SENATE BILL NO. 386—COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND LABOR

MARCH 26, 2021

Referred to Committee on Commerce and Labor

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to certain businesses. (BDR 53-1010)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

Effect on the State: No.

EXPLANATION - Matter in bolded italics is new; matter between brackets [fomitted material] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to employment practices; requiring certain employers to provide certain employees with written notices containing certain information in the event of a layoff; requiring an employer to retain certain information relating to a laid-off employee; requiring an employer to offer certain job positions to a laid-off employee under certain circumstances; prohibiting an employer from taking certain adverse actions against certain persons; authorizing civil actions to enforce certain provisions; providing for the severability of certain provisions by a court under certain circumstances; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

On January 31, 2020, the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services declared a public health emergency based on the threat caused by the novel coronavirus. Subsequently, the President of the United States and the World Health Organization issued a proclamation and announcement, respectively, regarding the COVID-19 threat. On March 12, 2020, the Governor of Nevada issued the Declaration of Emergency for COVID-19. Since the date of the Declaration of Emergency by the Governor, the Governor has issued numerous COVID-19 declaration of emergency directives, setting forth closures, safety precautions and capacity limitations for public accommodations, other businesses and governmental facilities. As a result of the pandemic, casino, hospitality, stadium and travel-related employers have discharged, laid off and furloughed workers.

Under existing law, and in the absence of collective bargaining agreements providing applicable protections, workers who were discharged, laid off or furloughed due to the pandemic are not required to be recalled to their previous positions of employment. This bill requires certain employers that discharged, laid





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off or furloughed employees to offer job positions to those employees under certain conditions.

Section 3 of this bill sets forth the Legislature's intent that certain employees have an opportunity to return to their jobs when circumstances permit.

Section 4 of this bill provides that the provisions of this bill constitute minimum labor standards and do not preempt or prevent standards which provide employees with greater protections or benefits.

Sections 5-19 of this bill define certain terms applicable to the provisions of

Section 20 of this bill requires an employer, in the event of a layoff, to provide an employee who is to be laid off with a written notice containing certain information regarding the layoff and the employee's right to reemployment.

Section 21 of this bill requires an employer to retain certain information for 2 years if an employee is laid off.

Section 22 of this bill: (1) requires an employer to offer a laid-off employee certain job positions; (2) sets forth an order of preference for job offers if multiple eligible employees were laid off; (3) requires the employer to afford a laid-off employee not less than 10 days within which to accept or decline an offer; and (4) requires an employer to provide a laid-off employee with notice of the reasons for declining to recall the laid-off employee under certain circumstances.

Section 23 of this bill prohibits an employer from taking certain adverse actions against certain persons for taking certain actions in relation to the provisions of this bill.

Section 24 of this bill: (1) authorizes the enforcement of the provisions of this bill in a civil action brought by certain persons; (2) sets forth certain standards for establishing and rebutting certain presumptions concerning violations of the provisions of this bill in such an action; and (3) authorizes the imposition of an injunction against violations and the issuance of orders of other appropriate affirmative action and certain awards to a prevailing plaintiff.

Section 25 of this bill: (1) imposes the requirements and duties of the provisions of this bill upon certain employers that conduct certain transactions, reorganizations or relocations of operations; and (2) extends the rights afforded by this bill to laid-off employees of such employers.

Section 26 of this bill makes the provisions of this bill applicable to all employees, regardless of whether the employees are represented for purposes of collective bargaining or are covered by a collective bargaining agreement.

Section 27 of this bill prohibits the provisions of this bill from being construed to invalidate or limit certain other rights, remedies or procedures available to an employee.

Section 28 of this bill provides for the severability of provisions of this bill by a court under certain circumstances.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 613 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act.

Sec. 2. Sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act may be cited as the Nevada Hospitality and Travel Workers Right to Return Act.

Sec. 3. The Legislature hereby finds that:





1. COVID-19, also known as the "Coronavirus Disease," is a respiratory disease which has spread across the globe, with many

thousands of cases in Nevada.

2. On January 31, 2020, the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services declared a public health emergency based on the threat caused by the novel coronavirus, and, thereafter, the President of the United States issued the Proclamation Declaring a National Emergency Concerning the Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Outbreak, beginning March 1, 2020.

3. The World Health Organization announced on March 11,

2020, that it had characterized COVID-19 as a pandemic.

4. On March 12, 2020, the Governor of Nevada issued the Declaration of Emergency for COVID-19, declaring the existence of an emergency in the State.

5. On March 13, 2020, the President declared a nationwide emergency pursuant to section 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121

et seq.

6. Since the Governor's Declaration of Emergency for COVID-19 on March 12, 2020, the Governor has issued numerous COVID-19 declaration of emergency directives, setting forth closures, safety precautions and capacity limitations for public accommodations, other businesses and governmental facilities and removing such restrictions as appropriate.

7. Jobs in the leisure and hospitality sectors are central to this State's economy and to the well-being of this State as a whole. According to the Budget Division of the Office of Finance, leisure and hospitality jobs constituted a significant portion of total

employment in this State during 2019.

8. Since the declaration of a national public health emergency on January 31, 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused casino, hospitality, stadium and travel-related employers to discharge, lay off and furlough workers on a massive scale. As of December 2020, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, Nevada experienced a significant annual decrease in leisure and hospitality employment, the largest decline of any sector in Nevada.

9. Many thousands of casino, hospitality, stadium and travelrelated workers have been separated from their jobs already during the pandemic, and many thousands more are expected to

face separation in the coming months.

10. Federal, state and local programs and efforts by many of this State's nonprofit organizations have provided a modicum of support to casino, hospitality, stadium and travel-related workers





in the short term. However, what these workers need most is the promise of a return to their previous jobs as the pandemic recedes and business returns.

- 11. It is in the public interest and beneficial to the public welfare to ensure that the State's casino, hospitality, stadium and travel-related employers honor their former employees' right to return to their former positions because doing so will speed the transition back to a functioning labor market and will lessen the damage to the State's economy. Recalling workers instead of searching for new employees could minimize the time necessary to match employees with jobs and reduce the unemployment rate more quickly.
- 12. It is in the public interest and beneficial to the public welfare to provide laid-off employees in the casino, hospitality, stadium and travel-related sectors with the economic security of knowing that they will have an opportunity to return to their jobs when business returns. In a typical recession, workers who are permanently laid off, without recall, often cycle through short-term jobs before finding a stable job, and many drop out of the labor market altogether. In addition, workers who believe that they are likely to be called back to a steady job are more likely to continue spending money. Ensuring a path to rehiring can relieve workers' anxiety, which can bolster morale and increase consumer spending, thereby supporting economic recovery.
- Sec. 4. 1. The purpose of sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act is to ensure minimum labor standards.
- 2. The provisions of sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act do not preempt or prevent the establishment of employment standards which are more protective of, or more beneficial for, employees, including, without limitation, higher wages or the expansion of coverage by ordinance, resolution, contract or any other action of this State or any political subdivision within this State.
- Sec. 5. As used in sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in sections 6 to 19, inclusive, of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.
- Sec. 6. "Airport" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 496.020.
- Sec. 7. 1. "Airport hospitality operation" means a business that provides food and beverage, retail or other consumer goods or services to the public at an airport.
- 2. The term does not include an air carrier which has been issued an air carrier operating certificate by the Federal Aviation Administration.





- Sec. 8. 1. "Airport service provider" means a business entity that performs, under contract with a passenger air carrier:
 - (a) Functions for the catering of food and beverage; or
 - (b) Functions on the property of the airport that are directly related to the air transportation of persons, property or mail, including, without limitation:
 - (1) The loading and unloading of property on aircraft;
 - (2) Assistance to passengers pursuant to 14 C.F.R. Part 382;
 - (3) Security;

- (4) Airport ticketing and check-in;
- (5) Ground-handling of aircraft; and
- (6) Aircraft cleaning, sanitization and waste removal.
- 2. The term does not include an air carrier which has been issued an air carrier operating certificate by the Federal Aviation Administration.
- Sec. 9. "Business entity" means a natural person, corporation, partnership, limited partnership, limited-liability partnership, limited-liability company, business trust, estate, trust, association, joint venture, agency, instrumentality or any other legal or commercial entity, whether domestic or foreign.
- Sec. 10. 1. "Casino" has the meaning ascribed to the term "licensed gaming establishment" in NRS 463.0169.
- 2. The term includes any contracted, leased or sublet premises that are connected to or operated in conjunction with the purpose of the casino, including, without limitation, facilities for the preparation of food, concessions, retail stores, restaurants, bars and structured parking facilities.
- Sec. 11. "Covered enterprise" means an airport hospitality operation, an airport service provider, a casino, an event center or a hotel that is located in a county whose population is 100,000 or more.
- Sec. 12. "Employee" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 608.010.
- Sec. 13. "Employer" means any business entity, including an officer or executive of a corporation, who directly or indirectly through an agent or any other business entity, including through the services of a temporary employment service, staffing agency or similar entity, owns or operates a covered enterprise within this State and employs or exercises control over the wages, hours or working conditions of an employee.
- Sec. 14. 1. "Event center" means a publicly or privately owned structure of more than 50,000 square feet or containing more than 5,000 seats that is used for the purposes of public performances, sporting events, business meetings or similar events





and includes, without limitation, a concert hall, stadium, sports arena, race track, coliseum or convention center.

- 2. The term includes any contracted, leased or sublet premises that are connected to or operated in conjunction with the purpose of the event center, including, without limitation, facilities for the preparation of food, concessions, retail stores, restaurants, bars and structured parking facilities.
- Sec. 15. 1. "Hotel" means a resort hotel and any other residential building that:
- (a) Is designated or used for lodging and other related services for the public, including, without limitation, the preparation and service of food and beverages, trade shows and conventions; and
- (b) Contains not less than 200 guest rooms or suites of rooms. For the purposes of this paragraph, adjoining rooms do not constitute a suite of rooms.
- 2. The term also includes any contracted, leased or sublet premises that:
- (a) Is connected to or operated in conjunction with the purpose of the resort hotel or residential building; or
 - (b) Provides services at the resort hotel or residential building.

Sec. 16. "Laid-off employee" means an employee:

- 1. Who was employed by an employer for not less than 6 months during the 12 months immediately preceding March 12, 2020; and
- 2. Whose most recent separation from active service for that employer:
 - (a) Occurred after March 12, 2020; and
- (b) Was due to a governmental order, lack of business, reduction in force or another economic, nondisciplinary reason.
- Sec. 17. "Length of service" means the total of all periods of time during which an employee has been in active service, including periods of time during which the employee was on leave or on vacation.
- Sec. 18. "Resort hotel" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 463.01865.
- Sec. 19. "Structured parking facility" means a parking deck, parking garage, parking structure or paved or unpaved parking lot.
- Sec. 20. 1. In the event of a layoff, an employer shall provide an employee who is to be laid off with written notice of the layoff, either in person or mailed to the last known address of the employee and, if the employer possesses such contact information, by text message and electronic mail.
- 2. The employer shall provide the notice required by this section at the time of the layoff or, if the layoff took place before





the effective date of this act, not later than 20 days after the effective date of this act.

- 3. The employer shall provide the notice required by this section to each affected employee in a language that is understood by that employee.
 - 4. The notice required by this section must include:
 - (a) A notice of the layoff and the effective date of the layoff.
- (b) A summary of the right to reemployment pursuant to sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act or clear instructions on the means by which the employee may access the information regarding that right.
- Sec. 21. 1. An employer shall retain the following records for not less than 2 years after an employee is laid off:
 - (a) The full legal name of the employee;
- (b) The job classification of the employee at the time of the separation from employment;
 - (c) The date of hire of the employee;
 - (d) The last known address of the employee;
 - (e) The last known electronic mail address of the employee;
 - (f) The last known telephone number of the employee; and
- (g) A copy of the written notice regarding the layoff that was provided to the employee.
- 2. For the purposes of this section, 2 years is measured from the date of the written notice provided by the employer to the laid-off employee pursuant to section 20 of this act.
- Sec. 22. 1. An employer shall offer a laid-off employee in writing, by registered mail to the last known address of the employee and, if the employer possesses such contact information, by text message and electronic mail, each job position:
- (a) Which becomes available after the effective date of this act; and
- (b) For which the laid-off employee is qualified. A laid-off employee is qualified for a job position pursuant to this paragraph if the laid-off employee:
- (1) Held the same or a similar position at the covered enterprise at the time of the laid-off employee's most recent separation from active service with the employer; or
- (2) Is or can be qualified for the position with the same training that would be provided to a new employee hired for that position.
- 2. An employer shall offer job positions to laid-off employees in an order of preference corresponding to subparagraphs (1) and (2) of paragraph (b) of subsection 1. If more than one laid-off employee is entitled to preference for a position, the employer





must first offer the position to the laid-off employee with the greatest length of service for the covered enterprise.

- 3. An employer may extend simultaneous conditional offers of employment to laid-off employees with a final offer of employment conditioned on application of the order of preference set forth in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of paragraph (b) of subsection 1.
- 4. An employer who offers a laid-off employee a job position pursuant to this section shall afford the employee not less than 10 days after the date of the employee's receipt of the offer to accept or decline the offer.
- 5. An employer who declines to recall a laid-off employee because the employee lacks qualifications and hires a person other than the laid-off employee shall, not later than 30 days after making that decision, provide the laid-off employee with a written notice of the decision identifying all the reasons for the decision.
- Sec. 23. An employer shall not terminate, reduce in compensation, refuse to employ or otherwise take any adverse action against:
 - 1. Any person for:

- (a) Seeking to enforce by any lawful means his or her rights pursuant to sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act;
- (b) Participating in proceedings pursuant to sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act;
- (c) Opposing any practice proscribed by sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act; or
- (d) Otherwise asserting rights pursuant to sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act.
- 2. An employee who mistakenly, but in good faith, alleges noncompliance with sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 24. 1. The provisions of sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act may be enforced in a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction brought by one or more employees for and on behalf of himself, herself or themselves and other employees similarly situated, or the employees may designate an agent or representative to maintain an action for and on behalf of all employees similarly situated.
- 2. There is a rebuttable presumption that an employer's action is taken in violation of section 25 of this act if it is established that:
- (a) A laid-off employee exercised rights pursuant to the provisions of sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act or alleged in good faith that the employer was not complying with the provisions of sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act;





- (b) The employer thereafter refused to employ, terminated, demoted or otherwise took adverse action against the employee; and
- (c) The employer took the action described in paragraph (b) against the employee not later than 60 days after the employee exercised rights or made an allegation described in paragraph (a).
- 3. An employer may rebut a presumption created pursuant to subsection 2 by proving that the true and entire reason for the action taken pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 2 was a legitimate business reason. The plaintiff in the action may rebut the legitimate business reason asserted by the employer by showing that the reason was, in fact, a pretext.
- 4. If the court finds that the employer has violated a provision of sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act, the court may enjoin the employer from engaging in the violation and order such affirmative action as may be appropriate, including, without limitation, reinstatement or hiring of employees, with or without back pay and fringe benefits, or any other equitable relief as the court deems appropriate.
- 5. Interim earnings or amounts earnable with reasonable diligence by the person or persons discriminated against shall operate to reduce the back pay otherwise allowable. Before interim earnings are deducted from lost wages, there must be deducted from the interim earnings any reasonable amounts expended by the employee in searching for, obtaining or relocating to new employment.
- 6. If the plaintiff in an action which is brought pursuant to this section prevails in the action, the court shall award reasonable attorney's fees, expert witness fees and costs as part of the cost recoverable.
- 7. In addition to the costs awarded pursuant to subsection 6, the court may issue an order for an award of:
- (a) Compensatory and punitive damages if the court finds that the employer engaged in the violation with malice or with reckless indifference to the requirements of the provisions of sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act; and
- (b) Treble damages payable to an employee who was terminated in violation of section 23 of this act.
 - Sec. 25. 1. An employer that, on or after January 31, 2020:
- (a) Purchases or otherwise acquires the ownership of another employer which owns or operates a covered enterprise; and
- (b) Conducts the same or similar operations as those which were conducted by the employer that owned or operated the covered enterprise before the date of the purchase or acquisition,





is subject to the provisions of sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act as if the purchasing or acquiring employer was the employer that owned or operated the covered enterprise before the date of the purchase or acquisition and owes to a laid-off employee the rights afforded by sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act.

2. An employer that, on or after January 31, 2020:

(a) Purchases or otherwise acquires all or substantially all of the assets of an employer that owned or operated a covered enterprise; and

(b) With those assets, conducts the same or similar operations as those which were conducted by the employer that conducted operations with those assets before the date of the purchase or acquisition,

is subject to the provisions of sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act as if the employer which purchased or acquired the assets was the employer that conducted operations with those assets before the date of the purchase or acquisition and owes to a laid-off employee the rights afforded by sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act.

3. An employer which:

(a) Owns or operates a covered enterprise; and

(b) On or after January 31, 2020, changes the employer's form of organization but continues to own or operate the covered enterprise,

remains subject to the provisions of sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act and owes to a laid-off employee the rights afforded by sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act.

4. An employer which moves operations from a location at which a laid-off employee was employed before January 31, 2020, to a different location within this State remains subject to the provisions of sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act and owes to the laid-off employee the rights afforded by sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act.

Sec. 26. The provisions of sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act apply to all employees, as defined in section 12 of this act, regardless of whether the employees are represented for purposes of collective bargaining or are covered by a collective bargaining agreement.

Sec. 27. The provisions of sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act shall not be construed to:

1. Invalidate or limit the rights, remedies and procedures of any contract or agreement that provides greater or equal protection for employees than are afforded by the provisions of sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act, notwithstanding the provisions of section 26 of this act.





- 2. Limit a discharged employee's right to bring a cause of action for wrongful termination under common law.
- Sec. 28. 1. If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act, which shall remain in full force and effect.
- 2. The Legislature hereby declares that it would have adopted the provisions of sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act and each and every section, sentence, clause and phrase thereof not declared invalid or unconstitutional, without regard to whether any portion of sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act were subsequently declared invalid or unconstitutional.
- 3. The courts are hereby authorized to reform the provisions of sections 2 to 28, inclusive, of this act in order to preserve the maximum permissible effect of each section therein.
- **Sec. 29.** This act becomes effective upon passage and approval, and expires by limitation on the later of:
- 1. The date on which the Governor terminates the emergency described in the Declaration of Emergency for COVID-19 issued on March 12, 2020; or
 - 2. July 1, 2023.





