SENATE BILL NO. 172–SENATOR FLORES

Prefiled February 3, 2025

Referred to Committee on Commerce and Labor

SUMMARY—Prescribes certain rights for agricultural workers. (BDR 53-959)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: May have Fiscal Impact. Effect on the State: Yes.

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

AN ACT relating to employment; enacting the Agricultural Workers' Bill of Rights; revising and establishing provisions relating to the payment of wages and the provision of periods for rest and meals; establishing certain rights of agricultural workers related to housing and access to certain service providers; prohibiting certain actions related to weeding and thinning; requiring the provision of certain protections to agricultural workers during certain emergencies and disasters; authorizing collective bargaining for agricultural workers; authorizing the commencement of a civil action in certain circumstances; creating the Advisory Committee on Agricultural Work; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law establishes provisions related to the payment of minimum wage and overtime for certain hours worked. (Nev. Const. Art. 15, § 16; NRS 608.018, 608.250) Additionally, existing law prescribes periods for rest and meals for employees during work hours. (NRS 608.019) Existing law also prohibits various employment practices. (Chapter 613 of NRS)

Sections 6-21 of this bill establish the Agricultural Workers' Bill of Rights. Section 9 defines "agricultural worker" as a worker engaged in certain agriculture or farming services or activities described in section 203(f) of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

Section 11 entitles an agricultural worker who lives in housing provided by an agricultural employer to reasonable access for visitors. Sections 12 and 13 entitle an agricultural worker to reasonable access to key service providers at certain times





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during working hours and afford the agricultural worker the right to be transported to key service providers under certain circumstances.

Section 14 prohibits persons from taking certain actions that restrict the ability of an agricultural worker to enter or leave the residence of the agricultural worker. Additionally, **section 15**, with certain exceptions, prohibits certain conduct related to weeding or thinning by hand or using a short-handed hoe in a stooped, kneeling or squatting position.

Section 16 requires agricultural employers to post certain notices related to the provisions established in sections 11-15.

Section 17 requires agricultural employers, during periods of emergency or disaster, to: (1) meet certain requirements related to housing provided to agricultural workers; and (2) supply certain information to the agricultural workers.

Section 18 requires the Labor Commissioner to adopt regulations for the purposes of extending the provisions related to the payment of wages and the provision of certain other employee benefits to agricultural workers. **Sections 1-4** of this bill make conforming changes to reflect the changes made by **sections 6-21**.

Section 19 authorizes agricultural workers to organize and form collective bargaining units.

Section 20 establishes a civil remedy for certain persons who are aggrieved by violations of the Agricultural Workers' Bill of Rights.

Section 21 creates the Advisory Committee on Agricultural Work and prescribes its membership and duties.

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

- **Section 1.** NRS 608.018 is hereby amended to read as follows: 608.018 1. An employer shall pay 1 1/2 times an employee's regular wage rate whenever an employee who receives compensation for employment at a rate less than 1 1/2 times the minimum rate set forth in NRS 608.250 works:
 - (a) More than 40 hours in any scheduled week of work; or
- (b) More than 8 hours in any workday unless by mutual agreement the employee works a scheduled 10 hours per day for 4 calendar days within any scheduled week of work.
- 2. An employer shall pay 1 1/2 times an employee's regular wage rate whenever an employee who receives compensation for employment at a rate not less than 1 1/2 times the minimum rate set forth in NRS 608.250 works more than 40 hours in any scheduled week of work.
 - 3. The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 do not apply to:
- (a) Employees who are not covered by the minimum wage provisions of Section 16 of Article 15 of the Nevada Constitution;
 - (b) Outside buyers;
- (c) Employees in a retail or service business if their regular rate is more than 1 1/2 times the minimum wage, and more than half their compensation for a representative period comes from commissions on goods or services, with the representative period





being, to the extent allowed pursuant to federal law, not less than 1 month;

- (d) Employees who are employed in bona fide executive, administrative or professional capacities;
- (e) Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements which provide otherwise for overtime;
- (f) Drivers, drivers' helpers, loaders and mechanics for motor carriers subject to the Motor Carrier Act of 1935, as amended;
 - (g) Employees of a railroad;

- (h) Employees of a carrier by air;
- (i) Drivers or drivers' helpers making local deliveries and paid on a trip-rate basis or other delivery payment plan;
 - (j) Drivers of taxicabs or limousines;
 - (k) [Agricultural employees;
- (1) Employees of business enterprises having a gross sales volume of less than \$250,000 per year;

[(m)] (1) Any salesperson or mechanic primarily engaged in selling or servicing automobiles, trucks or farm equipment;

[(n)] (m) A mechanic or worker for any hours to which the provisions of subsection 3 or 4 of NRS 338.020 apply;

[(o)] (n) A domestic worker who resides in the household where he or she works if the domestic worker and his or her employer agree in writing to exempt the domestic worker from the requirements of subsections 1 and 2; and

[(p)] (o) A domestic service employee who resides in the household where he or she works if the domestic service employee and his or her employer agree in writing to exempt the domestic service employee from the requirements of subsections 1 and 2.

- 4. Any regulation of the Director of the Department of Health and Human Services concerning the payment of overtime to a home care employee adopted pursuant to NRS 608.670 prevails over the general provisions of this section.
 - 5. As used in this section:
- (a) "Domestic worker" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 613.620.
- (b) "Home care employee" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 608.530.
 - **Sec. 2.** NRS 608.019 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 608.019 1. An employer shall not employ an employee for a continuous period of 8 hours, or 5 hours for an agricultural employee, without permitting the employee to have a meal period of at least one-half hour. No period of less than 30 minutes interrupts a continuous period of work for the purposes of this subsection.
- 2. Every employer shall authorize and permit all his or her employees to take rest periods, which, insofar as practicable, shall





be in the middle of each work period. The duration of the rest periods shall be based on the total hours worked daily at the rate of 10 minutes for each 4 hours or major fraction thereof. Rest periods need not be authorized however for employees whose total daily work time is less than 3 and one-half hours. Authorized rest periods shall be counted as hours worked, for which there shall be no deduction from wages.

3. This section does not apply to:

- (a) Situations where only one person is employed at a particular place of employment.
- (b) Employees included within the provisions of a collective bargaining agreement.
- 4. An employer may apply to the Labor Commissioner for an exemption from providing to all or to one or more defined categories of his or her employees one or more of the benefits conferred by this section. The Labor Commissioner may grant the exemption if the Labor Commissioner believes the employer has shown sufficient evidence that business necessity precludes providing such benefits. Any exemption so granted shall apply to members of either sex.
- 5. The Labor Commissioner may by regulation exempt a defined category of employers from providing to all or to one or more defined categories of their employees one or more of the benefits conferred by this section, upon the Labor Commissioner's own motion or upon the application of an association of employers. Each such application shall be considered at a hearing and may be granted if the Labor Commissioner finds that business necessity precludes providing that particular benefit or benefits to the employees affected. Any exemption so granted shall apply to members of either sex.
- 6. As used in this section, "agricultural employee" means an employee who performs a service or activity described in section 203(f) of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 203(f).
 - **Sec. 3.** NRS 608.154 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 608.154 1. A part of wages or compensation may, if mutually agreed upon by an employee and employer in the contract of employment, consist of lodging.
- 2. In no case may the value of the lodging be computed at more than five times the statutory minimum hourly wage for each week that lodging is provided to the employee.
- [2. The monetary limitations on the value of lodging specified in subsection 1 do not apply to agricultural employees.]





- **Sec. 4.** NRS 608.155 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- A part of wages or compensation may, if mutually agreed upon by an employee and employer in the contract of employment, consist of meals.
- In no case shall the value of the meals be computed at more than 100 percent of the statutory minimum hourly wage per day.
- In no case shall the value of the meals consumed by such employee be computed or valued at more than 25 percent of the statutory minimum hourly wage for each breakfast actually consumed, 25 percent of the statutory minimum hourly wage for each lunch actually consumed, and 50 percent of the statutory minimum hourly wage for each dinner actually consumed.
- 2. The monetary limitations on the value of meals, contained in subsection 1, do not apply to agricultural employees.]
- **Sec. 5.** Chapter 613 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 6 to 21, inclusive, of this act.
- **Sec. 6.** Sections 6 to 21, inclusive, of this act may be cited as the Agricultural Workers' Bill of Rights.
- Sec. 7. As used in sections 6 to 21, inclusive, of this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in sections 8, 9 and 10 of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.
- "Agricultural employer" means a person who Sec. 8. employs an agricultural worker.
- Sec. 9. 1. "Agricultural worker" means a worker engaged in a service or activity described in section 203(f) of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 203(f).
- 2. The term does not include a cannabis establishment agent employed by a cannabis cultivation facility.
 - 3. As used in this section:
- (a) "Cannabis cultivation facility" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 678A.090.
- (b) "Cannabis establishment agent" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 678A.100.
- "Key service provider" means a service provider to Sec. 10. which an agricultural worker may need access, including, without limitation:
 - A provider of health care, as defined in NRS 629.081. 1.
 - A community health worker, as defined in NRS 449.0027.
- *3*. 41 A teacher.

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- 4. An attorney licensed to practice in this State.
- 43 5. A public official. 44
 - A member of the clergy.





- Sec. 11. If an agricultural employer provides housing to an agricultural worker, the agricultural worker is entitled to reasonable access for visitors at the housing and the agricultural employer shall not interfere with the reasonable access when the agricultural worker is present at the housing.
- Sec. 12. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, an agricultural worker is entitled to reasonable access to key service providers at any time when the agricultural worker is not performing compensable work or during periods of paid or unpaid rest and meal breaks.
- 2. An agricultural worker is entitled to reasonable access to a provider of health care, as defined in NRS 629.031, at any time when the agricultural worker is performing compensable work or during periods of paid or unpaid rest and meal breaks.
- 3. The Labor Commissioner may adopt regulations to require periods of time in addition to those prescribed by subsections 1 and 2 in which an agricultural worker is entitled to access key service providers.
- Sec. 13. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, an agricultural employer that provides housing and transportation for an agricultural worker shall at least 1 day per week transport the agricultural worker to a location where the agricultural worker can access basic necessities, conduct financial transactions and meet with key service providers, unless the agricultural worker is a range worker who is actively engaged in the production of livestock on the open range, in which case, the agricultural employer shall provide the transportation at least 1 day every 3 weeks.
- 2. If an agricultural worker has access to a personal vehicle and is permitted to park the vehicle on the property of the agricultural employer, the agricultural employer is not required to provide the transportation described in subsection 1.
- Sec. 14. 1. A person shall not prohibit, limit or interfere with, or attempt to prohibit, limit or interfere with, the access to or egress from the residence of an agricultural worker by:
 - (a) The erection or maintenance of a physical barrier;
 - (b) Any physical force or violence;
 - (c) Any threat of physical force or violence; or
 - (d) Any order or notice.
- 2. This section does not apply to the actions of an agricultural worker which relate to the residence of the agricultural worker.
- Sec. 15. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3 and 5, the use of a short-handed hoe is prohibited in agricultural employment for weeding and thinning in a stooped, kneeling or squatting position.





- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3 and 5, the performance of weeding and thinning by hand or with a short-handed tool, other than a short-handed hoe, in a stooped, kneeling or squatting position is prohibited unless there is not a suitable long-handed tool or other alternative means of performing the work that is appropriate to both the production of the agricultural or horticultural commodity and the scale of the operation.
 - 3. The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 do not prohibit:
- (a) Any occasional or intermittent weeding or thinning done by hand in a stooped, kneeling or squatting position if it is incidental to weeding or thinning using a tool;
- (b) Any thinning done by hand of high-density plants spaced less than 2 inches apart when planted;
- (c) Any weeding or thinning done by hand of an agricultural or horticultural commodity grown in fields or greenhouses for which the agricultural employer is a certified producer or handler of organic agricultural products;
- (d) Any weeding, thinning or tending done by hand to an agricultural or horticultural commodity when it is a seedling;
- (e) Any weeding, thinning or tending done by hand to an agricultural or horticultural commodity grown in a tub or planter container with an opening that does not exceed 15 inches in width;
- (f) Any seeding, planting, transplanting or harvesting done by hand or with a tool; and
- (g) Any weeding, thinning or tending done by hand to the soilexposed area immediately surrounding an agricultural or horticultural commodity grown using polyethylene film or plastic mulch, except as applied to the weeding by hand of the spaces between the rows of plants grown using polyethylene film or plastic mulch.
- 4. An agricultural employer shall provide gloves and knee pads to each agricultural worker that is engaged in weeding or thinning done by hand.
- 5. The Labor Commissioner shall adopt regulations to establish:
- (a) An exception to the prohibitions described in subsections 1 and 2 for an agricultural employer that is actively engaged in obtaining a certificate to be producer or handler of organic agricultural products; and
- (b) A procedure for an agricultural employer to seek a waiver that allows for occasional or intermittent weeding by hand of agricultural or horticultural products if the agricultural employer establishes that:





- (1) The weeding does not involve prolonged and unnecessary stooping, kneeling or squatting and does not create a risk of acute, chronic or debilitating injuries for agricultural workers;
- (2) There is not a suitable long-handed tool or other alternative means of performing the work that is appropriate to both the production of the agricultural or horticultural commodity and the scale of the operation; and
- (3) The weeding by hand cannot be performed pursuant to an exception described in subsection 3.
- 6. An agricultural employer shall increase a period of rest prescribed by NRS 608.019 by 5 minutes if an agricultural worker engages in weeding or thinning by hand during the applicable period of work.
 - 7. As used in this section:

- (a) "Agricultural employment" means employment in a service or activity described in section 203(f) of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 203(f).
- (b) "Occasional or intermittent" means 20 percent or less of the weekly work time of an agricultural worker.
- (c) "Short-handed hoe" means a handheld tool with a flat blade affixed perpendicularly to a handle that is less than 18 inches long. The term includes a long-handled hand tool that has been modified to be used as a short-handed hoe.
- Sec. 16. 1. An agricultural employer shall post a notice of the rights of an agricultural worker described in sections 11 to 15, inclusive, of this act.
 - 2. The notice described in subsection 1 must be posted:
- (a) At the housing provided by the agricultural employer, if applicable;
- (b) In addition to any location described in paragraph (a), at a conspicuous place on the premises of the agricultural employer;
- (c) At each place where notices to employees are customarily posted on the premises of the agricultural employer; and
- (d) By electronic means, including, by electronic mail or posted to the Internet website of an agricultural employer, if the agricultural employer customarily communicates with an agricultural worker by these means.
- Sec. 17. 1. During the existence of a state of emergency or declaration of disaster pursuant to NRS 414.070 related to public health, an agricultural employer shall provide:
- (a) Each agricultural worker who is living in a single-occupancy unit of housing provided by the agricultural employer at least 80 square feet of combined sleeping and living quarters;





- (b) Each agricultural worker who is living in multipleoccupancy housing of the agricultural employer at least 100 square feet of sleeping quarters per worker and 120 square feet of space per worker in areas used for combined purposes such as meal preparation and eating;
- (c) Each agricultural worker engaged in open-range production of livestock with a single-occupancy mobile housing unit;
- (d) In addition to any requirement under paragraph (a), (b) or (c), each unit of housing provided by the agricultural employer with screened windows that open to the outside or a living space that has an air filtration system;

(e) Training to agricultural workers concerning safety precautions and protections during emergencies and disasters

related to public health; and

- (f) Informational and educational materials through posters and pamphlets written in English and Spanish and any other relevant languages in each unit of housing provided by the agricultural employer, the premises of the agricultural employer and other places where the agricultural employer posts notices for employees.
- 2. The materials described in paragraph (f) of subsection 1 must include:
- (a) The contact information for the Farmworker Law Program of Nevada Legal Services, or its successor organization; and
- (b) Any guidance from federal and state authorities concerning the emergency or declaration of disaster related to public health.
- 3. The Department of Health and Human Services may inspect the housing provided by the agricultural employer to ensure compliance with this section during an emergency or disaster related to public health.
- Sec. 18. The Labor Commissioner shall adopt regulations to apply the minimum hourly wage published pursuant to Section 16 of Article 15 of the Nevada Constitution to agricultural workers and ensure that the requirements prescribed by chapter 608 of NRS apply to agricultural workers in the same manner as those to agricultural employees, as defined in NRS 608.019.
- Sec. 19. Agricultural workers have the right to selforganization, to bargain directly for themselves, and to form and join or assist labor organizations to bargain collectively through representatives of their own free choosing, or to engage in lawful concerted activity for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection, and each such agricultural worker has





the right, without interference from any source, to refrain from any of these activities.

Sec. 20. 1. An agricultural worker may commence an action in a court of competent jurisdiction against an agricultural employer for a violation of sections 6 to 20, inclusive, of this act or for retaliation against the agricultural worker for exercising a right prescribed by sections 11 to 15, inclusive, of this act.

2. A whistleblower or key service provider who is unable to access an agricultural worker because of a violation of sections 11 to 15, inclusive, of this act may commence an action in a court of competent jurisdiction against an agricultural employer for a

12 violation of sections 11 to 15, inclusive, of this act.

3. If a court finds that an agricultural employer violated a provision of sections 11 to 15, inclusive, of this act, the court may:

(a) Order injunctive relief;

(b) Award actual damages or \$10,000, whichever is greater; and

(c) Award reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

4. Any amount recovered by a whistleblower or key service provider pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 3 must be distributed to the agricultural workers affected by the violation who can be located by the whistleblower or key service provider.

5. As used in this section, "whistleblower" means a person designated by an agricultural worker in a confidential, sealed

filing with the court.

- Sec. 21. 1. The Advisory Committee on Agricultural Work is hereby created in the Office of Labor Commissioner. The Advisory Committee consists of nine voting members appointed as follows:
- (a) Two members who are agricultural workers, appointed by the Labor Commissioner;
- (b) Two members who are advocates of agricultural workers, appointed by the Labor Commissioner;
- (c) Three members who represent agricultural employers, appointed by the Director of the State Department of Agriculture; and
- (d) Two members from the Farmworker Law Program of Nevada Legal Services, or its successor organization.
- 2. The term of office of each member appointed to the Advisory Committee is 4 years.
- 3. A vacancy on the Advisory Committee must be filled in the same manner as the original appointment by the appointing authority for the remainder of the unexpired term.
- 4. Members of the Advisory Committee serve without compensation.





5. The Advisory Committee shall:

- (a) Gather and analyze data and other information regarding the wages and working conditions of agricultural workers; and
- (b) Submit an annual report on its findings to the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau for transmission to the Legislature.
- **Sec. 22.** The provisions of subsection 1 of NRS 218D.380 do not apply to any provision of this act which adds or revises a requirement to submit a report to the Legislature.
- **Sec. 23.** 1. This section becomes effective upon passage and approval.
 - 2. Sections 1 to 22, inclusive, of this act become effective:
- (a) Upon passage and approval for purposes of adopting any regulations or performing any other preparatory administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act; and
 - (b) On October 1, 2025, for all other purposes.





