



**DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER**

**STATE OF NEVADA
DAILY OVERTIME
2024 ANNUAL BULLETIN
POSTED APRIL 1, 2024**

EMPLOYERS MUST PAY 1.5 TIMES AN EMPLOYEE'S REGULAR WAGE RATE WHENEVER AN EMPLOYEE WHO IS PAID LESS THAN 1.5 TIMES THE APPLICABLE MINIMUM WAGE RATE WORKS MORE THAN 40 HOURS IN ANY WORKWEEK OR MORE THAN 8 HOURS IN ANY WORKDAY, UNLESS OTHERWISE EXEMPTED. EMPLOYERS SHOULD REFER TO NRS 608.018 FOR FURTHER DETAILS ON OVERTIME REQUIREMENTS.

NEVADA BALLOT QUESTION 2 PASSED NOVEMBER 2022 ELIMINATES TWO-TIER MINIMUM WAGE AS OF JULY 1, 2024:

Effective Date	Minimum Wage
July 1, 2024	\$12.00

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2024, EMPLOYEES WHO EARN LESS THAN \$18.00 PER HOUR ARE ELIGIBLE FOR OVERTIME AT ONE AND A HALF (1.5) TIMES THE EMPLOYEE'S REGULAR RATE OF PAY FOR:

- **OVER 8 HOURS OF WORK IN A 24-HOUR PERIOD; OR**
- **OVER 40 HOURS OF WORK IN A WORK WEEK.**

EMPLOYEES THAT MAKE MORE THAN THE HOURLY RATE ABOVE ARE ELIGIBLE FOR OVERTIME AT 1.5 TIMES THE EMPLOYEE'S REGULAR RATE OF PAY FOR OVER 40 HOURS OF WORK IN A WORK WEEK.

Copies may be obtained at www.labor.nv.gov or from the Labor Commissioner's Offices listed above.

STEVE SISOLAK
Governor

TERRY REYNOLDS
Director

SHANNON M. CHAMBERS
Labor Commissioner

STATE OF NEVADA



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1818 COLLEGE PARKWAY, SUITE 102
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89706
PHONE (775) 684-1890
FAX (775) 687-6409

OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER
3300 W. SAHARA AVE. SUITE 225
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89102
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Department of Business & Industry

OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER

<http://www.labor.nv.gov>

REQUIRED POSTING – ASSEMBLY BILL 190

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/81st2021/Bill/7578/Text#>

Effective October 1, 2021, as set forth in Assembly Bill 190 a new section is added to Chapter 608 of NRS

Section 1. Chapter 608 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if an employer provides paid or unpaid sick leave for the use of his or her employees, the employer must allow an employee to use any accrued sick leave to assist a member of the immediate family of the employee who has an illness, injury, medical appointment or other authorized medical need to the same extent and under the same conditions that apply to the employee when taking such leave.
2. An employer may limit the amount of sick leave that an employee may use pursuant to subsection 1 to an amount which is equal to not less than the amount of sick leave that the employee accrues during a 6-month period.
3. The Labor Commissioner shall prepare a bulletin which clearly sets forth an explanation of the provisions of this section. The Labor Commissioner shall post the bulletin on the Internet website maintained by the Office of the Labor Commissioner and shall require each employer that provides sick leave to employees to post the bulletin in a conspicuous location in each workplace maintained by the employer. The bulletin may be included in any printed abstract posted by the employer pursuant to NRS 608.013.
4. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to: (a) Limit or abridge any other rights, remedies or procedures available under the law; (b) Negate any other rights, remedies or procedures available to an aggrieved party; (c) Prohibit, preempt or discourage any contract or other agreement that provides a more generous sick leave benefit or paid time off benefit; or (d) Extend the maximum amount of leave to which an employee is entitled to take pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 U.S.C. §§ 2601 et seq.
5. An employer shall not deny an employee the right to use accrued sick leave in accordance with the provisions of this section or retaliate against an employee for attempting to prosecute a violation of this section or for exercising any rights afforded by this section.
6. The provisions of this section do not apply: (a) To the extent prohibited by federal law; or (b) With regard to an employee of the employer if the employee is covered under a valid collective bargaining agreement.
7. As used in this section, “immediate family” means: (a) The child, foster child, spouse, domestic partner, sibling, parent, mother-in-law, father-in-law, grandchild, grandparent, or stepparent of an employee; or (b) Any person for whom the employee is the legal guardian.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF RIGHTS AND BENEFITS
(Pursuant to NRS 616C.050)

Notice of Injury or Occupational Disease (Incident Report Form C-1): If an injury or occupational disease (OD) arises out of and in the course of employment, you must provide written notice to your employer as soon as practicable, but no later than 7 days after the accident or OD. Your employer shall maintain a sufficient supply of the required forms.

Claim for Compensation (Form C-4): If medical treatment is sought, the form C-4 is available at the place of initial treatment. A completed "Claim for Compensation" (Form C-4) must be filed within 90 days after an accident or OD. The treating physician or chiropractor must, within 3 working days after treatment, complete and mail to the employer, the employer's insurer and third-party administrator, the Claim for Compensation.

Medical Treatment: If you require medical treatment for your on-the-job injury or OD, you may be required to select a physician or chiropractor from a list provided by your workers' compensation insurer, if it has contracted with an Organization for Managed Care (MCO) or Preferred Provider Organization (PPO) or providers of health care. If your employer has not entered into a contract with an MCO or PPO, you may select a physician or chiropractor from the Panel of Physicians and Chiropractors. Any **medical costs** related to your industrial injury or OD will be paid by your insurer.

Temporary Total Disability (TTD): If your doctor has certified that you are unable to work for a period of at least 5 consecutive days, or 5 cumulative days in a 20-day period, or places restrictions on you that your employer does not accommodate, you may be entitled to TTD compensation.

Temporary Partial Disability (TPD): If the wage you receive upon reemployment is less than the compensation for TTD to which you are entitled, the insurer may be required to pay you TPD compensation to make up the difference. TPD can only be paid for a maximum of 24 months.

Permanent Partial Disability (PPD): When your medical condition is stable and there is an indication of a PPD as a result of your injury or OD, within 30 days, your insurer must arrange for an evaluation by a rating physician or chiropractor to determine the degree of your PPD. The amount of your PPD award depends on the date of injury, the results of the PPD evaluation, your age and wage.

Permanent Total Disability (PTD): If you are medically certified by a treating physician or chiropractor as permanently and totally disabled and have been granted a PTD status by your insurer, you are entitled to receive monthly benefits not to exceed 66 2/3% of your average monthly wage. The amount of your PTD payments is subject to reduction if you previously received a lump-sum PPD award.

Vocational Rehabilitation Services: You may be eligible for vocational rehabilitation services if you are unable to return to the job due to a permanent physical impairment or permanent restrictions as a result of your injury or occupational disease.

Transportation and Per Diem Reimbursement: You may be eligible for travel expenses and per diem associated with medical treatment.

Reopening: You may be able to reopen your claim if your condition worsens after claim closure.

Appeal Process: If you disagree with a written determination issued by the insurer or the insurer does not respond to your request, you may appeal to the **Department of Administration, Hearing Officer**, by following the instructions contained in your determination letter. You must appeal the determination within 70 days from the date of the determination letter at 1050 E. William Street, Suite 400, Carson City, Nevada 89701, or 2200 S. Rancho Drive, Suite 210, Las Vegas, Nevada 89102. If you disagree with the Hearing Officer decision, you may appeal to the **Department of Administration, Appeals Officer**. You must file your appeal within 30 days from the date of the Hearing Officer decision letter at 1050 E. William Street, Suite 450, Carson City, Nevada 89701, or 2200 S. Rancho Drive, Suite 220, Las Vegas, Nevada 89102. If you disagree with a decision of an Appeals Officer, you may file a **petition for judicial review with the District Court**. You must do so within 30 days of the Appeal Officer's decision. You may be represented by an attorney at your own expense or you may contact the NAIW for possible representation.

Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers (NAIW): If you disagree with a hearing officer decision, you may request that NAIW represent you without charge at an Appeals Officer Hearing. For information regarding denial of benefits, you may contact the NAIW at: 1000 E. William Street, Suite 208, Carson City, NV 89701, (775) 684-7555, or 2200 S. Rancho Drive, Suite 230, Las Vegas, NV 89102, (702) 486-2830

To File a Complaint with the Division: If you wish to file a complaint with the Administrator of the Division of Industrial Relations (DIR), please contact the Workers' Compensation Section, 400 West King Street, Suite 400, Carson City, Nevada 89703, telephone (775) 684-7270, or 3360 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 250, Las Vegas, Nevada 89102, telephone (702) 486-9080.

For Assistance with Workers' Compensation Issues: You may contact the State of Nevada Office for Consumer Health Assistance, 3320 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 89102, Toll Free 1-888-333-1597, Web site: <http://dhhs.nv.gov/Programs/CHA> E-mail: cha@govcha.nv.gov



Department of Business & Industry
OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER
www.labor.nv.gov

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS' LEAVE BULLETIN

EFFECTIVE January 1, 2024

Pursuant to Assembly Bill 163 from the 82nd Legislative Session of the Nevada Legislature, NRS 608.0198 is hereby amended to include victims of sexual assault the same employment protections as domestic violence victims. Effective January 1, 2024, NRS 608.0198 reads as follows:

1. An employee who has been employed by an employer for at least 90 days and who is a victim of an act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault, or whose family or household member is a victim of an act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault, and the employee is not the alleged perpetrator, is entitled to not more than 160 hours of leave in one 12-month period. Hours of leave provided pursuant to this subsection:

(a) May be paid or unpaid by the employer;

(b) Must be used within the 12 months immediately following the date on which the act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault occurred;

(c) May be used consecutively or intermittently; and

(d) If used for a reason for which leave may also be taken pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1193, 29 U.S.C. §§ 2601 et seq., must be deducted from the amount of leave the employee is entitled to take pursuant to this section and from the amount of leave the employee is entitled to take pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 U.S.C. §§ 2601 et. Seq.

2. An employee may use the hours of leave pursuant to subsection 1 as follows:

(a) An employee may use the hours of leave only:

(1) For the diagnosis, care or treatment of a health condition related to an act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault committed against the employee or a family or household member of the employee;

(2) To obtain counseling or assistance related to an action which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault committed against the employee or a family or household member of the employee;

(3) To participate in court proceedings related to an act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault committed against the employee or a family or household member of the employee;

(4) To establish a safety plan, including, without limitation, any action to increase the safety of the employee or the family or household member of the employee from a future act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault.

(b) After taking any hours of leave upon the occurrence of the action which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault, an employee shall give not less than 48 hours advance notice to his or her employer of the need to use additional hours of leave for any purpose listed in paragraph (a).

3. An employer shall not:

(a) Deny an employee the right to use hours of leave in accordance with the conditions of this section;

(b) Require an employee to find a replacement worker as a condition of using hours of leave; or

(c) Retaliate against an employee for using hours of leave.

4. The employer of an employee who takes hours of leave pursuant to this section may require the employee to provide to the employer documentation that confirms or supports the reason the employee provided for requesting leave. Such documentation may include, without limitation, a police report, a copy of an application for an order for protection, an affidavit from an organization which provides services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault or documentation from a physician. Any documentation provided to an employer pursuant to this subsection is confidential and must be retained by the employer in a manner consistent with the requirements of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 U.S.C. §§ 2601 et seq.

5. The Labor Commissioner shall prepare a bulletin which clearly sets forth the right to the benefits created by this section. The Labor Commissioner shall post the bulletin on the Internet website maintained by the Office of Labor Commissioner, if any, and shall require all employers to post the bulletin in a conspicuous location in each workplace maintained by the employer. The bulletin may be included in any printed abstract posted by the employer pursuant to NRS 608.013.

6. An employer shall maintain a record of the hours of leave taken pursuant to this section for each employee for a 2-year period following the entry of such information in the record and, upon request, shall make those records available for inspection by the Labor Commissioner. The employer shall exclude the names of the employees from the records, unless a request for a record is for the purpose of an investigation.

7. The provisions of this section do not:

(a) Limit or abridge any other rights, remedies or procedures available under the law.

(b) Negate any other rights, remedies or procedures available to an aggrieved party.

(c) Prohibit, preempt or discourage any contract or other agreement that provides a more generous leave benefit or paid leave benefit.

8. As used in this section:

(a) "Domestic violence" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 33.018.

(b) "Family or household member" means a"

(1) Spouse;

(2) Domestic Partner;

(3) Minor child; or

(4) Parent or other adult person who is related within the first degree of consanguinity or affinity to the employee, or other adult person who is or was actually residing with the employee at the time of the act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault.

(c) "Sexual assault" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 200.366.

Pursuant to NRS 608.195 (except as otherwise provided in NRS 608.0165) any person who violates provisions of NRS 608.005 to 608.195 inclusive is guilty of a misdemeanor. In addition to any other remedy or penalty, the Labor Commissioner may impose against the person an administrative penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each violation.

EMPLOYER: This notice is to be given to each employee who is laid off or who otherwise leaves your employment.

State of Nevada
Department of Employment, Training & Rehabilitation
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
500 E. Third Street, Carson City, Nevada 89713
Web Site www.nvdetr.org

INFORMATION FOR THE UNEMPLOYED WORKER

Unemployed workers are eligible to receive unemployment benefits under certain conditions established by law. The Employment Security Division of the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation is the agency designated to determine eligibility and issue benefit payments.

To receive unemployment benefits an unemployed person must:

1. Be unemployed through no fault of your own and meet all other conditions of the law regarding unemployment benefits.
2. File a claim online or with the Nevada Telephone Claim Center.
3. Be physically able to work.
4. Be available and willing to accept suitable employment if offered.
5. Make a reasonable and sincere effort to find a job.

Some reasons you may not qualify for unemployment benefits are:

1. If you quit your last job or next to last job without good cause.
2. If you were discharged from your last job or next to last job for misconduct in connection with your work.
3. If while receiving unemployment benefits you refuse an offer of suitable work without good cause.
4. If you give misinformation or withhold information concerning the reason for your separation from your last job.
5. If you fail to properly report wages earned by you regardless of amount.

To file a claim for unemployment benefits call
the Telephone Claim Center:
In Southern Nevada (702) 486-0350
In Northern Nevada (775) 684-0350
In Rural Nevada call toll-free (888) 890-8211
OR File online at <http://ui.nv.gov/>

To report suspected fraud, go to: <https://uifraud.nvdetr.org> or call (775) 684-0475



- An equal opportunity employer/program
- Auxiliary aids and services available upon request for individuals with disabilities
- Relay Nevada 711 or (800) 326-6868 (TTY)

STATE OF NEVADA
Office of the Labor Commissioner



**NOTICE OF LIMITATIONS AFFECTING
THE APPLICATION OF LIE DETECTOR TESTS**

NRS 613.460(2) requires that each employer shall post and maintain this notice in a conspicuous location at the place of employment where notices to employees and applicants for employment are customarily posted and read.

Pursuant to NRS 613.440(2), Lie detector means polygraph, voice stress analyzers, psychological stress evaluator or any other similar device, whether mechanical or electrical, which are designed to determine the honesty or dishonesty of an individual.

NRS 613.480(1) prohibits employers or anyone acting in the employer's behalf from requiring or requesting that an employee or prospective employee take or submit to any lie detector test except as provided in NRS 613.510.

NRS 613.510 contains several exceptions which permit an employer to request polygraph examinations. An employer may request that an employee or prospective employee take a polygraph examination administered by a qualified person as part of an investigation of theft or similar wrongdoing affecting the employer's business which appears to involve the employee.

The employer may also request a polygraph examination administered by a qualified person with regard to prospective employees who would be employed to protect certain kinds of sensitive or valuable property or facilities. The use of a polygraph examination is also permitted to employers in businesses that handle controlled substances.

Such permission exists only in situations where job applicants or employees have direct access to the controlled substances or where suspected abuse or theft is involved.

NRS 613.480(3&4) prohibit an employer from taking adverse action against any employee or prospective employee based on the results of any lie detector test or refusal to take any lie detector test.

Employers who violate the provisions in NRS 613.440 to 613.510 are subject to civil liability in court, as well as fines imposed by the Nevada Labor Commissioner.

For additional information contact our offices at 702-486-2650 in Las Vegas or 775-684-1890 in Carson City or via Email at mail1@labor.nv.gov



a division of the Nevada Department of Employment,
Training and Rehabilitation

1820 East Sahara Avenue
Suite 314
Las Vegas, NV 89104

(702) 486-7161

1325 Corporate Blvd.
Room 115,
Reno, NV 89502

(775) 823-6690



Nevada Equal Rights Commission

NEVADA LAW PROHIBITS DISCRIMINATION

- Employers may not discriminate based on race, color, national origin, age (40+), sex (including pregnancy), religion, disability, sexual orientation, genetic information, or gender identity or expression.
- Housing discrimination is prohibited based on race, color, national origin, sex, religion, disability, ancestry, familial status, sexual orientation, or gender identity or expression.
- Businesses offering services to the public may not discriminate based on race, color, national origin, sex, religion, disability, sexual orientation or gender identity or expression.

Persons who believe they have been discriminated against in employment, public accommodation or housing, may file a complaint with the Nevada Equal Rights Commission.

An equal opportunity employer/program

Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request for individuals with disabilities.

Relay 711 or 800.326.6868

www.nvdetr.org



NO SMOKING
NO VAPING

STATE OF NEVADA
Office of the Labor Commissioner



Notice to Employer that Employee is Sick or Sustained Injury
Nevada Revised Statutes
(NRS) § 613

Effective May 15, 2019, as set forth in Assembly Bill (AB) 181 approved during the 2019 Legislative Session, Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) section 613 is hereby amended with a new section as follows:

1. An employer:
 - (a) Shall not require an employee to be physically present at his or her place of work in order to notify his or her employer that he or she is sick or has sustained an injury that is not work-related and cannot work.
 - (b) May require an employee to notify the employer that he or she is sick or injured and cannot report for work.

Except as otherwise provided in NRS 608.0165, the Labor Commissioner may impose an administrative penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each violation of NRS 608.005 to 608.195 inclusive, in addition to other remedies or penalties as authorized by law.

Copies of this notice may be obtained from our website at: www.labor.nv.gov

For a copy of the AB 181: https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Session/80th2019/Bills/AB/AB181_EN.pdf

**This document is for posting and information purposes and should not be considered legal advice. Please refer to AB 181 and NRS section 613.*

For more information contact the Office of the Labor Commissioner
Carson City 775-684-1890 or Las Vegas 702-486-265
Toll Free: 1-800-992-0900 Ext. 48
0 Internet: www.labor.nv.gov

STATE OF NEVADA

BRIAN SANDOVAL
GOVERNOR

C. J. MANTHE
DIRECTOR

SHANNON M. CHAMBERS
LABOR COMMISSIONER



OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER
3300 WEST SAHARA AVENUE, SUITE 225
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89102
PHONE: (702) 486-2650
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OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER
1818 COLLEGE PARKWAY, SUITE 102
CARSON CITY, NV 89706
PHONE: (775) 684-1890
FAX (775) 687-6409

Department of Business & Industry
OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER

www.labor.nv.gov

STATE OF NEVADA NURSING MOTHER'S ACCOMMODATION ACT

Effective July 1, 2017, as set forth in Assembly Bill 113 approved during the 2017 Legislative Session, Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) section 608 governing *Private Employers* is hereby amended with a new section as follows:

https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Session/79th2017/Bills/AB/AB113_EN.pdf

Requirements of Assembly Bill 113:

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3, 5 and 6 (see below), each employer shall provide an employee who is the mother of a child under 1 year of age with:
 - (a) Reasonable break time, with or without compensation, for the employee to express breast milk as needed; and
 - (b) A place, other than a bathroom, that is reasonably free from dirt or pollution, which is protected from the view of others and free from intrusion by others where the employee may express breast milk.
2. If break time is required to be compensated pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement entered into by an employer and an employee organization, any break time taken pursuant to subsection 1 by an employee which is covered by the collective bargaining agreement must be compensated.
4. An employer shall not retaliate, or direct or encourage another person to retaliate, against any employee because that employee has:
 - (a) Taken break time or used the space provided pursuant to subsection 1 or 3 to express breast milk; or
 - (b) Taken any action to require the employer to comply with the requirements of this section, including, without limitation, filing a complaint, testifying, assisting or participating in any manner in an investigation, proceeding or hearing to enforce the provisions of this section.

Exceptions (set forth in subsections 3, 5, and 6 of Assembly Bill 113):

3. If an employer determines that complying with the provisions of subsection 1 will cause an undue hardship considering the size, financial resources, nature and structure of the business of the employer, the employer may meet with the employee to agree upon a reasonable alternative. If the parties are not able to reach an agreement, the employer may require the employee to accept a reasonable alternative selected by the employer.
5. An employer who employs fewer than 50 employees is not subject to the requirements of this section if these requirements would impose an undue hardship on the employer, considering the size, financial resources, nature and structure of the business of the employer.
6. An employer who is a contractor licensed pursuant to chapter 624 of NRS is not subject to the requirements of this section with regard to an employee who is performing work at a construction jobsite that is located at least 3 miles from the regular place of business of the employer.

Pursuant to NRS 608.195 (except as otherwise provided in NRS 608.0165) any person who violates provisions of NRS 608.005 to 608.195 inclusive is guilty of a misdemeanor. In addition to any other remedy or penalty, the Labor Commissioner may impose against the person an administrative penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each violation.

Copies of this notice may also be obtained from the Office of the Labor Commissioner at:

1818 College Parkway, Suite 102
Carson City, Nevada 89706
(775) 684-1890

or

3300 W. W Sahara Avenue, Suite 225
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
(702) 486-2650

Or by going to our website at <http://labor.nv.gov>

NEVADA PREGNANT WORKERS' FAIRNESS ACT



Pursuant to NRS 613.335 and sections 2 to 8, inclusive, of the Nevada Pregnant Workers' Fairness Act (effective October 1, 2017) employees have the right to be free from discriminatory or unlawful employment practices based on pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition.

UNDER THE ACT, IT IS UNLAWFUL FOR EMPLOYERS TO:

- Deny a reasonable accommodation to female employees and applicants, upon request, for a condition related to pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition, unless an accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the business of the employer.
- Take adverse employment actions against a female employee because the employee requests or uses a reasonable accommodation.
- Deny an employment opportunity to a qualified female employee or applicant based on a need for a reasonable accommodation.
- Require a female employee or applicant to accept an accommodation that the employee or applicant did not request or chooses not to accept or to take leave from employment if an accommodation is available.

UNDER THE ACT, AN EMPLOYER MAY:

Require a female employee to submit written medical certification from the employee's physician substantiating the need for an accommodation because of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, and the specific accommodation recommended by the physician.



www.nvdetr.org

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING THE ACT, CONTACT
THE NEVADA EQUAL RIGHTS COMMISSION.

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Relay 711 or 800.326.6868

1820 East Sahara Avenue
Suite 314
Las Vegas, NV 89104

Phone (702) 486-7161

1325 Corporate Blvd.
Room 115
Reno, NV 89502

Phone (775) 823-6690

STATE OF NEVADA

JOE LOMBARDO
Governor



DR. KRISTOPHER SANCHEZ
Director

BRETT K. HARRIS, ESQ
Labor Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY EMPLOYERS

EVERY EMPLOYER SHALL POST AND KEEP POSTED IN A VISIBLE AND OPEN AREA FOR EMPLOYEES ON THE EMPLOYER'S PREMISES/PROPERTY THESE RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY NEVADA EMPLOYERS SUMMARIZING NEVADA WAGE AND HOUR LAWS PURSUANT TO NEVADA REVISED STATUTES (NRS) AND NEVADA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE (NAC) SECTIONS 607 AND 608

Summary of NRS and NAC Provisions and should not be considered legal advice - REVISED 1/16/2025

PLEASE NOTE: Every person, firm, association or corporation, or any agent, servant, employee, or officer of any such firm, association, or corporation, who violates any of these NRS and NAC provisions may be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to penalties.

“The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the health and welfare of workers and the employment of persons in private enterprise in this State are of concern to the State and that the health and welfare of persons required to earn their livings by their own endeavors require certain safeguards as to hours of service, working conditions and compensation therefor.”

1. Discharge of employee: Whenever an employer discharges an employee, the wages and compensation earned and unpaid at the time of such discharge shall become due and payable immediately.
2. Quitting employee: Whenever an employee resigns or quits his employment, the wages and compensation earned and unpaid at the time of his resignation or quitting must be paid no later than the day on which he would have regularly been paid or 7 days after he resigns or quits, whichever is earlier.
3. An employer shall not employ an employee for a continuous period of 8 hours without permitting the employee to have an uninterrupted meal period of at least one-half hour. Every employer shall authorize and permit covered employees to take rest periods in the middle of each work period or as close to the middle of the work period as possible. 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. Authorized rest periods shall be counted as hours worked, for which there shall be no deduction from wages.
4. Effective July 1, 2024, each employer shall pay a wage to each employee of not less than \$12.00 per hour worked. Pursuant to Article 15, Section 16(a) of the Constitution of the State of Nevada, and Assembly Bill (AB) 456 passed in 2019 during the 80th regular session of the Nevada Legislature, the above minimum wage rate shall apply to all employees in the State of Nevada unless otherwise exempted. This rate applies to all employees regardless of offered employer health benefits. Tips or gratuities received by employees shall not be credited as being any part of or offset against the minimum wage rates. For Annual Minimum Wage notice, see https://labor.nv.gov/Employer/Employer_Posters/.
5. An employer shall pay 1 1/2 times an employee's regular wage rate whenever an employee whose wage rate is less than 1 1/2 times the minimum wage:
 - (a) Works more than 40 hours in any scheduled week of work; or
 - (b) Works 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.

An employer shall pay 1 1/2 times an employee's regular wage rate whenever an employee whose wage rate is 1 1/2 times, or more than the minimum wage works more than 40 hours in any scheduled week of work. See https://labor.nv.gov/Employer/Employer_Posters/ for Annual Daily Overtime notice.

The above provisions do not apply to: (a) Employees who are not covered by the minimum wage provisions of the 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 one 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; (l) Employees of business enterprises having a gross sales volume of less than \$250,000 per year; (m) Any salesman or mechanic primarily engaged in selling or servicing automobiles, trucks or farm equipment; and (n) A mechanic or workman for any hours to which the provisions of subsection 3 or 4 of [NRS 338.020](#) apply. (O) 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. 4. As used in this section, "domestic worker" has the meaning ascribed to it in section 6 of this act.

6. If mutually agreed upon by an employee and employer in writing to exclude from the employee's wages a regularly scheduled sleeping period not to exceed 8 hours if adequate sleeping facilities are furnished pursuant to NRS section 608.0195.

7. Every employer shall establish and maintain records of wages for the benefit of his employees, showing for each pay period the following information for each employee: (a) Gross wage or salary; (b) Deductions agreed to in writing by the employer and employee for a specific purpose, pay period, and amount; (c) Net cash wage or salary; (d) Total hours employed in the pay period by noting the number of hours per day; (e) Date of payment.

8. Wages must be paid semimonthly or more often.

9. Every employer shall establish and maintain regular paydays and shall post a notice setting forth those regular paydays in 2 conspicuous places. After an employer establishes regular paydays and the place of payment, the employer shall not change a regular payday or the place of payment unless, not fewer than 7 days before the change is made, the employer provides the employees affected by the change with written notice in a manner that is calculated to provide actual notice of the change to each such employee.

10. It is unlawful for any person to take all or part of any tips or gratuities bestowed upon his employees. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prevent such employees from entering into an agreement to divide such tips or gratuities among themselves.

11. An employer may not require an employee to rebate, refund or return any part of his or her wage, salary or compensation. Also, an employer may not withhold or deduct any portion of such wages unless it is for the benefit of and authorized by written order of the employee. Further, it is unlawful for any employer who has the legal authority to decrease the wage, salary or compensation of an employee to implement such a decrease unless: (a) Not less than 7 days before the employee performs any work at the decreased wage, salary or compensation, the employer provides the employee with written notice of the decrease; or (b) The employer complies with the requirements relating to the decrease that are imposed on the employer pursuant to the provisions of any collective bargaining agreement or any contract between the employer and the employee.

12. All uniforms or accessories distinctive as to style, color or material shall be furnished, without cost, to employees by their employer. If a uniform or accessory requires a special cleaning process, and cannot be easily laundered by an employee, such employee's employer shall clean such uniform or accessory without cost to such employee.

13. An employer: (a) Shall not require an employee to be physically present at his or her place of work in order to notify his or her employer that he or she is sick or has sustained an injury that is not work-related and cannot work; (b) May require an employee to notify the employer that he or she is sick or injured and cannot report for work.

14. An employer in private employment with not less than 50 employees shall provide paid leave to each employee of the employer pursuant to the provisions of NRS section 608.0197 as follows: A. An employee is entitled to at least 0.01923 hours of paid leave for each hour of work performed. B. Paid leave accrued may carry over for each employee between his or her benefit years of employment, except an employer may limit the amount of paid leave for each employee carried over to a maximum of 40 hours per benefit year. C. An employer shall: (1) Compensate an employee for the paid leave available for use by that employee at the rate of pay at which the employee is compensated at the time such leave is taken; and (2) Pay such compensation on the same payday as the hours taken are normally paid. (See NRS section 608.0197 and Senate Bill 312 (2019) for full requirements and exceptions)

15. In addition to the leave provided in NRS section 608.0197 an employer shall provide 2 to 4 hours of paid leave to obtain a vaccination for COVID-19. Please see Senate bill 209 – 2021 Legislative Session for the full provisions. <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/81st2021/Bill/7670/Text#>

16. NRS section 608.0197 subsection 2(b) states: An employer shall allow an employee to use paid leave for any use, including, without limitation: (1) Treatment of a mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition. (2) Receiving a medical diagnosis or medical care. (3) Receiving or participating in preventative care. (4) Participating in caregiving; or (5) Addressing other personal needs related to the health of the employee. (See Senate Bill 209 – 2021 Legislative Session)

17. NRS 608.0198: Employee entitled to leave related to domestic violence or sexual assault; uses of leave; prohibited acts; required documentation; Labor Commissioner to prepare bulletin; posting; maintenance of records; other rights, remedies and agreements unimpaired.

1. An employee who has been employed by an employer for at least 90 days and who is a victim of an act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault, or whose family or household member is a victim of an act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault, and the employee is not the alleged perpetrator, is entitled to not more than 160 hours of leave in one 12-month period. Hours of leave provided pursuant to this subsection:

(a) May be paid or unpaid by the employer;

(b) Must be used within the 12 months immediately following the date on which the act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault occurred;

(c) May be used consecutively or intermittently; and

(d) If used for a reason for which leave may also be taken pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 U.S.C. §§ 2601 et seq., must be deducted from the amount of leave the employee is entitled to take pursuant to this section and from the amount of leave the employee is entitled to take pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 U.S.C. §§ 2601 et seq.

2. An employee may use the hours of leave pursuant to subsection 1 as follows:

(a) An employee may use the hours of leave only:

(1) For the diagnosis, care or treatment of a health condition related to an act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault committed against the employee or family or household member of the employee;

(2) To obtain counseling or assistance related to an act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault committed against the employee or family or household member of the employee;

(3) To participate in any court proceedings related to an act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault committed against the employee or family or household member of the employee; or

(4) To establish a safety plan, including, without limitation, any action to increase the safety of the employee or the family or household member of the employee from a future act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault.

(b) After taking any hours of leave upon the occurrence of the act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault, an employee shall give not less than 48 hours' advance notice to his or her employer of the need to use additional hours of leave for any purpose listed in paragraph (a).

3. An employer shall not:

(a) Deny an employee the right to use hours of leave in accordance with the conditions of this section;

(b) Require an employee to find a replacement worker as a condition of using hours of leave; or

(c) Retaliate against an employee for using hours of leave.

4. The employer of an employee who takes hours of leave pursuant to this section may require the employee to provide to the employer documentation that confirms or supports the reason the employee provided for requesting leave. Such documentation may include, without limitation, a police report, a copy of an application for an order for protection, an affidavit from an organization which provides services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault or documentation from a physician. Any documentation provided to an employer pursuant to this subsection is confidential and must be retained by the employer in a manner consistent with the requirements of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 U.S.C. §§ 2601 et seq.

5. The Labor Commissioner shall prepare a bulletin which clearly sets forth the right to the benefits created by this section. The Labor Commissioner shall post the bulletin on the Internet website maintained by the Office of Labor Commissioner, if any, and shall require all employers to post the bulletin in a conspicuous location in each workplace maintained by the employer. The bulletin may be included in any printed abstract posted by the employer pursuant to [NRS 608.013](#).

6. An employer shall maintain a record of the hours of leave taken pursuant to this section for each employee for a 2-year period following the entry of such information in the record and, upon request, shall make those records available for inspection by the Labor Commissioner. The employer shall exclude the names of the employees from the records, unless a request for a record is for the purpose of an investigation.

7. The provisions of this section do not:

- (a) Limit or abridge any other rights, remedies or procedures available under the law.
- (b) Negate any other rights, remedies or procedures available to an aggrieved party.
- (c) Prohibit, preempt or discourage any contract or other agreement that provides a more generous leave benefit or paid leave benefit.

8. As used in this section:

(a) "Domestic violence" has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 33.018](#).

(b) "Family or household member" means a:

- (1) Spouse;
- (2) Domestic partner;
- (3) Minor child; or
- (4) Parent or other adult person who is related within the first degree of consanguinity or affinity to

the employee, or other adult person who is or was actually residing with the employee at the time of the act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault.

(c) "Sexual assault" has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 200.366](#).

(Added to NRS by [2017, 3176](#); A [2023, 1230](#))

An employer in private employment shall post the required bulletins and notices available at:
https://labor.nv.gov/Employer/Employer_Posters/

1. Senate Bill 386, cited as the "Nevada Hospitality and Travel Workers Right to Return Act", requires certain employers to offer job positions to certain employees under certain conditions. This bill requires that certain employees have an opportunity to return to their jobs when circumstances permit. See this link regarding preliminary guidance on this bill. [Senate Bill 386 Preliminary Guidance \(nv.gov\)](#).

2. Senate Bill 293 prohibits an employer or employment agency from seeking or relying on the wage or salary history of an applicant for employment; prohibits an employer or employment agency from refusing to interview, hire, promote or employ an applicant or from discriminating or retaliating against an applicant if the applicant does not provide wage or salary history. [SB293 Overview \(state.nv.us\)](#)

For additional information please visit WWW.LABOR.NV.GOV

Company	WC Company	Account Number	Phone Number	WC Company Address
Creative	Travelers	UB-B3770132-25-13	1.800.252.4633	P.O. Box 660456 Dallas, TX 75266-0456
Indigenous	Travelers	UB-B3770132-25-13	1.800.252.4633	P.O. Box 660456 Dallas, TX 75266-0456
DN Investments	Travelers	UB-B3770132-25-13	1.800.252.4633	P.O. Box 660456 Dallas, TX 75266-0456
Channel Blend	Travelers	UB-B3770132-25-13	1.800.252.4633	P.O. Box 660456 Dallas, TX 75266-0456
ET	Travelers	UB-B3770132-25-13	1.800.252.4633	P.O. Box 660456 Dallas, TX 75266-0456
Professional Services	Travelers	UB-B3770132-25-13	1.800.252.4633	P.O. Box 660456 Dallas, TX 75266-0456
DNEDA	Hudson Insurance Group/Tribal First	OBH-0105127-10	866.546.3981	100 William St, New York, NY 10038
Unami	Hudson Insurance Group/Tribal First	OBH-0105127-10	866.546.3981	100 William St, New York, NY 10038

STATE OF NEVADA
Office of the Labor Commissioner



**Paid Leave Effective January 1, 2020 – Nevada Revised Statutes
(NRS) § 608**

Except as otherwise provided in Senate Bill (SB) 312, every employer in private employment with not less than 50 employees shall provide paid leave to each employee of the employer as follows:

- A. An employee is entitled to at least 0.01923 hours of paid leave for each hour of work performed.
- B. Paid leave accrued may carry over for each employee between his or her benefit years of employment, except an employer may limit the amount of paid leave for each employee carried over to a maximum of 40 hours per benefit year.
- C. An employer shall:
 - 1. Compensate an employee for the paid leave available for use by that employee at the rate of pay at which the employee is compensated at the time such leave is taken; and
 - 2. Pay such compensation on the same payday as the hours taken are normally paid.
- D. An employer may set a minimum increment of paid leave, not to exceed 4 hours that an employee may use at any one time.
 - 1. An employer shall provide to each employee on each payday an accounting of the hours of paid leave available for use by that employee. An employer may use the system that the employer uses to pay its employees to provide the accounting of the hours of paid leave available for use by the employee.
 - 2. An employer may, but is not required to, compensate an employee for any unused paid leave available for use by that employee upon separation from employment, except if the employee is rehired by the employer within 90 days after separation from that employer and the separation from employment was not due to the employee voluntarily leaving his or her employment, any previously unused paid leave hours available for use by that employee must be reinstated.
- E. An employee in private employment may use paid leave available for use by that employee as follows:
 - 1. An employer shall allow an employee to use paid leave beginning on the 90th calendar day of his or her employment.
 - 2. An employee may use paid leave available for use by that employee without providing a reason to his or her employer for such use.
 - 3. An employee shall, as soon as practicable, give notice to his or her employer to use the paid leave available for use by that employee.
 - 4. An employer shall not: deny an employee the right to use paid leave available for use by that employee in accordance with the conditions of this section; require an employee to find a replacement worker as a condition of using paid leave available for use by that employee; or retaliate against an employee for using paid leave available for use by that employee.
- F. An employer shall maintain a record of the receipt or accrual and use of paid leave pursuant to this section for each employee for a 1-year period following the entry of such information in the record and, upon request, shall make those records available for inspection by the Labor Commissioner.
- G. For the first 2 years of operation, an employer is not required to comply with the provisions of this section.
- H. This section does not apply to: (a) An employer who, pursuant to a contract, policy, collective bargaining agreement or other agreement, provides employees with a policy for paid leave or a policy for paid time off to all scheduled employees at a rate of at least 0.01923 hours of paid leave per hour of work performed; and (b) Temporary, seasonal or on-call employees.

Except as otherwise provided in NRS 608.0165, the Labor Commissioner may impose an administrative penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each violation of NRS 608.005 to 608.195 inclusive, in addition to other remedies or penalties as authorized by law.

Copies of this notice may be obtained from our website at: www.labor.nv.gov

For a copy of the SB 312:

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/80th2019/Bill/6553/Overview>

**This bulletin is a summary of SB 312. It is for posting and information purposes and should not be considered legal advice. Please refer to SB 312 and NRS section 608 for further details.*

For more information contact the Office of the Labor Commissioner
Carson City 775-684-1890 or Las Vegas 702-486-265
Toll Free: 1-800-992-0900 Ext. 4850 Internet: www.labor.nv.gov