OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION

**NEVADA SAFETY AND HEALTH** 

PROTECTION ON THE JOB

health protection for workers through the promotion of safe and healthful working conditions

The Nevada Occupational Safety and Health Act, NRS Chapter 618, provides job safety and

throughout the State of Nevada. Requirements of the Act include the following:

Each employer shall furnish to each of his employees employment

and a place of employment free from recognized hazards that are

causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his

employees; and shall comply with occupational safety and health

Each employee shall comply with all occupational safety and

health standards, rules, regulations and orders issued under the

The Nevada Occupational Safety and Health Administration

(Nevada OSHA) of the Division of Industrial Relations, Department

of Business and Industry, has the primary responsibility for

administering the Act. Nevada OSHA enforces occupational safety

and health standards, and its Safety and Health Representatives/

Industrial Hygienists conduct jobsite inspections to ensure

The Act requires that a representative of the employer and a

representative authorized by the employees be given an

opportunity to accompany the Nevada OSHA inspector for the

Where there is no authorized employee representative, the

Nevada OSHA Safety and Health Representative/ Industria

concerning safety and health conditions in the workplace.

confidential names of employees complaining.

18100, San Francisco, CA 94103.

Hygienist must consult with a reasonable number of employees

Employees, public or private, or their representatives have the

right to file a complaint with the nearest Nevada OSHA office

requesting an inspection if they believe unsafe or unhealthful

conditions exist in their workplace. Nevada OSHA will hold

The Act provides that employees may not be discharged or

discriminated against in any way for filing safety and health

An employee, public or private, who believes he has been

discriminated against may file a complaint within thirty (30)

days of the alleged discrimination with the nearest Nevada

OSHA office or with Occupational Safety and Health

Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 90 7th Street, Suite

If upon inspection Nevada OSHA believes an employer has

violated the Act, a citation alleging such violations will be issued

to the employer. Each citation will specify a time period within

corrected, whichever is later, to warn employees of dangers that

which the alleged violation must be corrected.

complaints or otherwise exercising their rights under the Act.

Act that apply to his own actions and conduct on the job.

EEOC - KNOW YOUR RIGHTS: WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION IS ILLEGAL

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) enforces Federal laws that protect you from discrimination in employment. If you believe you've been discriminated against at work or in applying for a job, the EEOC may be able to help. · Retaliation for filing a charge, reasonably opposing · Employees (current and former), including managers discrimination, or participating in a discrimination lawsuit, investigation, or proceeding and temporary employees Job applicants Interference, coercion, or threats related to exercising Union members and applicants for membership in rights regarding disability discrimination pregnancy accommodation What Employment Practices can be Challenged as /hat Organizations are Covered Most private employers State and local governments (as employers) All aspects of employment, including: Educational institutions (as employers Discharge, firing, or lay-off Harassment (including unwelcome verbal or Staffing agencies
 What Types of Employment Discrimination are Illegal?
Under the EEOC's laws, an employer may not discriminate

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Description of the EEOC's laws, an employer may not discriminate

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Know Your Rights: Workplace Discrimination is Illegal

against you, regardless of your immigration status, on the Religion
 National origin • Sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions, sexual orientation, or gender identity) Classification Age (40 and older)

 Disability
 Genetic information (including employer requests for, or purchase, use, or disclosure of genetic tests, genetic services, or family medical history)

 Failure to provide reasonable accommodation for a disability; pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical Submit an inquiry through the EEOC's public portal: https://publicportal.eeoc.gov/Portal/Login.aspx condition; or a sincerely-held religious belief, **Call** 1–800–669–4000 (toll free) bservance or practice 1-800-669-6820 (TTY) 1–844–234–5122 (ASL video phone) Visit an EEOC field office (information at www.eeoc.gov/field-office) E-Mail info@eeoc.gov Obtaining or disclosing genetic information Additional information about the EEOC, Requesting or disclosing medical information including information about filing a charge of discrimination, is available at www.eeoc.gov EMPLOYERS HOLDING FEDERAL CONTRACTS OR SUBCONTRACTS

The Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) Protected Veteran Status The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of nation and affirmative action commitments of companies 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits employment discrimination against, and doing business with the Federal Government. If you are applying for a job with, or are requires affirmative action to recruit, employ, and advance in employment, disabled an employee of, a company with a Federal contract or subcontract, you are protected veterans, recently separated veterans (i.e., within three years of discharge or release under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases: Race, Color, Religion, From active duty), active duty wartime or campaign badge veterans, or Armed Forces from active duty), active duty wartime or campaign badge veterans, or Armed Forces service medal veterans. Retaliation Retaliation is prohibited against a person who files a amended, prohibits employment discrimination by Federal contractors based on race, complaint of discrimination, participates in an OFCCP proceeding, or otherwise opposes crimination by Federal contractors under these Federal laws. Any person who believe olor, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin, and requires affirmative action to ensure equality of opportunity in all aspects of employment. a contractor has violated its nondiscrimination or affirmative action obligations under Asking About, Disclosing, or Discussing Pay Executive Order 11246, as amended, OFCCP's authorities should contact immediately: protects applicants and employees of Federal contractors from discrimination based The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) on inquiring about, disclosing, or discussing their compensation or the compensation U.S. Department of Labor of other applicants or employees. Disability Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W. 1973, as amended, protects qualified individuals with disabilities from discrimination in

of the following ways:

Conduct that might reasonably discourage someone

Conduct that coerces, intimidates, threatens, or interferes

Do not delay, because there are strict time limits for filing

on where you live/work). You can reach the EEOC in an

from opposing discrimination, filing a charge, or participating in an investigation or proceeding

with someone exercising their rights, or someone

assisting or encouraging someone else to exercise rights, regarding disability discrimination (including

Contact the EEOC promptly if you suspect discrir

hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and 1-800-397-6251 (toll-free If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access other aspects of employment by Federal contractors. Disability discrimination includes dation to the known physical or mental limitations ommunications relay services. OFCCP may also be contacted by submitting a of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee, question online to OFCCP's Help Desk at <a href="https://ofccphelpdesk.dol.gov/s/">https://ofccphelpdesk.dol.gov/s/</a>, or by calling barring undue hardship to the employer. Section 503 also requires that Federal an OFCCP regional or district office, listed in most telephone directories under U.S. ontractors take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified Government, Department of Labor and on OFCCP's "Contact Us" webpage at individuals with disabilities at all levels of employment, including the executive level. <a href="https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ofccp/contact">https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ofccp/contact</a>.

PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Race, Color, National Origin, Sex In addition to the protections of Title VII of the Civil which receive Federal financial assistance. Individuals with Disabilities Section 504 of Rights Act of 1964, as amended. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination on the prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin in programs or basis of disability in any program or activity which receives Federal financial assistance. activities receiving Federal financial assistance. Employment discrimination is covered Discrimination is prohibited in all aspects of employment against persons with disabilities by Title VI if the primary objective of the financial assistance is provision of employment, who, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions o or where employment discrimination causes or may cause discrimination in providing the job. If you believe you have been discriminated against in a program of any institution services under such programs. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits which receives Federal financial assistance, you should immediately contact the Federal

require the employee to provide to the employer documentation that confirms o

supports the reason the employee provided for requesting leave. Such documentation

nay include, without limitation, a police report, a copy of an application for an orde 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 confidentia

and must be retained by the employer in a manner consistent with the requirements

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.

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.

(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

(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

Pursuant to NRS 608.195 (except as otherwise provided in NRS 608.0165) any persor

OLC 01.01.2024

mestic violence" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 33.018.

the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 U.S.C. §§ 2601 et seq.

The provisions of this section do not:

generous leave benefit or paid leave benefit.

act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault

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

(b) "Family or household member" means a

employment discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs or activities—agency providing such assistance. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS BULLETIN

STATE OF NEVADA Department of Business & Industry - OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER - www.labor.nv.gov **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS' LEAVE BULLETIN** EFFECTIVE January 1, 2024 of using hours of leave: or (c) Retaliate against and employee for using hours of leave.

Pursuant to Assembly Bill 163 from the 82nd Legislative Session of the Nevada 4. The employer of an employee who takes hours of leave pursuant to this section may Legislature, NRS 608.0198 is hereby amended to include victims of sexual assault the ame employment protections as domestic violence victims. Effective January 1, 2024, 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 (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 o 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 relatéd to an action which constitutes doméstic 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 8. As used in this section: 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) 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 agains: (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

the person an administrative penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each violation. OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER 3340 WEST SAHARA AVENUE, LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89102 • PHONE: (702) 486-2650 • FAX: (702) 486-2660

1818 COLLEGE PARKWAY, SUITE 102. CARSON CITY, NV 89706 • PHONE: (775) 684-1890 • FAX: (775) 687-6409 JOE LOMBARDO, GOVERNOR • DR. KRISTOPHER SANCHEZ, DIRECTOR • BRETT HARRIS, LABOR COMMISSIONEI

FMLA - FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

#### Your Employee Rights Under the Family and Medical Leave Act

What is FMLA leave? The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) is a federal law that provides eligible employees with job-protected leave for qualifying family and medical can determine whether the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. You <u>must</u> also inform your

easons. The U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) enforces the FMLA employer if FMLA leave was previously taken or approved for the same reason when for most employees. Eligible employees can take **up to 12 workweeks** of FMLA leave in a 12-month period for: • The birth, adoption or foster placement of a child with you, • Your provider to verify medical leave and may request certification of a qualifying exigency. The serious mental or physical health condition that makes you unable to work, • To care for your FMLA does not affect any federal or state law prohibiting discrimination or supersede any spouse, child or parent with a serious mental or physical health condition, and • Certain state or local law or collective bargaining agreement that provides greater family or medica qualifying reason's related to the foreign deployment of your spouse, child or parent who is leave rights. State employees may be subject to certain limitations in pursuit of direct a military servicemember. An eligible employee who is the spouse, child, parent or next of lawsuits regarding leave for their own serious health conditions. Most federal and certain kin of a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness may take up to 26 workweeks of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember. You have the right to use FMLA leave in one block of time. When it is medically necessary or do? If you are eligible for FMLA leave, your employer must: • Allow you to take job-protected otherwise permitted, you may take FMLA leave **intermittently in separate blocks of time**, or on a reduced schedule by working less hours each day or week. Read Fact Sheet are on leave on the same basis as if you had not taken leave, and • Allow you to return to the #28M(c) for more information. FMLA leave is not paid leave, but you may choose, or be same job, or a virtually identical job with the same pay, benefits and other working conditions, required by your employer, to use any employer-provided paid leave if your employer's paid including shift and location, at the end of your leave. Your employer cannot interfere with leave policy covers the reason for which you need FMLA leave. Am I eligible to take FMLA your FMLA rights or threaten or punish you for exercising your rights under the law. For eave? You are an eligible employee if all of the following apply: You work for a covered example, your employer cannot retaliate against you for requesting FMLA leave or cooperating employer, • You have worked for your employer at least 12 months, • You have at least 1,250 with a WHD investigation. After becoming aware that your need for leave is for a reason that hours of service for your employer during the 12 months before your leave, and · Your may qualify under the FMLA, your employer must confirm whether you are eligible or not employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of your work location. Airline flight crew eligible for FMLA leave. If your employer determines that you are eligi employees have different "hours of service" requirements. You work for a **covered employer** your **employer** must notify you in writing: • About your FMLA rights if <u>one</u> of the following applies: • You work for a private employer that had at least 50 and responsibilities, and • How much of your requested leave, if any, will loyees during at least 20 workweeks in the current or previous calendar year, • You work be FMLA-protected leave. Where can I find more informa for an elementary or public or private secondary school, or • You work for a public agency, Call 1-866-487-9243 or visit dol.gov/fmla to learn more. If such as a local, state or federal government ageńcy. Most federal employees are covered by you believe your rights under the FMLA have been violated, you may

Title II of the FMLA, administered by the Office of Personnel Management. How do I request file a complaint with WHD or file a private lawsuit against your FMLA leave? Generally, to request FMLA leave you must: • Follow your employer's normal employer in court. WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF LABOR policies for requesting leave, Give notice at least 30 days before your need for FMLA leave, Scan the QR code to learn about or • If advance notice is not possible, give notice as soon as possible. You do <u>not</u> have to <u>our WHD complaint process.</u>

UNDER THE ACT, AN EMPLOYER MAY:

from employment if an accommodation is available.

Require a female employee or applicant to accept an accommodation that the

Require a female employee to submit written medical certification from the

employee's physician substantiating the need for an accommodation because

Persons who believe they have been discriminated against in employment,

1325 CORPORATE BLVD. ROOM 115, RENO, NV 89502

employee or applicant did not request or chooses not to accept or to take leave

## NEVADA PREGNANT WORKER'S FAIRNESS ACT

ursuant 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 om discriminatory or unlawful employment practices based on pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition INDER 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.

of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, and the specific accommodation recommended by the physician. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING THE ACT, CONTACT THE NEVADA EQUAL RIGHTS COMMISSION 1820 EAST SAHARA AVENUE SUITE 314, LAS VEGAS, NV 89104

PHONE (775) 823-6690 An equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request for individuals with disabilities Relay 711 or 800.326.6868

DISCRIMINATION

NEVADA EQUAL RIGHTS COMMISSION | NEVADA LAW PROHIBITS DISCRIMINATION mployers may not discriminate based on race, color, national origin, age • Businesses offering services to the public may not discriminate based on race, (40+), sex (including pregnancy), religion, disability, sexual orientation, color, national origin, sex, religion, disability, sexual orientation or gender genetic information, or gender identity or expression. identity or expression.

ousing discrimination is prohibited based on race, color, national origin, sex, religion, disability, ancestry, familial status, sexual orientation, or gender public accommodation or housing, may file a complaint with the Nevada identity or expression.

experienced in industrial insurance.

1325 Corporate Blvd . Room 115, Reno. NV 89502 775.823.6690 800.326.6868 1820 East Sahara Avenue, Suite 314, Las Vegas, NV 89104 **702.486.7161** www.nvdetr.org

An equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request for individuals with disabilities

**WORKERS' COMPENSATION** 

Equal Rights Commission.

**State of Nevada DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS** 

**DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS & INDUSTRY** 

**Workers' Compensation Section** 

# ATTENTION

Caution: The information below is general in nature and is not intended to be legal advice. If you have any questions regarding your status as an employer or employee or your rights and qualification for specific benefits under an industrial injury or occupational disease claim, you should consult with an attorney

#### **Brief Description of Whether the Employer is Required to Obtain** Industrial Insurance and Whether a Person is a Covered Employee

Every employer ... shall provide and secure compensation ... for any personal injuries by accident sustained by an employee arising out of and in the course of the employment. See NRS 616B.612(1).

An **employer** is defined as, "Every person, firm, voluntary association and private corporation, including any public service corporation, which has in service any person under a contract of hire." See NRS 616A.230(2). "A person is not an employer .... if: (a) The person enters into a contract with another person or business which is an independent enterprise; and (b) The person is not in the same trade, business, profession or occupation as the independent enterprise." See NRS 616B.603(1).

An **employee** is broadly defined as, "... every person in the service of an employer under any appointment or contract of hire or apprenticeship, express or implied, oral or written, whether lawfully or unlawfully employed" (See NRS 616A.105), but excludes casual employees not in the same trade, business, profession or occupation; persons engaged as a theatrical or stage performer or in an exhibition; musicians not lasting more than 2 consecutive days; household servants, farming and ranching employees; voluntary ski patrol; sports officials paid a nominal fee; clergy, rabbi or lay readers; real estate brokers or sales persons; and commissioned sales persons (See NRS 616A.110). An independent contractor is a person who is hired and paid solely to produce a result. It is defined as, "... any person who renders service for a specified recompense

for a specified result, under the control of the person's principal as to the result of the person's work only and not as to the means by which such result is accomplished." See NRS 616A.255.

# Brief Description of Your Rights and Benefits If You Are Injured on the Job or have an Occupational Disease

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 forms. Employee's Claim for Compensation/Report of Initial Treatment (Form C-4): If medical treatment is sought, the Form C-4 is available at the place of initial treatment. A completed Form C-4 must be filed within 90 days after an accident or OD. The treating physician, chiropractic physician, physician assistant or advanced practice nurse 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 chiropractic physician 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 a contract with an MCO or PPO, you may select a physician or chiropractic physician from the Panel of Physicians and Chiropractic Physicians. 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 chiropractic physician 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 chiropractic physician 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

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. NAIW is an independent state agency and is not affiliated with any insurer. 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.

an Appeals Officer, you may file a petition for judicial review with the District Court. You must do so within 30 days of the Appeals Officer's decision. You may be represented

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 Workers' Compensation Section, 1886 East College Pkwy. Ste. 100, Carson City, NV 89706, telephone (775) 684-7270, or 2300 W. Sahara Ave, Suite 300, Las Vegas, NV 89102, telephone (702) 486-9080.

For Assistance with Workers' Compensation Issues: You may contact the State of Nevada Office for Consumer Health Assistance, 7150 Pollock Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89119, Toll Free 1-888-333-1597, Website: https://adsd.nv.gov/Programs/CHA/Office for Consumer Health Assistance (OCHA)/, E-mail: cha@govcha.nv.gov

If you have any questions, regarding your injury or workers' compensation claim, please call the following: Insurer/Administrator:

The information in this publication is derived from Chapters 616A through 616D, inclusive, and 617 of the Nevada Revised Statutes and is provided for informational purposes only.

Address: Telephone Number: MCO/Health Care Provider: Contact Person: Address: Telephone Number: City State Zip D-1 (rev. 09/24)

USERRA - UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT

**NEVADA & FEDERAL LABOR LAW POSTER** 

JSERRA protects the job rights of individuals who voluntarily or involuntarily leave employment positions to undertake military service or certain types of service in the National Disaster Medical System. USERRA also prohibits employers from discriminating against past and present members of the uniformed services, and applicants to the uniformed services. REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS You have the right to be reemployed in your civilian job if proceeding under USERRA, even if that person has no service connection HEALTH INSURANCE PROTECTION you leave that job to perform service in the uniformed service and: you ensure that your employer receives advance written or verbal notice of your • If you leave your job to perform military service, you have the right to elect to continue you have five years or less of cumulative service in the uniformed services while with that particular employe you return to work or apply for reemployment in a timely manner after conclusion of service; and you have not been separated from service with a disqualifying discharge or under other than honorable conditions. would have attained if you had not been absent due to military service or, in some

cases, a comparable job. RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION If you: • are a past or present member of the uniformed service; • have applied for membership in the uniformed service; or • are obligated to serve in the uniformed retention in employment; • promotion; or • any benefit of employment, because of this In addition, an employer may not retaliate against anyone assisting in the enforcement •You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer fo of USERRA rights, including testifying or making a statement in connection with a

your existing employer-based health plan coverage for you and your dependents fo up to 24 months while in the military. Even if you don't elect to continue coverage during your military service, you have the right to be reinstated in your employer's health plan when you are reemployed, generally without any waiting periods or exclusions (e.g., pre-existing condition exclusions) except for service-connected illnesses or injuries. ENFORCEMENT f you are eligible to be reemployed, you must be restored to the job and benefits you • The U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS) authorized to investigate and resolve complaints of USERRA violations. VETS at 1-866-4-USA-DOL or visit its website at https://www.dol.gov/agencies/

• For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information on USERRA, contact **vets/**. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at https://webapps.dol.gov/elaws/vets/userra service; then an employer may not deny you: • initial employment; • reemployment; • olf you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable, for representation

**EMPLOYERS:** 

**EMPLOYEES:** 

standards adopted under the Act.

compliance with the Act.

purpose of aiding the inspection.

violations of USERRA. Publication Date — May 202 The rights listed here may vary depending on the circumstances. The text of this notice was prepared by VETS, and may be viewed on the internet at this address https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/programs/userra/poster Federal law requires employers to notify employees of their rights under USERRA, and employers may meet thi requirement by displaying the text of this notice where they customarily place notices for employees.

Employer Support Of The Guard And Reserve 1-800-336-4590 (S) \$\igcup \sqrt{1.50}\$ U.S. Department of Labor 1-866-487-2365 (U.S. Department of Justice (S) Office of Special Counsel

#### EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

screening or during the course of employment. PROHIBITIONS Employers are generally prohibited from requiring or respect to lie detector tests.

rights under the Act. **EXEMPTIONS** Federal, State and local governments are not affected by the the right not to have test results disclosed to unauthorized persons.

The Act permits polygraph (a kind of lie detector) tests to be administered applicants may also bring their own court actions. in the private sector, subject to restrictions, to certain prospective employees THE LAW REQUIRES EMPLOYERS TO DISPLAY THIS POSTER WHERI of security service firms (armored car, alarm, and guard), and of **EMPLOYEES AND JOB APPLICANTS CAN READILY SEE IT.** pharmaceutical manufacturers, distributors and dispensers. The Act also permits polygraph testing, subject to restrictions, of certain employees of private firms who are reasonably suspected of involvement in a workplace

The Employee Polygraph Protection Act prohibits most private incident (theft, embezzlement, etc.) that resulted in economic loss to the employers from using lie detector tests either for pre-employment employer. The law does not preempt any provision of any State or local law or any collective bargaining agreement which is more restrictive with

requesting any employee or job applicant to take a lie detector test, and **EXAMINEE RIGHTS** Where polygraph tests are permitted, they are subject from discharging, disciplining, or discriminating against an employee or to numerous strict standards concerning the conduct and length of the prospective employee for refusing to take a test or for exercising other test. Examinees have a number of specific rights, including the right to a written notice before testing, the right to refuse or discontinue a test, and law. Also, the law does not apply to tests given by the Federal Government **ENFORCEMENT** The Secretary of Labor may bring court actions to restrain to certain private individuals engaged in national security-related activities. violations and assess civil penalties against violators. Employees or job



**WH** UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#### NURSING MOTHER'S ACCOMMODATION ACT

**STATE OF NEVADA** Department of Business & Industry OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER - <a href="www.labor.nv.gov">www.labor.nv.gov</a> 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:

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 ntrusion 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. . 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

an investigation, proceeding or hearing to enforce the provisions of

https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Session/79th2017/Bills/AB/AB113\_EN.pdf 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 (b) Taken any action to require the employer to comply with the of a misdemeanor. In addition to any other remedy or penalty, the Labor requirements of this section, including, without limitation, filing Commissioner may impose against the person an administrative penalty of a complaint, testifying, assisting or participating in any manner in not more than \$5,000 for each violation.

> 3300 WEST SAHARA AVENUE, SUITE 225. LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89102 • PHONE: (702) 486-2650 • FAX: (702) 486-2660 1818 COLLEGE PARKWAY, SUITE 102. CARSON CITY, NV 89706 • PHONE: (775) 684-1890 • FAX: (775) 687-6409 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 STEVE SISOLAK, GOVERNOR • MICHAEL J. BROWN, DIRECTOR • SHANNON M. CHAMBERS, LABOR COMMISSIONE Or by going to our website at http://labor.nv.gov

#### **EARNED SICK TIME**

OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER

STATE OF NEVADA - Department of Business & Industry - OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER - www.labor.nv.gov mail1@labor.nv.gov mail1@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 to read as follows: . 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

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. explanation of the provisions of this section. The Labor Commissioner shall post the bulletin on the Internet website maintained by the Office of the 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.

Section 1. Chapter 608 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new 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 sea. 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. the Labor Commissioner shall prepare a bulletin which clearly sets forth an 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. Labor Commissioner and shall require each employer that provides sick 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.

## LIE DETECTOR TEST ACT

**STATE OF NEVADA Office of the Labor Commissioner** NOTICE OF LIMITATIONS AFFECTING THE APPLICATION OF LIE DETECTOR TESTS

wrongdoing affecting the employer's business which appears to involve the at mail1@labor.nv.gov

NRS 613.460(2) requires that each employer shall post and maintain this employee. The employer may also request a polygraph examination administered notice in a conspicuous location at the place of employment where notices by a qualified person with regard to prospective employees who would be to employees and applicants for employment are customarily posted and employed to protect certain kinds of sensitive or valuable property or facilities. read. Pursuant to NRS 613.440(2), Lie detector means polygraph, voice stress The use of a polygraph examination is also permitted to employers in businesses analyzers, psychological stress evaluator or any other similar device, whether that handle controlled substances. Such permission exists only in situations mechanical or electrical, which are designed to determine the honesty or where job applicants or employees have direct access to the controlled dishonesty of an individual. NRS 613.480(1) prohibits employers or anyone substances or where suspected abuse or theft is involved. NRS 613.480(3&4) acting in the employer's behalf from requiring or requesting that an employee prohibit an employer from taking adverse action against any employee or or prospective employee take or submit to any lie detector test except as prospective employee based on the results of any lie detector test or provided in NRS 613.510. NRS 613.510 contains several exceptions which permit refusal to take any lie detector test. Employers who violate the provisions in an employer to request polygraph examinations. An employer may request that NRS 613.440 to 613.510 are subject to civil liability in court, as well as fines an employee or prospective employee take a polygraph examination imposed by the Nevada Labor Commissioner. For additional information contact administered by a qualified person as part of an investigation of theft or similar our offices at 702-486-2650 in Las Vegas or 775-684-1890 in Carson City or via Email

# PAYDAY NOTICE

f you have any questions regarding your paycheck please contact: Title 53, Chapter 608, NRS 608,080 Please Post in a Conspicuous Area

The regular pay days for employees of:

Pay checks will be distributed at:

Physicians:

Ambulances: 911 or\_

Fire Department: 911 or

PLEASE POST IN A CONSPICUOUS LOCATION, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEVADA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT. (Nevada Revised Statutes 618.295; 29 CFR 1926.50)

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 Commissioner may impose an administrative penalty of (AB) 181 approved during the 2019 Legislative Session, Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) section 613 is hereby not more than \$5,000 for each violation of NRS 608.005 to 608.195 inclusive, in addition to other remedies or amended with a new section as follows: penalties as authorized by law. (a) Shall not require an employee to be physically present

employer that he or she is sick or has sustained an injury or she is sick or injured and cannot report for work. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 608.0165, the Labor 1-800-992-0900 Ext. 4850 Internet: **www.labor.nv.gov** 

that is not work-related and cannot work.

\*This document is for posting and information purposes and should not be considered legal advice. Please refer to AB 181 and For more information contact the Office of the Labor Commissioner Carson City 775-684-1890 or Las Vegas 702-486-2650 Toll Free:

MINIMUM WAGE BULLETIN

THE 80TH REGULAR SESSION OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE, THE ABOVE MINIMUM WAGE AS OF JULY 1, 2024: MINIMUM WAGE RATE SHALL APPLY TO ALL EMPLOYEES IN THE STATE OF NEVADA UNLESS OTHERWISE EXEMPTED. THIS RATE IS EFFECTIVE AS OF JULY 1, 2024, AND APPLIES TO ALL EMPLOYEES REGARDLESS OF OFFERED EMPLOYER HEALTH BENEFITS.

Copies of this notice may be obtained from our website at: www.labor.nv.gov or by contacting the addresses and phone numbers listed above. Assembly Bill 456 https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/80th2019/Bill/6870/Text Senate Bill 192 https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/80th2019/Bill/6334/Text

Las Vegas: 3340 WEST SAHARA AVENUE, LAS VEGAS, NV 89102 1818 COLLEGE PARKWAY, SUITE 102, CARSON CITY, NV 89706 www.labor.nv.gov mail1@labor.nv.gov JOE LOMBARDO, GOVERNOR • DR. KRISTOPHER SANCHEZ, DIRECTOR • BRETT HARRIS, LABOR COMMISSION

DAILY OVERTIME BULLETIN

# STATE OF NEVADA

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

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2024, EMPLOYEES WHO EARN LESS THAN \$18.00 PER HOUR ARE ELIGIBLE FOR OVERTIME AT

FMPI OYFES 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

Las Vegas: 3340 WEST SAHARA AVENUE, LAS VEGAS, NV 89102 1818 COLLEGE PARKWAY, SUITE 102, CARSON CITY, NV 89706 mail1@labor.nv.gov www.labor.nv.gov JOE LOMBARDO, GOVERNOR • DR. KRISTOPHER SANCHEZ, DIRECTOR • BRETT HARRIS, LABOR COM UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

State of Nevada Department of Employment, Training & Rehabilitation EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES The employees of this establishment are protected by unemployed person must: Unemployment Insurance. This employer is required by law to contribute to the Nevada Unemployment Compensation Fund. No part of the contribution is leducted from the wages of employees. If you are separated from your job or if your hours have

arrange special accommodations. your work. To file a claim for unemployment benefits call the Telephone Claim Center: In Southern Nevada call (702) 486-0350 • In Northern 5. Failure to properly report wages. Nevada call (775) 684-0350 n Rural Nevada call toll-free (888) 890-8211 OR File JobConnect online at <a href="http://ui.nv.gov/">http://ui.nv.gov/</a>

If you are disabled and require assistance, contact the

**PROPOSED PENALTY:** The Act provides for mandatory penalties against employers of up to \$16,550 for each serious violation and for optional penalties of up to \$16,550 for each nonserious violation. Penalties of up to \$16,550 per day may be proposed for failure to correct violations within the proposed time period. Also, any employer who willfully or repeatedly violates the Act may be assessed penalties of up to

Criminal penalties are also provided for in the Act. Any willful violation resulting in death of an employee, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine of not more than \$50,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both. Conviction of any employer after a first conviction doubles these maximum penalties. Penalties may be proposed for public employers.

employment.

\$165,514 for each such violation.

While providing penalties for violations, the Act also encourages efforts by labor and management, before a Nevada OSHA inspection, to reduce injuries and illnesses arising out of

The Nevada Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the Division of Industrial Relations, Department of Business and Industry, encourages employers and employees to reduce workplace hazards voluntarily and to develop and improve safety and health programs in all workplaces and industries.

Such cooperative action would initially focus on the identification and elimination of hazards that could cause death, injury, or illness to employees and supervisors.

Further information and assistance will be provided by Nevada OSHA to employees and employers upon request.

### **MORE INFORMATION:**

Additional information and copies of the Act, specific Nevada OSHA safety and health standards, and other applicable regulations may be obtained by calling or writing the nearest Nevada OSHA district office in the following locations:

**Southern Nevada** 3360 W. Sahara Avenue, Suite 200 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Telephone: (702) 486-9020 Fax: (702) 486-8715 **Northern Nevada** 

4600 Kietzke Lane, Suite F-153

Telephone: (775) 688-3700

Fax: (775) 688-1378

# Persons wishing to register a complaint alleging inadequacy in

the administration of the Nevada Occupational Safety and Health Plan may do so at the following address: The Nevada OSHA citation must be prominently displayed at or OSHA, U.S. Department of Labor near the place of alleged violation for three days, or until it is

90 7th Street Suite 18100 San Francisco, CA 94103 Telephone: (415) 625-2547

EMPLOYERS: This poster must be displayed prominently in the workplace. (Rev. 1-25)

> FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE **EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT**

> > with both.

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE \$7.25 PER HOUR BEGINNING JULY 24, 2009 The law requires employers to display this poster where employees can readily see it. penalties may be assessed for each child labor violation that results in the death or serious injury of any minor employee, and such assessments may be doubled when the violations are determined to be willful or repeated. The law also prohibits retaliating against or

OVERTIME PAY At least 1 ½ times your regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 discharging workers who file a complaint or participate in any proceeding under the FLSA. **HILD LABOR** An employee must be at least 16 years old to work in most non-farm jobs and at least 18 to work in non-farm jobs declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor. Youths 14 and 15 years old may work outside school hours in various non-manufacturing, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION Certain occupations and establishments are exempt from the minimum wage, and/or overtime pay provisions. Certain narrow exemptions also apply to the pump at work on-mining, non-hazardous jobs with certain work hours restrictions. Different rules apply in agricultural employment.

TIP CREDIT Employers of "tipped employees" who meet certain conditions may claim a Special provisions apply to workers in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the partial wage credit based on tips received by their employees. Employers must pay cipped employees a cash wage of at least \$2.13 per hour if they claim a tip credit against Some state laws provide greater employee protections; employers must comply their minimum wage obligation. If an employee's tips combined with the employer's

cash wage of at least \$2.13 per hour do not equal the minimum hourly wage, the employer must make up the difference. UMP AT WORK The FLSA requires employers to provide reasonable break time for a sing employee to express breast milk for their nursing child for one year after the child's birth each time the employee needs to express breast milk. Employers must provide a place, other than a bathroom, that is shielded from view and free from intrusion from pworkers and the public, which may be used by the employee to express breast milk. **ENFORCEMENT** The Department has authority to recover back wages and an equal amount in liquidated damages in instances of minimum wage, overtime, and other plations. The Department may litigate and/or recommend criminal prosecution Employers may be assessed civil money penalties for each willful or repeated violation of the minimum wage or overtime pay provisions of the law. Civil money penalties may also e assessed for violations of the FLSA's child labor provisions. Heightened civil money

employee carried over to a maximum of 40 hours per benefit year.

between the two because employees (unless exempt) are entitled to the FLSA's minimum wage and overtime pay protections and correctly classified independent contractors are not. Certain full-time students, student learners, apprentices, and workers with disabilities may be paid less than the minimum wage under special certificates issued by the Department of Labor. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR 1-866-487-9243

Northern Mariana Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Some employers incorrectly classify workers as "independent contractors" when they

are actually employees under the FLSA. It is important to know the difference

PAID LEAVE

**STATE OF NEVADA** Office of the Labor Commissioner

seasonal or on-call employees

employment with not less than 50 employees shall provide paid leave to each employee as follows: 1. An employer shall allow an employee to use paid leave beginning on the 90th A. An employee is entitled to at least 0.01923 hours of paid leave for each hour of calendar day of his or her employment 2. An employee may use paid leave available for use by that employee without 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

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. . An employer may set a minimum increment of paid leave, not to exceed 4 hours that An employer shall maintain a record of the receipt or accrual and use of paid leave . 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

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 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.

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,

Paid Leave Effective January 1, 2020 - Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) § 608 Except as otherwise provided in Senate Bill (SB) 312, every employer in private E. An employee in private employment may use paid leave available for use by that

> 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.

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 or 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. I. 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,

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

REVISED 6/11/2019

JOE LOMBARDO DR. KRISTOPHER SANCHEZ

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

"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 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

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. . 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 ounted 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

/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 n 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, lrivers' 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 f 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 arm 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. 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 vage 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

B. Wages must be paid semimonthly or more often. . 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. 1. 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

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. 4. 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 petween 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 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# 6. 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

4) Participating in caregiving; or (5) Addressing other personal needs related to the health of the employee. (See Senate Bill 209 – 2021 Legislative Session 7. 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 pulletin; 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:

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

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 (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 (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). An employer shall not:

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

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

) "Family or household member" means a: 2) Domestic partner

and notices available at: <a href="https://labor.nv.gov/Employer/Employer-Posters/">https://labor.nv.gov/Employer/Employer Posters/</a> 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). 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)

www.labor.nv.gov mail1@labor.nv.gov

For additional information please visit: **WWW.LABOR.NV.GOV** Carson City: 1818 E. College Parkway, Suite 102, Carson City, Nevada 89706 - Telephone (775) 684-1890 - Fax (775) 687-6409 Las Vegas: 3340 W. Sahara Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 - Telephone (702) 486-2650 - Fax (702) 486-2660

BRETT HARRIS, ESQ

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

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 imployed in the pay period by noting the number of hours per day; (e) Date of payment.

any contract between the employer and the employee 2. 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 laundéred by an employee, such employee's employer shall cleán such uniform of accessory without cost to such employee

hysical illness, injury, or health condition. (2) Receiving a medical diagnosis or medical care. (3) Receiving or participating in preventative care. (a) May be paid or unpaid by the employer;

) 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

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

a) Deny an émployee the right to use hours of leave in accordance with the conditions of this section; Require an employee to find a replacement worker as a condition of using hours of leave; or

nternet 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 request for a record is for the purpose of an investigation.

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

(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 ee at the time of the act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault

7. The provisions of this section do not:

(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

NV-0725-F04

POSTED APRIL 1, 2024

> OVER 8 HOURS OF WORK IN A 24-HOUR PERIOD; OR > OVER 40 HOURS OF WORK IN A WORK WEEK. Copies may be obtained at <u>www.labor.nv.gov</u> or from the Labor Commissioner's Offices listed above.

To be eligible for unemployment benefits an been substantially reduced, immediately: 3. Be physically able to work • File an unemployment insurance claim online or by calling

EMPLOYER: THIS NOTICE IS TO BE POSTED AT EACH WORK PLACE (NRS 612.455)

Nevada JobConnect Career Center prior to your visit to 2. Being discharged for misconduct in connection with 3. Refusal of an offer of suitable work without good cause. 4. Giving misinformation or withholding information about the reason for separation from your job. DETR

To report suspected fraud, go to: <a href="https://uifraud.nvdetr.org">https://uifraud.nvdetr.org</a> OR call (775) 684-0475

(Contact Name & Phone Number

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS (Please Give Exact Address of This Worksite Location)

ment Division of Industrial Relations Nevada Department of Business and Industri TIME OFF FOR ILLNESS OR INJURY **STATE OF NEVADA** Office of the Labor Commissione

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 at his or her place of work in order to notify his or her

STATE OF NEVADA Department of Business & Industry - OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONE STATE OF NEVADA MINIMUM WAGE 2024 ANNUAL BULLETIN **NEVADA BALLOT QUESTION 2, PASSED** STATE OF NEVADA AND ASSEMBLY BILL (AB) 456 PASSED IN 2019 DURING NOVEMBER 2022, ELIMINATES TWO-TIER

Department of Business & Industry - OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER STATE OF NEVADA DAILY OVERTIME 2024 ANNUAL BULLETIN EMPLOYERS MUST PAY 1.5 TIMES AN EMPLOYEE'S REGULAR WAGE RATE WHENEVER AN EMPLOYEE WHO IS PAID LESS THAN

ONE AND A HALF (1.5) TIMES THE EMPLOYEE'S REGULAR RATE OF PAY FOR:

1. Be unemployed through no fault of your own and meet all other conditions of the law regarding unemployment 2. File a claim online or with the Nevada Telephone Clain 4. Be available and willing to accept suitable employment in the nearest Nevada Telephone Claim Center, as shown 5. Make a reasonable and sincere effort to find a job. below, for full or partial unemployment benefits. Request employment services from the nearest Reasons an unemployed person may not be eligible for Nevada JobConnect Career Center or find employment information online at www.NevadaJobConnect.com.

1. Separation from employment due to quitting without

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

eave hours available for use by that employee must be reinstated.

nours of paid leave available for use by the employee.

an employee may use at any one time.

An employer shall:

\*This bulletin is a summary of SB 312. It is for posting and information purposes and should not be considered legal advice. Pleaserefer 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 | www.labor.nv.gov RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY EMPLOYERS

STATE OF NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY EMPLOYERS