) "Employment-related decision" means any decision made by the employer that affects wages, benefits, other compensation, hours, work schedule, performance evaluation, hiring, discipline, promotion, termination, job content, assignment of work, access to work opportunities, productivity requirements, workplace health and safety, and other terms or conditions of employment. For independent contractors or job applicants, this means the equivalent of these decisions based on their contract with or relationship to the employer.

(i) "Essential job functions" means the fundamental duties of a position, as revealed by objective evidence, including the amount of time workers spend performing each function, the consequences of not requiring individuals to perform the function, the terms of any applicable collective bargaining agreement, workers' past and present work experiences and performance in the position in question, and the employer's reasonable, nondiscriminatory judgment as to which functions are essential. Past and current written job descriptions and the employer's reasonable, nondiscriminatory judgment as to which functions are essential may be evidence as to which functions are essential for achieving the purposes of the job, but may not be the sole basis for this determination absent the objective evidence described in this subdivision.

(j) "Impact assessment" means the ongoing study and evaluation of a data collection system or an automated decision system and its impact on workers.

(k) "Labor agency" means the Labor and Workforce Development Agency or any of its designees.

(l) "Productivity system" is a management system that monitors, evaluates, or sets the amount and quality of work done in a set time period by workers.

(m) "Third party" means a person who is not one of the following:

(1) The employer.

(2) A vendor or service provider to the employer.

(3) A labor or employee organization within the meaning of state or federal law.

(n) "Worker" means any natural person or their authorized representative acting as a job applicant to, an employee of, or an independent contractor providing service to, or through, a business or a state or local governmental entity in any workplace.

(o) "Worker Information System (WIS)" means a process, automated or not, that involves worker data, including the collection, recording, organization, structuring, storage, alteration, retrieval, consultation, use, sharing, disclosure, dissemination, combination, restriction, erasure, or destruction of worker data. A WIS does not include an ADS.

(p) "Workplace" means a location within California at which or from which a worker performs work for an employer.

(q) "Vendor" means an entity engaged by an employer or an employer's labor contractors, to provide software, technology, or a related service that is used to collect, store, analyze, or interpret worker data or worker information.

CHAPTER 2. WORKER DATA RIGHTS

1530. (a) An employer that controls the collection of worker data shall, at or before the point of collection, inform the workers as to all of the following:

(1) The specific categories of worker data to be collected, the specific purpose for which the specific categories of worker data are collected or used, and whether and how the data is related to the worker's essential job functions.

(2) Whether and how the data will be used to make or assist an employment-related decision, including any associated benchmarks.

(3) Whether the data will be deidentified.

(4) Whether the data will be used at the individual level, in aggregate form, or both.

(5) Whether the information is being disclosed or otherwise transferred to a vendor or other third party, the name of the vendor or third party, and for what purpose.

(6) The length of time the employer intends to retain each category of worker data.

(7) The worker's right to access and correct their worker data.

(8) Any data protection impact assessments, and the identity of any worker information systems, that are the subject of an active investigation by the labor agency.

(b) Notice may be given after the point of collection only if at least one of the following conditions is met:

(1) Collection is necessary to preserve the integrity of an investigation of wrongdoing.

(2) Earlier notice would violate the requirements of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

(3) Earlier notice would violate a court order.

(c) If an employer discloses worker data to a vendor, third party, or state or local government, the employer must provide affected workers with notice that includes the information specified in subdivision (a).

(d) An employer shall provide a copy of the above notice to the labor agency.

1531. (a) An employer, or a vendor acting on behalf of an employer, that collects, stores, analyzes, interprets, disseminates, or otherwise uses worker data shall provide the following information to the worker, in an accessible manner, upon receipt of a verifiable request:

(1) The specific categories and specific pieces of worker data that the employers, or a vendor acting on behalf of any employer, retains about that work.

(2) The sources from which the data is collected.

(3) The purpose for collecting, storing, analyzing, or interpreting the worker data.

(4) Whether and how the data is related to the worker's essential job functions, including whether and how the data is used to make or assist an employment-related decision.

(5) Whether the data is being used as an input in an ADS, and if so, what ADS output is generated based on the data.

(6) Whether the data was generated as an output of an ADS.

(7) The names of any vendors or third parties, from whom the worker data was obtained, or to whom an employer or vendor acting on behalf of an employer has disclosed the data, and the specific categories of data that was obtained or disclosed.

(b) When complying with a worker's request for data access, the employer shall not disclose personal identity information of any individual other than the worker who submitted the request.

(c) Information provided by an employer or a vendor acting on behalf of an employer to a worker pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be provided as follows:

(1) At no cost to the worker.

(2) In an accessible format that allows the worker to transport it to another entity without hindrance.

(3) In a timely manner upon receipt of the verifiable request.

(d) For purposes of this chapter, a "verifiable request" is a request made by a worker that the business can reasonably verify, as set forth in Section 1571 and further addressed by regulations.

1532. (a) An employer shall ensure that worker data is accurate and, where relevant, kept up to date.

(b) A worker shall have the right to request an employer to correct any inaccurate worker data about the worker that the employer maintains.

(c) An employer that receives a verifiable request to correct inaccurate worker data shall respond to the worker's request as follows:

(1) An employer shall investigate and determine whether the disputed worker data is inaccurate.

(A) If an employer determines that the disputed worker data is inaccurate, the employer shall do all of the following:

(i) Promptly correct the disputed worker data and inform the worker of the employer's decision and action.

(ii) Review and adjust as appropriate any employment-related decisions or ADS outputs that were partially or solely based on the inaccurate data, and inform the worker of the adjustment.

(iii) Inform any third parties with which the employer shared the inaccurate worker data, or from which the employer received the inaccurate worker data, and direct them to correct it.

(B) If an employer, upon investigation, determines that the disputed worker data is accurate, the employer shall inform the worker of the following:

(i) The decision not to amend the disputed worker data.

(ii) The steps taken to verify the accuracy of the worker data and the evidence supporting the decision not to amend the disputed worker data.

(2) An employer is not obligated to change the disputed worker data when the disputed worker data consists of subjective

information, opinions, or other nonverifiable facts, if the employer does all of the following:

(A) Documents that the disputed worker data consists of subjective information and notes the source of the subjective information.

(B) The employer informs the worker of its decision to deny the request to change the disputed worker data.

(3) An employer shall not process, use, or make any employment-related decision based on disputed worker data while the employer is in the process of determining its accuracy.

(d) Notwithstanding the use or outcome of the process described in this section, a worker retains the rights to recourse established in Sections 1570 and 1571.

1533. (a) An employer or vendor acting on behalf of an employer shall not collect, store, analyze, or interpret worker data unless the data is strictly necessary to accomplish any of the following purposes:

(1) Allowing a worker to accomplish an essential job function.

(2) Monitoring production processes or quality.

(3) Assessment of worker performance.

(4) Ensuring compliance with employment, labor, or other relevant laws.

(5) Protecting the health, safety, or security of workers.

(6) Administering wages and benefits.

(7) Additional purposes to enable business operations as determined by the labor agency.

(b) An employer or a vendor acting on behalf of an employer shall not use worker data for purposes other than those specified in the provided notice.

(c) An employer or a vendor acting on behalf of an employer shall not sell or license worker data, including deidentified or aggregated data, to a vendor or third party, including another employer.

(d) An employer or vendor acting on behalf of an employer shall not disclose or transfer worker data to a vendor or third party unless the following conditions are met:

(1) Vendor or third-party access to the worker data is pursuant to a contract with the employer and the contract prohibits the sale or licensing of the data.

(2) The vendor or third party implements reasonable security procedures and practices appropriate to the nature of the worker data to protect the data from unauthorized or illegal access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure.

(e) An employer or vendor acting on behalf of an employer shall not transfer or otherwise disclose biometric, health, or wellness data to any third party unless required under state or federal law.

(f) An employer or vendor acting on behalf of an employer shall not share worker data with the state or local government unless allowed under this part or otherwise necessary to do the following:

(1) Provide information to the labor agency or the department as required by this part.

(2) Comply with the requirements of federal, state, or local law or regulation.

(3) Comply with a court-issued subpoena, warrant, or order.

(g) An employer or vendor acting on behalf of an employer that is in possession of biometric, health, or wellness data shall permanently destroy that data when the initial purpose for collecting the data has been satisfied or at the end of the worker's relationship with the employer, unless there is a reasonable interest for the worker to access the data after the relationship has ended.

(h) An employer or vender acting on behalf of an employer shall not use biometric data or wellness data, including a worker's decision not to participate in a wellness program, as a basis for any employment-related decision.

1534. (a) An employer that collects, stores, analyzes, interprets, disseminates, or otherwise uses worker data shall undertake its best efforts to implement, maintain, and keep up-to-date security protections that are appropriate to the nature of the data, and to protect the data from unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure. The security program shall include administrative, technical, and physical safeguards.

(b) An employer that collects, stores, analyzes, interprets, disseminates, or otherwise uses worker data in any form and that becomes aware of a breach of the security of worker data shall promptly provide written notice to each affected worker. The employer shall provide a description of the specific categories of data that were, or are reasonably believed to have been, accessed or acquired by an unauthorized person, and what steps it will take to address the impact of the data breach on affected workers. The

notification shall be made in the most expedient time possible. The employer shall promptly notify the labor agency in writing of such a breach.

1535. (a) A vendor that collects, stores, analyzes, interprets, disseminates, or otherwise uses worker data on behalf of an employer shall comply with the requirements of this chapter, and employers are jointly and severally liable if the vendor fails to do so.

(b) A vendor that collects, stores, analyzes, interprets disseminates, or otherwise uses worker data on behalf of the employer must provide all necessary information to the employer to enable the employer to comply with the requirements of this chapter.

(c) A vendor that collects, stores, analyzes, or interprets worker data on behalf of the employer shall do all of the following upon termination of the contract with the employer:

(1) Return all of the worker data to the employer.

(2) Delete all of the worker data.

CHAPTER 3. ACCOUNTABILITY IN ELECTRONIC MONITORING

1540. (a) An employer or vendor acting on behalf of an employer that is planning to electronically monitor a worker shall provide a worker with notice that electronic monitoring will occur prior to conducting each specific form of electronic monitoring. Notice shall include, at a minimum, the following elements:

(1) A description of the allowable purpose that the specific form of electronic monitoring is intended to accomplish, as specified in Section 1553.

(2) A description of the specific activities, locations, communications, and job roles that will be electronically monitored.

(3) A description of the technologies used to conduct the specific form of electronic monitoring and the worker data that will be collected as a part of the electronic monitoring.

(4) Whether the data gathered through electronic monitoring will be used to make or inform an employment-related decision, and if so, the nature of that decision, including any associated benchmarks.

(5) Whether the data gathered through electronic monitoring will be used to assess workers' productivity performance or to set productivity standards, and if so, how.

(6) The names of any vendors conducting electronic monitoring on the employer's behalf and any associated contract language related to that monitoring.

(7) A description of a vendor or third party to whom information collected through electronic monitoring will be disclosed or transferred. The description will include the name of the vendor and the purpose for the data transfer.

(8) A description of the organizational positions that are authorized to access the data gathered through the specific form of electronic monitoring and under what conditions.

(9) A description of the dates, times, and frequency that electronic monitoring will occur.

(10) A description of where the data will be stored and the length it will be retained.

(11) An explanation of why the specific form of electronic monitoring is strictly necessary to accomplish an allowable purpose described in subdivision (a) of Section 1543.

(12) An explanation for how the specific monitoring practice is the least invasive means available to accomplish the allowable monitoring purpose.

(13) Notice of the workers' right to access or correct the data.

(14) Notice of the workers' right to recourse under Sections 1570 and 1571.

(b) Notice of the specific form of electronic monitoring shall be clear and conspicuous and provide the worker with actual notice of electronic monitoring activities. A notice that states electronic monitoring "may" take place or that the employer "reserves the right" to monitor shall not be considered clear and conspicuous.

(c) (1) An employer who engages in random or periodic electronic monitoring of workers shall inform the affected workers of the specific events which are being monitored at the time the monitoring takes place. Notice shall be clear and conspicuous.

(2) Notice of random or periodic electronic monitoring may be given after electronic monitoring has occurred only if necessary to preserve the integrity of an investigation of illegal activity or protect the immediate safety of workers, customers, or the public.

(d) Employers shall provide a copy of the disclosure required by this section to the labor agency.

1541. An employer shall provide additional notice to workers when a significant update or change is made to the electronic monitoring or in how the employer is using it.

1542. (a) An employer shall maintain an updated list of electronic monitoring systems currently in use.

(b) (1) An employer shall annually, by January 1 of each year, provide notice to workers of all electronic monitoring systems currently in use. The notice shall include the information specified in subdivision (a) of Section 1540.

(2) An employer shall provide a copy of the notice provided pursuant to paragraph (1) to the labor agency no later than January 31 of that year.

1543. (a) An employer or vendor acting on behalf of an employer shall not electronically monitor a worker unless all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The electronic monitoring is primarily intended to accomplish any of the following allowable purposes:

(A) Allowing a worker to accomplish an essential job function.

(B) Monitoring production processes or quality.

(C) Assessment of worker performance.

(D) Ensuring compliance with employment, labor, or other relevant laws.

(E) Protecting the health, safety, or security of workers.

(F) Administering wages and benefits.

(G) Additional electronic monitoring purposes to enable business operations as determined by the labor agency.

(2) The specific form of electronic monitoring is strictly necessary to accomplish the allowable purpose and is the least invasive means to the worker that could reasonably be used to accomplish the allowable purpose.

(3) The specific form of electronic monitoring is limited to the smallest number of workers and collects the least amount of data necessary to accomplish the allowable purpose.

(4) The information collected via electronic monitoring will be accessed only by authorized agents and used only for the purpose and duration for which authorization was given as specified in the notice required by Section 1540.

(b) Notwithstanding the allowable purposes for electronic monitoring described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), the following practices are prohibited:

(1) The use of electronic monitoring that results in a violation of labor and employment laws.

(2) The monitoring of workers who are off-duty and not performing work-related tasks.

(3) The monitoring of workers in order to identify workers exercising their legal rights, including, but not limited to, rights guaranteed by employment and labor law.

(4) Audio-visual monitoring of bathrooms or other similarly private areas, including locker rooms, changing areas, breakrooms, smoking areas, employee cafeterias, and lounges, including data collection on the frequency of use of those private areas.

(5) Audio-visual monitoring of a workplace in a worker's residence, a worker's personal vehicle, or property owned or leased by a worker, unless that audio-visual monitoring is strictly necessary to ensure worker health and safety, to verify the security of company or client data, or to accomplish other similarly compelling purposes.

(6) Electronic monitoring systems that incorporate facial recognition, gait, or emotion recognition technology.

(7) Additional specific forms of electronic monitoring as determined by the labor agency.

(c) Before an employer uses an electronic productivity system, the employer shall submit a summary of the system to the labor agency, including information on the specific form of monitoring, the number of workers impacted, the data that will be collected, and how that data will be used in making employment-related decisions. Electronic productivity systems must also be reviewed by the labor agency's Division of Occupation Safety and Health before implementation to ensure electronic productivity systems do not result in physical or mental harm to workers. This subdivision shall not be construed to conflict with the powers of the Labor Commissioner pursuant to Section 2107.

(d) An employer or a vendor acting on behalf of an employer shall not require workers to either install applications on personal devices that collect or transmit worker data or to wear, embed, or physically implant those devices, including those that are installed

subcutaneously or incorporated into items of clothing or personal accessories, unless the electronic monitoring is strictly necessary to accomplish essential job functions and is narrowly limited to only the activities and times necessary to accomplish essential job functions. Location-tracking applications and devices shall be disabled outside the activities and times necessary to accomplish essential job functions.

1544. (a) An employer or vendor acting on behalf of an employer shall use worker data collected through electronic monitoring only to accomplish its specified allowable purpose.

(b) An employer or vendor acting on behalf of an employer shall not solely rely on worker data collected through electronic monitoring when making hiring, promotion, termination, or disciplinary decisions.

(1) An employer shall conduct its own assessment before making hiring, promotion, termination, or disciplinary decisions independent of worker data gathered through electronic monitoring. This includes corroborating the electronic monitoring worker data by other means, including a supervisor's documentation or managerial documentation.

(2) If an employer cannot independently corroborate the worker data gathered through electronic monitoring, the employer shall not rely upon that data in making hiring, promotion, termination, or disciplinary decisions.

(3) The information and judgements involved in an employer's corroboration or use of electronic monitoring data shall be documented and communicated to affected workers prior to the hiring, promotion, termination, or disciplinary decision going into effect.

(4) Data that provides evidence of criminal activity, when independently corroborated by the employer, is exempt from this subdivision.

1545. (a) A vendor that collects, stores, analyzes, interprets, disseminates, or otherwise uses worker data on behalf of an employer shall comply with the requirements of this chapter. An employer is jointly and severally liability if the vendor fails to comply.

(b) A vendor that collects, stores, analyzes, interprets, disseminates, or otherwise uses worker data on behalf of an employer shall provide all necessary information to the employer

to enable the employer to comply with the requirements of this chapter.

(c) A vendor that collects, stores, analyzes, interprets, disseminates, or otherwise uses worker data on behalf of an employer shall do both of the following upon termination of its contract with the employer:

(1) Return all of the worker data to the employer.

(2) Delete all of the worker data.

Chapter 4. Algorithms

1550. (a) An employer or a vendor acting on behalf of any employer shall provide sufficient notice to workers prior to adopting an ADS. An employer with an existing ADS at the time this part takes effect shall provide notice pursuant to this section within 30 day after this part takes effect.

(b) Notice required by subdivision (a) shall be considered sufficient if it meets at least the following requirements:

(1) The notice is provided within a reasonable time prior to the use of the ADS.

(2) The notice is provided to all workers affected by the ADS in the manner in which routine communications are provided to workers.

(3) The notice contains the following information:

(A) The nature, purpose, and scope of the decisions for which the ADS will be used, including the range of employment-related decisions potentially affected and how, including any associated benchmarks.

(B) The type of ADS outputs.

(C) The specific category and sources of worker data that the ADS will use.

(D) The individual, vendor, or entity that created the ADS.

(E) The individual, vendor, or entity that will run, manage, and interpret the results of the ADS.

(F) The right to recourse pursuant to Sections 1570 and 1571.

(c) An employer or vendor acting on behalf of an employer shall provide a copy of the notice to the labor agency within 10 days of distribution to workers.

1551. An employer or vendor acting on behalf of an employer shall provide additional notice to workers when any significant

updates or changes are made to the ADS or in how the employer is using the ADS.

1552. (a) An employer or vendor acting on behalf of an employer shall maintain an updated listed of automated decision systems currently in use.

(b) An employer shall annually, on or before January 1 of each year, provide notice to workers of all ADS currently in use. The notice shall include the information required by paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 1550.

(c) The notice shall be submitted to the labor agency and the department on or before January 31 of each year.

1553. (a) An employer or vendor acting on behalf of an employer shall not use an ADS to make employment-related decisions in any of the following ways:

(1) Use of an ADS that results in a violation of labor or employment law.

(2) Use of an ADS to make predictions about a worker's behavior that are unrelated to the worker's essential job functions.

(3) Use of an ADS to identify, profile, or predict the likelihood of workers exercising their legal rights.

(4) Use of an ADS that draws on facial recognition, gait, or emotion recognition technologies, or that makes predictions about a worker's emotions, personality, or other types of sentiments.

(5) Use of customer ratings as input data for an ADS.

(6) Any additional use of an ADS that poses harm to workers prohibited by the labor agency pursuant to Section 1571.

(b) (1) Before an employer or a vendor acting on behalf of an employer uses a productivity system that uses algorithms, the employer shall submit a summary of the system to the labor agency. The summary shall include all of the following information:

(A) The role and nature of the algorithm's use.

(B) The number of workers impacted by the system.

(C) The nature of the algorithmic output.

(D) How the algorithmic output will be used in making employment-related decisions.

(2) Productivity systems that use algorithms shall also be reviewed by the labor agency's Division of Occupational Safety and Health before implementation to ensure that electronic productivity systems do not result in physical or mental harm to workers.

(3) This subdivision shall not be construed to conflict with the powers of the Labor Commissioner pursuant to Section 2107.

1554. (a) An employer or vendor acting on behalf of an employer shall not use ADS outputs regarding a worker's health as a basis for any employment-related decision.

(b) An employer or vendor acting on behalf of an employer shall not solely rely on output from an ADS to make a hiring, promotion, termination, or disciplinary decision.

(1) An employer shall conduct its own evaluation of the worker before making a hiring, promotion, termination, or disciplinary decision, independent of the output used from the ADS. This includes establishing meaningful human oversight by a designated internal reviewer to corroborate the ADS output by other means, including supervisory or managerial documentation, personnel files, or the consultation of coworkers.

(2) Meaningful human oversight requires that the designated internal reviewer meet the following conditions:

(A) The designated internal reviewer is granted sufficient authority, discretion, resources, and time to corroborate the ADS output.

(B) The designated internal reviewer has sufficient expertise in the operation of similar systems and a sufficient understanding of the ADS in question to interpret its outputs as well as results of relevant algorithmic impact assessments.

(C) The designated internal review has education, training, or experience sufficient to allow the reviewer to make a well-informed decision.

(3) When an employer cannot corroborate the ADS output produced by the ADS, the employer shall not rely on the system to make the hiring, promotion, termination, or disciplinary decision.

(4) When an employer can corroborate the ADS output and makes the hiring, promotion, termination, or disciplinary decision based on that output, a notice containing the following information shall be given to affected workers:

(A) The specific decision for which the ADS was used.

(B) Any information or judgments used in addition to the ADS output in making the decision.

(C) The specific worker data that the ADS used.

(D) The individual, vendor, or entity who created the ADS.

(E) The individual or entity that executed and interpreted the results of the ADS.

(F) A copy of any completed algorithmic impact assessments regarding the ADS in question.

(G) Notice of the worker's right to dispute an algorithmic impact assessment regarding the ADS in question pursuant to Section 1563.

(5) When an employer uses corroborated output from an ADS to make a hiring, promotion, termination, or disciplinary decision, notice shall be given to the affected worker prior to the implementation of that decision.

1555. (a) A vendor that uses an ADS on behalf of an employer shall comply with the requirements of this chapter. An employer is jointly and severally liable for a vendor's failure to comply.

(b) A vendor that uses an ADS on behalf of an employer shall provide all necessary information to the employer to enable the employer to comply with the requirements of this chapter.

(c) A vendor that collects or stores worker data in order to use an ADS on behalf of an employer shall do both of the following upon termination of its contract with the employer:

(1) Return all of the worker data, including any relevant ADS outputs, to the employer.

(2) Delete all worker data.

CHAPTER 5. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

1560. (a) An employer that develops, procures, uses, or otherwise implements an ADS to make or assist an employment-related decision shall complete an Algorithmic Impact Assessment (AIA) prior to using the system, and retroactively for any ADS that is in place at the time this part takes effect, for each separate position for which the ADS will be used to make an employment-related decision. When an employer procures an ADS from a vendor, the employer may submit an AIA conducted by the vendor if it meets all of the requirements set forth in this chapter.

(b) An "Algorithmic Impact Assessment (AIA)" means a study evaluating an ADS that makes or assists an employment-related decision and its development process, including the design and training data of the ADS, for negative impacts on workers. An AIA shall include, at minimum, all of the following:

(1) A detailed description of the ADS and its intended purpose.

(2) A description of the data used by the ADS, including the specific categories of data that will be processed as input and any data used to train the model that the ADS relies on.

(3) A description of the outputs produced by the ADS, including the following:

(A) The types of ADS outputs produced by the ADS.

(B) How to interpret the ADS outputs.

(C) The types of employment-related decisions that may be made on the basis of the ADS outputs.

(4) An assessment of the necessity and proportionality of the ADS in relation to its purpose, including reasons for the superiority of the ADS over nonautomated decisionmaking methods.

(5) An evaluation of the risk of the ADS, including the following risks:

(A) Errors, including both false positives and false negatives.

(B) Discrimination against protected classes.

(C) Violation of legal rights of affected workers.

(D) Direct or indirect harm to the physical health, mental health, or safety of affected workers.

(E) Chilling effect on workers exercising legal rights, including, but not limited to, rights guaranteed by employment and labor laws.

(F) Privacy harms, including the risks of security breach or inadvertent disclosure.

(G) Negative economic impacts or other negative material impacts on workers, including, but not limited to, impacts related to wages, benefits, other compensation, hours, work schedule, performance evaluation, hiring, discipline, promotion, termination, assignment of work, access to work opportunities, job responsibilities, and productivity requirements.

(H) Infringement on the dignity and autonomy of affected workers.

(6) The specific measures that will be taken to minimize or eliminate the identified risks.

(7) A description of the methodology used to evaluate the identified risks and mitigation measures.

(8) Any additional components necessary to evaluate the negative impacts of an ADS as determined by the labor agency.

1561. (a) An employer that develops, procures, uses, or otherwise implements a Worker Information System (WIS) shall complete a Data Protection Impact Assessment prior to using the system, or retroactively for a WIS in place prior to the effective date of this part. When an employer procures a WIS from a vendor, the employer may submit an impact assessment conducted by the vendor, if it meets all of the requirements set forth in this section.

(b) A "Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)" means a study evaluating a WIS for negative impacts on workers. A DPIA shall include, at minimum, all of the following:

(1) A systematic description of the nature, scope, context, and purpose of the WIS.

(2) An assessment of the necessity and proportionality of the WIS in relation to its purpose.

(3) An evaluation of the potential risks of the WIS, including the following risks:

(A) Violation of the legal rights of affected workers.

(B) Discrimination against protected classes.

(C) Privacy harms, including the risks of invasive or offensive surveillance, security breach, or inadvertent disclosure.

(D) Chilling effect on workers exercising legal rights, including, but not limited to, rights guaranteed by employment and labor laws.

(E) Infringement upon the dignity and autonomy of affected workers.

(F) Negative economic impacts or other negative material impacts on affected workers, including on dimensions including wages, benefits, other compensation, hours, work schedule, performance evaluation, hiring, discipline, promotion, termination, job content, assignment of work, access to work opportunities, and productivity requirements.

(4) The specific measures that will be taken to minimize or eliminate the identified risks.

(5) A description of the methodology used to evaluate the identified risks and recommended mitigation measures.

(6) Any additional components necessary to evaluate the negative impacts of a WIS determined by the labor agency.

1562. (a) The AIA or DPIA shall be conducted by an independent assessor with relevant experience.

(b) An employer shall initiate an AIA or DPIA at the beginning of the procurement or development process for any ADS or WIS, or retroactively for any ADS or WIS in place at the time this part takes effect. An AIA or DPIA shall be continuously updated throughout the procurement, development, or implementation process and thereafter to reflect any material changes to the ADS or WIS as they become evident.

(c) An employer shall fully comply with all requests from the assessor for information required to conduct the AIA or DPIA.

(d) (1) Throughout the assessment process, the assessor shall consult with workers who are potentially affected by the ADS or WIS. Consultation shall include, but is not limited to, the following stages:

(A) Identification of the specific risks that need to be evaluated.

(B) Development of mitigation measures to minimize the risks associated with the system.

(2) An assessor shall make the preliminary assessment available to potentially affected workers for anonymous review and comment during a defined open comment period.

(A) An employer shall not retaliate against a worker who participates in the open comment period.

(B) A worker or a designated worker representative may comment or request additional information.

(C) An assessor shall incorporate a record of the feedback received and a description of why the suggestions were either incorporated or rejected.

(D) An assessor shall ensure that potentially affected workers are adequately informed of their ability to review and comment on the AIA or DPIA.

(e) An employer shall submit and update, as needed, the completed AIA or DPIA to the labor agency and potentially affected workers prior to the use of the ADS or WIS.

(1) If health and safety risks are found or implicated, an employer shall also submit its assessment to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health.

(2) If a risk of discrimination or bias is detected or believed to exist, an employer shall also submit its assessment to the state agency overseeing workplace discrimination.

(f) An employer may use the ADS or WIS once it submits the relevant impact assessments to the labor agency, unless the labor agency directs otherwise, as described in subdivision (g).

(g) Upon review of the AIA or DPIA, the labor agency may require any of the following:

(1) Require the employer to submit additional documentation.

(2) Require the employer to implement mitigation measures in using the ADS or WIS.

(3) Prohibit the employer from using the ADS or WIS.

(h) Upon submitting the AIA or DPIA to the labor agency, the employer shall develop and publish on its internet website an impact assessment summary that describes the assessment's methodology, findings, results, and conclusions for each element required by this part, as well as any modification made to it based on the assessment results.

(i) The AIA or DPIA and its summary shall be written in a manner that is precise, transparent, comprehensible, and easily accessible.

(j) The full AIA or DPIA and all relevant materials and sources used for the development of the assessment may be made available to external researchers at the discretion of the labor agency.

1563. (a) At any point after an employer has submitted an AIA or DPIA to the labor agency, a worker may anonymously dispute the AIA or DPIA and request that the labor agency conduct an investigation of the employer. The following are bases for challenging an AIA or DPIA:

(1) The AIA or DPIA provided insufficient information, was incomplete, or inaccurate.

(2) The AIA or DPIA assessor was not adequately independent from the employer.

(3) The AIA or DPIA failed to adequately identify risks or appropriately weigh harms against benefits.

(4) Mitigation measures identified in the AIA or DPIA were not implemented or, once implemented, failed to reduce residual risks to acceptable levels.

(5) Any other reason the AIA or DPIA was defective or incomplete as identified by the labor agency.

(b) If an employer fails to conduct an impact assessment of an ADS or WIS used in making or assisting an employment-related

decision, a worker may anonymously request that the labor agency conduct an investigation of the employer.

(c) Regardless of the use or outcome of the dispute processes available in this section, a worker retains the right to recourse pursuant to Sections 1570 and 1571.

1564. (a) A vendor that develops, procures, uses, or otherwise implements an ADS or WIS on behalf of an employer shall comply with the requirements of this chapter. An employer shall be jointly and severally liable for a vendor's failure to comply.

(b) A vendor that develops, procures, uses, or otherwise implements an ADS or WIS on behalf of an employer shall provide all necessary information to the employer to enable the employer to comply with the requirements of this chapter.

(c) A vendor that develops, procures, uses, or otherwise implements an ADS or WIS on behalf of an employer shall provide any additional information, as requested by the independent assessor or labor agency, necessary to conduct an assessment or investigation.

CHAPTER 6. ENFORCEMENT

1570. (a) A worker may bring a civil action for injunctive relief and recover civil penalties against the employer in an amount equal to the penalties provided in this chapter. A plaintiff who brings a successful civil action for violation of these provisions is entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

(b) An employer or vendor that violates this part shall be subject to an injunction and liable for civil penalties provided in this chapter, which shall be assessed and recovered in a civil action by the Labor Commissioner. In a successful civil action brought by the commissioner to enforce this part, the court may grant injunctive relief in order to obtain compliance with the part and shall award costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

(c) An employer shall not retaliate against a worker because the worker exercised, or notified another worker of their right to exercise, any of the rights under this part.

(d) Provisions of a collective bargaining agreement that provide additional worker protections are not superseded by this part.

1571. (a) The labor agency shall have the authority to enforce and assess penalties under this part and to adopt regulations

relating to the procedures for an employee to make a complaint alleging a violation of this part.

(b) On or before January 1, 2024, the labor agency shall adopt regulations to further the purpose of this part, including, but not limited to, regulations on all of the following:

(1) Developing, maintaining, and regularly updating the following:

(A) A list of allowable purposes for data collection and electronic monitoring.

(B) Definition of specific categories of worker data required in notices mandated in this part.

(C) A list of prohibited forms of electronic monitoring.

(D) A list of prohibited ADS.

(E) A list of valid reasons for disputing an employer's AIA or DPIA and requesting investigation by the labor agency.

(F) Rules specifying employers' and workers' respective obligations to ensure occupation health and safety in home offices, personal vehicles, and other workplaces owned, leased, or regularly used or occupied during nonwork hours by a worker. The rules shall specify the manner, means, and frequency with which employers may collect data or electronically monitor those workplaces in order to satisfy the employers' obligation under applicable occupational health and safety laws.

(G) The specific requirements of the notices required by this part.

(H) Any additional rules and standards, as needed, to respond to the rapid developments in existing and new technologies introduced in the workplace in order to prevent harm to the health and well-being of workers.

(2) Developing agency procedures to review and evaluate employers' submissions of AIA, DPIA, and summaries of electronic productivity systems.

(3) Engaging in coordinated and strategic enforcement efforts with the divisions within the Department of Industrial Relations, including the Division of Occupational Safety and Health and the Division of Workers' Compensation.

(c) To assist in developing the regulations required by subdivision (b), the Labor Commissioner shall convene an advisory committee to recommend best practices to mitigate harms to workers from the use of data-driven technology in the workplace.

The advisory committee shall be composed of stakeholders and other related subject matter experts and shall also include representatives of the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, and the Department of Fair Employment and Housing. The Labor Commissioner shall convene the advisory committee no later than March 1, 2023.

(d) The labor agency shall strategically collaborate with stakeholders to educate workers and employers about their rights and obligations under this part, respectively, in order to increase compliance.

(e) The labor agency shall make all reports submitted to the agency pursuant to this part available to the department to review.

1572. (a) An employer or vendor acting on behalf of an employer who fails to comply with Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1530) is subject to the following penalties:

(1) A violation of Section 1530 shall be subject to a penalty of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) per violation.

(2) A violation of Section 1531 shall be subject to a penalty of five thousand dollars ($5,000) for each verified request made by a worker.

(3) A violation of Section 1532 shall be subject to a penalty of five thousand dollars ($5,000) per violation.

(4) A violation of Section 1533 shall be subject to a penalty of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) per violation.

(5) A violation of Section 1534 shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars ($100) per affected worker for each violation of this provision.

(b) An employer or vendor acting on behalf of an employer who fails to comply with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 1540) is subject to the following penalties:

(1) A violation of Section 1540 shall be subject to a penalty of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) per violation.

(2) A violation of Section 1543 shall be subject to a penalty of five thousand dollars ($5,000) for each day that the violation occurs.

(3) A violation of Section 1544 shall be subject to a penalty of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) per worker for each violation.

(c) An employer or vendor acting on behalf of an employer who fails to comply with Chapter 4 (commencing with 1550) is subject to the following penalties:

(1) A violation of Section 1550, 1551, or 1554 shall be subject to a penalty of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) per violation.

(2) A violation of Section 1552 shall be subject to a penalty of two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500) per violation.

(3) A violation of Section 1553 shall be subject to a penalty of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) per violation.

(d) An employer or vendor acting on behalf of an employer who fails to submit an impact assessment pursuant to Section 1560, 1561, 1562, or 1563 shall be subject to a penalty of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) per violation.

~~SECTION 1. Section 156 of the Labor Code is amended to read:~~

~~156. The department shall complete and publish an annual report containing statistics on California work injuries and occupational diseases and fatalities by industry classification, with subcategories separated by the ethnicity, race, and gender of affected individuals, no later than December 31 of the following calendar year. All of the reports and statistics shall be available to the public.~~

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