

# Puerto Rico Legislature Rethinks 2017 Employment Reform, Adds Protection for Medical Cannabis Users

By Juan Felipe Santos & Sara E. Colón-Acevedo

May 7, 2021

## Meet the Authors



**Juan Felipe Santos**  
Office Managing Principal and  
Office Litigation Manager  
(787) 522-7315  
Juan.Santos@jacksonlewis.com



**Sara E. Colón-Acevedo**  
Principal  
(787) 522-7310  
Sara.Colon-  
Acevedo@jacksonlewis.com

## Related Services

Disability, Leave and Health  
Management  
Drug Testing and Substance  
Abuse Management  
Employment Litigation  
Wage and Hour

The days may be numbered for Puerto Rico’s 2017 employment reform law. Legislators in the House of Representatives have approved a bill that would repeal or modify parts of the current law.

Shortly after being sworn in, members of the House introduced House Bill 3 (HB 3) to repeal the Labor Transformation and Flexibility Act of 2017, commonly referred to as the Employment Law Reform. The 2017 act brought sweeping changes to Puerto Rico employment laws. After four months and substantial amendments, HB 3 was approved by the House on May 1. HB 3 now goes before the Senate.

The Senate also will be considering House Bill 152 (HB 152), a bill to provide employment protections to medical marijuana users.

### Scaling Back 2017 Employment Reform

Legislators initially introduced HB 3 as a full repeal of the 2017 Employment Law Reform. Looking to compromise and approve a version that may withstand the governor’s veto power, HB 3 was amended to repeal or modify only some of the changes enacted in 2017. HB 3 also added vacation and sick leave entitlement to part-time employees, which did not exist before the Employment Law Reform.

Key changes proposed by HB 3 include:

- Repealing provisions that require consistent interpretation between federal and local laws that regulate the same matter.
- Reinstating the 24-hour rule for purposes of determining daily overtime. That is, employees would be entitled to daily overtime if they work more than 8 hours in any 24-hour *rolling period*, as opposed to 8 hours *in a calendar day*.
- Eliminating the irrebuttable presumption of independent contractor status if certain requirements are met.
- Increasing the accrual of paid vacation and sick leave to 1.25 day for each month in which an eligible employee works at least 115 hours (15 days per year), regardless of hire date.
- Adding prorated accrual of 0.5 day of paid vacation leave and 0.5 day of paid sick leave for eligible employees who work more than 20 hours per week but less than 115 hours in a month.
- Reverting the probationary period to 3 months and again requiring written notice of the probationary period, instead of the current automatic probationary period of 12 months for “white collar” employees and 9 months for all other employees.
- Reverting the hours-worked threshold for the Christmas bonus to 700 hours for all employees, regardless of hire date. Currently, employees hired on or after January 26,

2017, must meet a threshold of 1,350 hours between October 1 and September 30.

- Eliminating the cap on the remedy for unjust dismissal provided by Law 80-1976 and establishing a severance for employees with 1 to 15 years of service in the amount of 3 months plus 2 weeks of salary per each full year of service, and for employees with more than 15 years of service in the amount of 6 months plus 3 weeks of salary per each full year of service.
- Reverting meal period commencement to no earlier than the third hour of work, as opposed to the second hour of work.
- Reinstating the 3-year statute of limitations for wage and hour claims and unjust dismissal claims and increasing the statute of limitations for employment-related claims, including discrimination and breach of contract, from 1 year to 3 years.
- Increasing the minimum meal periods for security guards, croupiers, and nurses from 20 to 30 minutes.
- Adding a double-time premium for any employee who is a student and works on a seventh consecutive day within the established workweek.
- Reincorporating the presumption of unjust dismissal on all employment terminations and the presumption that a termination is also discriminatory if there is no just cause for termination.
- Amending the definition of constructive discharge and the examples of just cause for termination provided in Law 80.

Jackson Lewis San Juan Office Managing Principal [Juan Felipe Santos](#) testified before the House in representation of the Private Sector Coalition and Puerto Rico Chapter of the Society for Human Resources Management expressing their opposition to HB 3.

### Protecting Medical Marijuana Users

The House has approved HB 152 to amend the medical cannabis-enabling legislation in Puerto Rico. HB 152 grants protected category status to registered patients of medical marijuana and prohibits discrimination in employment for these employees.

This protection is not afforded to registered patients if employers can prove that:

1. Using medical marijuana presents a real threat of harm or danger;
2. Use of medical marijuana interferes with an employee's functions or performance;
3. Permitting use of medical marijuana triggers a licensing or certification loss under law, regulation, or funding program; or
4. The employee uses medical marijuana during working time or in the workplace without written authorization by the employer.

Jackson Lewis attorneys will closely monitor progress of these bills. Please contact a Jackson Lewis attorney if you have questions or need guidance on workplace issues.

©2021 Jackson Lewis P.C. This material is provided for informational purposes only. It is not intended to constitute legal advice nor does it create a client-lawyer relationship between Jackson Lewis and any recipient. Recipients should consult with counsel before taking any actions based on the information contained within this material. This material may be considered attorney advertising in some jurisdictions. Prior results do not guarantee a similar outcome.

Focused on labor and employment law since 1958, Jackson Lewis P.C.'s 1000+ attorneys located in major cities nationwide consistently identify and respond to new ways workplace law intersects business. We help employers develop proactive strategies, strong policies and business-oriented solutions to cultivate high-functioning workforces that are engaged, stable and diverse, and share our clients' goals to emphasize inclusivity and respect for the contribution of every employee. For more information, visit <https://www.jacksonlewis.com>.