

Labor Law Compliance Center

NEVADA

Labor Law Compliance Center
posters@laborlawcc.com
www.laborlawcc.com
(800) 801-0597

Nevada Labor Law Posters

English

Posting Name & ID	Posting Requirements	Published Date
Daily Overtime Bulletin NV01	All employers	04/23
Discrimination NV02	All employers	12/14
Lie Detector Tests NV03	All employers	06/19
Minimum Wage Bulletin NV04	All employers	04/23
OSHA NV05	All employers Must be at least 8 1/2 by 14 inches with 10 point type	01/23
Rules to be Observed by the Employers NV06	All employers Designed with the dimensions of 8.5 x 14 inches	07/23
Unemployment Insurance NV07	All employers	06/21
Tip Notice NV08	Employers with employees who receive tips	07/99
Workers' Compensation NV09	All employers	10/20
Pregnant Workers' Fairness NV10	All employers	06/17



Nevada Labor Law Posters

English

Posting Name & ID	Posting Requirements	Published Date
Domestic Violence Leave NV11	All employers	01/24
Paid Leave NV12	All employers	06/19
Sick Notice NV13	All employers	06/19
COVID Guidance NV14-18	All employers	11/20
AB190 [Paid Family Leave] NV19	All employers	12/23
AB307 [Career Enhancement Program] NV20	All employers	12/23
SB209 [COVID19 Vaccination Paid Leave] NV21-22	All employers	12/23
Sexual Harassment NV23	All employers	07/22



JOE LOMBARDO
GOVERNOR

TERRY REYNOLDS
DIRECTOR

BRETT HARRIS
LABOR COMMISSIONER

STATE OF NEVADA



REPLY TO:

- ☐ **OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER**
1818 E. COLLEGE PARKWAY, SUITE 102
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89706
TELEPHONE: (775) 684-1890
FACSIMILE: (775) 687-6409
- ☐ **OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER**
3340 WEST SAHARA AVENUE
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89102
TELEPHONE: (702) 486-2650
FACSIMILE: (702) 486-2660

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

STATE OF NEVADA DAILY OVERTIME 2023 ANNUAL BULLETIN

POSTED APRIL 1, 2023

EMPLOYERS MUST PAY 1-1/2 TIMES AN EMPLOYEE'S REGULAR WAGE RATE WHENEVER AN EMPLOYEE WHO IS PAID LESS THAN 1-1/2 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.

THE FOLLOWING AMOUNTS ARE THE WAGE RATES BELOW FOR WHICH DAILY OVERTIME MAY BE APPLICABLE. THESE RATES ARE EFFECTIVE AS OF JULY 1, 2023.

EMPLOYEES WHO EARN LESS THAN \$15.375 PER HOUR (OFFERED QUALIFIED HEALTH BENEFITS) OR LESS THAN \$16.875 PER HOUR (NOT OFFERED QUALIFIED HEALTH BENEFITS) ARE ELIGIBLE FOR OVERTIME AT ONE AND A HALF 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 RATES ABOVE ARE ELIGIBLE FOR OVERTIME AT ONE AND A HALF TIMES THE EMPLOYEE'S REGULAR RATE OF PAY FOR OVER 40 HOURS OF WORK IN A WORK WEEK. THE EMPLOYER MUST VERIFY THE RATES ABOVE \$15.375 PER HOUR AND \$16.875 PER HOUR BASED ON QUALIFIED HEALTH BENEFITS BEING OFFERED OR NOT OFFERED TO EMPLOYEES TO PAY OVERTIME 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.

NV01E




Labor Law Compliance Center
(800) 801-0597
www.laborlawcc.com



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

Rev 12.14

NV02E



Labor Law Compliance Center
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www.laborlawcc.com



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



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Department of Business & Industry OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER

www.labor.nv.gov

STATE OF NEVADA MINIMUM WAGE 2023 ANNUAL BULLETIN POSTED APRIL 1, 2023

PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 15, SECTION 16(A) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEVADA AND ASSEMBLY BILL (AB) 456 PASSED DURING THE 80TH REGULAR SESSION OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE (2019), THE FOLLOWING MINIMUM WAGE RATES SHALL APPLY TO ALL EMPLOYEES IN THE STATE OF NEVADA UNLESS OTHERWISE EXEMPTED. THESE RATES ARE EFFECTIVE AS OF JULY 1, 2023 AND WILL INCREASE AS SET FORTH BELOW UNTIL JULY 1, 2024.

FOR EMPLOYEES TO WHOM QUALIFYING HEALTH BENEFITS HAVE BEEN OFFERED/MADE AVAILABLE BY THE EMPLOYER THE LOWER TIER RATE MAY BE PAID. PLEASE SEE SENATE BILL 192 PASSED DURING THE 80TH REGULAR SESSION OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE (2019).

FOR ALL OTHER EMPLOYEES, EMPLOYERS MUST PAY THE HIGHER TIER RATE AS SET FORTH BELOW:

Effective Date	Lower Tier	Higher Tier
July 1, 2022	\$9.50	\$10.50
July 1, 2023	\$10.25	\$11.25

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

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>

NV04E



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NEVADA SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION ON THE JOB

The Nevada Occupational Safety and Health Act, NRS Chapter 618, provides job safety and health protection for workers through the promotion of safe and healthful working conditions throughout the State of Nevada. Requirements of the Act include the following:

EMPLOYERS:

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 standards adopted under the Act.

EMPLOYEES:

Each employee shall comply with all occupational safety and health standards, rules, regulations and orders issued under the Act that apply to his own actions and conduct on the job.

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 compliance with the Act.

INSPECTION:

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 purpose of aiding the inspection.

Where there is no authorized employee representative, the Nevada OSHA Safety and Health Representative/ Industrial Hygienist must consult with a reasonable number of employees concerning safety and health conditions in the workplace.

COMPLAINT:

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 confidential names of employees complaining.

The Act provides that employees may not be discharged or discriminated against in any way for filing safety and health complaints or otherwise exercising their rights under the Act.

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 18100, San Francisco, CA 94103.

CITATIONS:

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 which the alleged violation must be corrected.

The Nevada OSHA citation must be prominently displayed at or near the place of alleged violation for three days, or until it is corrected, whichever is later, to warn employees of dangers that may exist there.

PROPOSED PENALTY:

The Act provides for mandatory penalties against employers of up to \$15,625 for each serious violation and for optional penalties of up to \$15,625 for each nonserious violation. Penalties of up to \$15,625 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 \$156,259 for each such violation.

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.

VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY:

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 employment.

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) 486-8714

Northern Nevada

4600 Kietzke Lane, Suite F-153
Reno, Nevada 89502
Telephone: (775) 688-3700
Fax: (775) 688-1378

NOTE:

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:

OSHA, U.S. Department of Labor
90 7th Street
Suite 18100
San Francisco, CA 94103
Telephone: (415) 625-2547

EMPLOYERS: This poster must be displayed prominently in the workplace.



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 7-3-2023

*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, 2023, each employer shall pay a wage to each employee of not less than \$10.25 per hour worked if the employer offers qualified health benefits, or \$11.25 per hour if the employer does not offer qualified health benefits. Offering health benefits means making qualified health benefits available to the employee for the employee and the employee's dependents at a total cost to the employee for premiums of not more than 10 percent of the employee's gross taxable income from the employer. Tips or gratuities received by employees shall not be credited as being any part of or offset against the minimum wage rates or the 10 percent premium for qualified health benefits. See https://labor.nv.gov/Employer/Employer_Posters/ for Annual Minimum Wage notice.
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. An employer in private employment shall post the required bulletins and notices available at: https://labor.nv.gov/Employer/Employer_Posters/

18. 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 \(nv.gov\)](#).

19. 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 \(state.nv.us\)](#)



State of Nevada
Department of Employment, Training & Rehabilitation
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

The employees of this establishment are protected by Unemployment Insurance. This employer is required by law to contribute to the Nevada Unemployment Compensation Fund. No part of the contribution is deducted from the wages of employees.

If you are separated from your job or if your hours have been substantially reduced, immediately:

- File an unemployment insurance claim, online or by calling the nearest Nevada Telephone Claim Center, for full or partial unemployment benefits.
- Request employment services from the nearest Nevada JobConnect Career Center or find employment information online at www.NevadaJobConnect.com. If you are disabled and require assistance, contact the Nevada JobConnect Career Center prior to your visit to arrange special accommodations.

To be eligible for unemployment benefits an unemployed person must:

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

Reasons an unemployed person may not be eligible for unemployment benefits are:

1. Separation from employment due to quitting without good cause.
2. Being discharged for misconduct in connection with your work.
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.
5. Failure to properly report wages.



To file a claim for unemployment benefits call the Telephone Claim Center:
In Southern Nevada call: (702) 486-0350
In Northern Nevada call: (775) 684-0350
In Rural Nevada call toll-free (888) 890-8211
OR File online at www.expressclaim.org

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

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



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www.laborlawcc.com

NV07E



NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

Pursuant to: NRS 616B.227 Election by employee to report his tips; effect; regulation.

1. For the purpose of workers' compensation, an employee may elect to report the amount he receives as tips for the purpose of the calculation of compensation by submitting to his employer an Employee's Declaration of Election of Report Tips (form D-23). The employee must make his election separately for each pay period before the end of the next pay period. The declaration may not be amended.
2. Upon receipt of such notice the employer shall:
 - (a) Make a copy of each report which the employee has filed with the employer to report the amount of his tips to the United States Internal Revenue Service or Employee's Declaration of Election to Report Tips;
 - (b) Submit the copy to its workers' compensation insurer upon request, or if the employer is self-insured or an association of self-insured public or private employers, retain the copy for his records; and
 - (c) If he is not self-insured, pay the insurer the premiums for the reported tips at the same rate as he pays on regular wages.
3. An employee who elects to report his tips is not eligible to receive increased compensation based on those tips until 3 months after his employer receives the Employee's Declaration of Election to Report Tips. For the purpose of workers' compensation, tips may be reported pursuant to 26 U.S.C. §6053(a) or on form D-23. The form for reporting tips D-23 can be obtained from your personnel office.

If the forms are not available, contact your employer or the Internal Revenue Service.



A T T E N T I O N

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 experienced in industrial insurance.

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; 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.

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. 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.

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, 400 West King Street, Suite 400, Carson City, Nevada 89703, telephone (775) 684-7270, or 3360 W. Sahara Ave., Suite 250, 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, 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

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

Insurer/Administrator: _____ Contact Person: _____

Address: _____ Telephone Number: _____

City State Zip

MCO/Health Care Provider: _____ Contact Person: _____

Address: _____ Telephone Number: _____

City State Zip



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.

An equal opportunity employer/program.
Auxiliary aids and services are available upon
request for individuals with disabilities
Relay 711 or 800.326.6868

1820 East Sahara Avenue
Suite 314
Las Vegas, NV 89104

Phone (702) 486-7161

NV10E

1325 Corporate Blvd.
Room 115
Reno, NV 89502

Phone (775) 823-6690



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(800) 801-0597

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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 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 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.



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



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

Steve Sisolak
Governor

Terry Reynolds
Director



Victoria Carreón
Administrator

Perry Faigin
Interim Deputy Administrator

Jess Lankford
Chief Administrative Officer

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

November 25, 2020

To Whom It May Concern:

**Scope: Updated Guidance for Business Operations During Nevada's "Statewide Pause"
Effective November 24, 2020**

This guidance applies to all businesses currently authorized to operate in Nevada and includes updates from provisions of Declaration of Emergency Directive #035. This guidance supersedes previous guidance released on July 29, 2020.

Declaration of Emergency Directives #021 and #024 require businesses to comply with guidelines promulgated by the Nevada Occupational Safety and Health Administration (NV OSHA) to minimize the risk of spread of COVID-19, including social distancing, sanitation measures, and face coverings. NV OSHA is also responsible for enforcing all violations of its guidelines, protocols, and regulations promulgated pursuant to the Governor's Directives.

To support the continued efforts of the State of Nevada, NV OSHA is providing this guidance, and the requirements found within, for businesses authorized to operate under current Directives. The measures contained in the document are required of each business and should be applied to all employees of that business. As we battle the coronavirus pandemic, this guidance may continue to evolve.

The NV OSHA requirements for all businesses currently authorized to operate include, but are not limited to, the following:

General Operations:

▶ Face coverings:

- All employers must provide face coverings* for employees and shall require these employees to wear the face coverings* in all instances where required by emergency directives and associated guidance issued on the NVHealthResponse website or by Nevada OSHA. (Required/Ref. Declaration of Emergency Directive #021, section 12, Declaration of Emergency Directive #024, section 5)
- All employers shall require employees to wear a face covering* in any space visited by the general public, even if no one else is present. (Required/Ref. NVHealthResponse Guidance on Directive 024: Face Coverings)
- All employers must require employees to wear a face covering* in any space where food is prepared or packaged, for sale, or generally distributed to others.

LAS VEGAS
3360 West Sahara Avenue
Suite 200
Las Vegas, NV 89102
(702) 486-9020

RENO
4600 Kietzke Lane,
Building F-153
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NV14E



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Labor Law Compliance Center
(800) 801-0597
www.laborlawcc.com



(Required/Ref. NVHealthResponse Guidance on Directive 024: Face Coverings)

- All businesses are required to mandate the use of face coverings by patrons, customers, patients, or clients and will notify/inform all patrons, customers, patients, and clients of the requirement prior to their entry into the establishment, with exceptions delineated in section 7 of Declaration of Emergency, Directive #024. Directive #035 updated these requirements to require employees, trainers, instructors, and patrons to wear face coverings at gyms and related businesses at all times. (Required/Ref. Declaration of Emergency, Directive #024, sections 6 & 7 inclusive, Declaration of Emergency Directive #035, section 18)
- Face coverings must be used in public spaces incorporated in or controlled by a business. (Required/Ref. Declaration of Emergency, Directive #024, section 5)



. When in common areas, face coverings* are required for employees.

NVHealthResponse Guidance on Directive 024: Face Coverings, Declaration of Emergency Directive #021, section 15 and Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers Responding to Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), May 2020) <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html>

- ▶ Comply with occupancy limitations for the specific industry and post signs at all public entrances identifying permitted occupancy. The establishment must implement methods to effectively track building occupancy when open to the public (Required/Ref. Declaration of Emergency Directive #035, section 12)
- ▶ Promote frequent and thorough hand washing, including providing workers, customers, and worksite visitors with a place to wash their hands. If soap and running water are not immediately available, provide alcohol-based hand rubs containing at least 60% alcohol. (Required/Ref. Declaration of Emergency Directive #021, sections 7 & 15)
- ▶ Maintain regular housekeeping practices, including routine cleaning and disinfecting of surfaces and equipment with Environmental Protection Agency-approved cleaning chemicals from List N or that have label claims against the coronavirus. See: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2> (Required/Ref. Declaration of Emergency Directive #021, sections 7 & 15)
- ▶ Provide sanitation and cleaning supplies for addressing common surfaces in multiple users' mobile equipment and multiple user tooling. Recommended based on the specifics of a business's services and procedures. (Required/Ref. Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for COVID-19, OSHA 3990-03 2020)
- ▶ Conduct daily surveys of changes to staff/labor health conditions. **NV OSHA is emphasizing the need for business leadership to be working with and aware of the health and well-being of its staff.** (Required/Ref. - Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for COVID-19, OSHA 3990-03 2020)
- ▶ Ensure that any identified first responders in the labor force are provided and use the needed Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and equipment for protection from communicable or infectious disease. (Required/29 CFR 1910.1030)

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- ▶ Provide access to potable and sanitary water. (Required/29 CFR 1926.15 or 29 CFR 1910.141)

*Section 4 of Nevada Declaration of Emergency Directive #24 states “For the purposes of this Directive, “face covering” is defined as a covering that fully covers a person’s nose and mouth, including without limitation, cloth face masks, surgical masks, towels, scarves, and bandanas.” For employees, Nevada OSHA does not recognize face shields as an alternative to or as an effective “face covering.” The face covering must effectively control the breathing zone and restrain any expelled or exhaled water droplets within the covering.

For the public, face shields may be used as an alternative to face coverings by individuals with a medical exemption pursuant to Directive #24 section 7(3).

Further, any guidance that is produced by the State of Nevada to support the *Nevada United: Roadmap to Recovery* plan (Phases 1 or 2), and other guidance published on the NVHealthResponse website will be enforced by NV OSHA. Specifically, any guidance that pertains to a particular industry sector may have a column of “mandatory” measures that apply to that industry sector. Any mandatory measures found in the state’s promulgated guidance will be deemed enforceable if not specifically addressed in previously published guidance, regulations, or memorandums. Following these guidelines does not constitute, and is not a substitute for, compliance with all laws and regulations applicable at any particular time. Individuals and businesses are responsible to ensure that they comply with all laws and regulations that apply to them, including, but not limited to, federal and state health and safety requirements. Additionally, compliance with these regulations does not ensure against the spread of infections from COVID-19 or any other cause.

Social Distancing:

For businesses currently authorized to operate under the Governor’s directives, the following measures are required to be implemented by the employer when employees are conducting specific job functions where 6 feet of social distancing is infeasible/impractical.

- ▶ A Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) may be completed for each task, procedure, or instance that is identified where social distancing is infeasible/impractical. Any JHA drafted for this purpose must be equivalent in detail and scope as identified in Federal OSHA publication 3071. <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/osh3071.pdf>
- ▶ A JHA developed for this purpose must identify the task being addressed, hazard being addressed (spread of COVID-19), and controls to be used to address the hazard.
- ▶ Any policy, practice, or protocol developed pursuant to the JHA must be as effective as or more effective than the 6 feet social distancing mandate.
- ▶ Engineering controls, administrative controls, and PPE identified and developed through the JHA to address the hazard must be supplied by the employer.

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- ▶ Training must be provided to staff for any policy, practice, or protocol that is used to address the hazard via a JHA.
- ▶ Training must be provided to staff for any equipment, engineered process, administrative control, or PPE that was identified and developed through the JHA to address the social distancing requirements or alternative policies, practices, or protocols implemented when social distancing is infeasible/impractical.
- ▶ Unless demonstrated as infeasible, face coverings are required at all times when employees work within 6 feet of each other or the general public.

Social Distancing during breaks, lunches/dinners, and other slack periods:

NV OSHA is aware that social distancing requirements are not always followed by employees despite the efforts of the employer. The following measures are recommended for all businesses authorized to operate under current Directives.

- ▶ Employers are recommended to monitor employees during break, lunch/dinner, and slack periods to ensure that they are maintaining proper social distancing protocols.
- ▶ If an employer representative identifies an instance where proper social distancing protocols are not being followed, the employee will be subject to the employer's existing methods established for ensuring compliance with safety rules and work practices per NAC 618.540(1)(e).
- ▶ These observations apply to parking lots, staging areas, and any other location identified by the employer to be a supportive part of the overall business.

NV OSHA emphasizes that slowing/addressing the spread of COVID-19 is a required aspect of all activities/tasks/services associated with open businesses and will continue to enforce or promote the use of identified measures to address this public health crisis.

NV OSHA seeks to ensure that all businesses authorized to operate under current Directives implement the aforementioned mandates and also seeks to distribute this information so that all included sectors of business are fully aware of these requirements. If your business, group, or association is receiving this memo, then please recognize this memo as notice to your business, group, or association that the previously mentioned mandates and guidance may be adopted and put into effect.

Need Additional Assistance?

The Division of Industrial Relations Safety Consultation and Training Section (SCATS) offers free consultations to businesses to help them understand and implement the requirements in order to comply with the health and safety guidance and directives for all businesses, and specific requirements for each industry. SCATS can be reached by calling 1-877-4SAFENV.

For further guidance, please see the following links:

- ▶ Federal OSHA - <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/covid-19/>

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- ▶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/index.html>
- ▶ State of Nevada- <https://nvhealthresponse.nv.gov/>
- ▶ State of Nevada- Roadmap to Recovery for Nevada (Industry Specific Guidance for Phases 1 & 2)
[Industry-specific-Guidance-Documents.pdf \(nv.gov\)](#)
[Roadmap-to-Recovery-Phase-2-Industry-Specific-Guidance-UPDATED-8-11-20.pdf \(nv.gov\)](#)
- ▶ Mine Safety and Health Administration: <https://www.msha.gov/msha-response-covid-19>
- ▶ NV OSHA Information: <http://dir.nv.gov/OSHA/Home/>

THIS GUIDANCE IS SUBJECT TO REVISION AS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS GATHERED.
PLEASE CHECK HERE FREQUENTLY FOR UPDATES.

If you have questions, please call the number below.

Sincerely,
 Jess Lankford
 Chief Administrative Officer
 Phone # 702.486.9020

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Department of Business & Industry

OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER

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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.



STATE OF NEVADA

JOE LOMBARDO
GOVERNOR

DR. KRISTOPHER SANCHEZ
DIRECTOR

BRETT HARRIS
LABOR COMMISSIONER



OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER
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Department of Business & Industry OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER

www.labor.nv.gov

REQUIRED POSTING – ASSEMBLY BILL 307

**Effective July 1, 2022 as set forth in Assembly Bill (AB) 307 passed during the 2021 Legislative Session,
Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) section 232
is hereby amended with a new section as follows:**

Assembly Bill 307 - <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/81st2021/Bill/7811/Text>

Chapter 232 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows: 1. The Department (Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation; DETR) shall prepare one or more notices concerning job training or employment programs conducted by the Department, including, without limitation, the Career Enhancement Program and EmployNV Business/Career Hubs and provide each such notice to the Labor Commissioner.

Within 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter (October 1, January 1, April 1, and July 1), DETR will transmit to the Labor Commissioner an updated notice on the following job training and employment programs. This Notice fulfills DETR's **October 1, 2023** required reporting:

Employment and Training Programs

Career Enhancement Program (CEP) -

[https://detr.nv.gov/Page/Career_Enhancement_Program_\(CEP\)](https://detr.nv.gov/Page/Career_Enhancement_Program_(CEP))

EmployNV Business/Career Hubs - <https://employnv.gov>

Employment Services - <https://employnv.gov>

Veterans Employment Services - https://detr.nv.gov/Page/Veteran_Services

Migrant Seasonal Farm Workers (MSFW) -

[https://www.employnv.gov/vosnet/gsipub/documentview.aspx?enc=s0YLzxCf++EmSyMZiXZH1A=](https://www.employnv.gov/vosnet/gsipub/documentview.aspx?enc=s0YLzxCf++EmSyMZiXZH1A==)
=

Eligible Training Provider List (ETPL) -

<https://www.employnv.gov/vosnet/guest.aspx?guesttype=IND&whereto=ETPLPROGRAMS>

- **Nevadaworks** (northern Nevada) - <http://nevadaworks.com/service-providers/>
- **Workforce Connections** (southern Nevada) - <https://nvworkforceconnections.org/system-partners/eligible-training-provider-list-etpl/>

Nevada Labor Market Information - <https://nevadaworkforce.com/>



JOE LOMBARDO
Governor

DR. KRISTOPHER SANCHEZ
Director

BRETT HARRIS
Labor Commissioner

STATE OF NEVADA



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REQUIRED POSTING – SENATE BILL 209

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/81st2021/Bill/7670/Text#>

Effective Immediately as set forth in Senate Bill 209 passed during the 2021 Legislative Session, Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) section 608.0197 is hereby amended and a new section is added to Chapter 608 as follows:

AMENDED SECTION 608.0197 SUBSECTION 2(b):

- 2.(b) 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.

NEW SECTION CHAPTER 608 OF NRS:

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 6 and 10, in addition to the paid leave provided pursuant to NRS 608.0197, every employer in private employment shall provide 2 or 4 hours, as determined pursuant to subsection 2 of paid leave to each employee for the purpose of the employee receiving a vaccination for COVID-19.
2. If an employee is to receive a vaccination for COVID-19 and the vaccination requires:(a) Only one dose, the employee may take 2 consecutive hours of paid leave to receive the vaccination for COVID-19. (b) Two separate doses that are administered on two separate occasions, the employee may take 2 consecutive hours of paid leave per absence for a total of 4 hours of paid leave.
3. An employee shall, at least 12 hours before using paid leave provided to the employee pursuant to this section, give notice to his or her employer that the employee intends to use the paid leave.
4. An employer, and any agent, representative, supervisory employee or other person acting on behalf of or under the authority of the employer, shall not:(a) Deny an employee the right to use the paid leave provided to the employee pursuant to this section;(b) Require an employee to find a replacement worker as a condition of using the paid leave provided to the employee pursuant to this section; or (c) Retaliate or take any adverse action against an employee for using the paid leave provided to the employee pursuant to this section. Such prohibited retaliation includes, without limitation:(1) Discharging or firing the employee;(2) Penalizing the employee in any fashion; and (3) Deducting the paid leave provided to the employee pursuant to this section from the salary or wages of the employee.



5. Any paid leave provided to an employee pursuant to this section must not be used in calculating the number of hours for which an employee is entitled to be compensated for overtime.
6. This section does not apply to an employer who provides a clinic on the premises of the employer where an employee may receive a vaccination for COVID-19 during the regular hours of work of the employee.
7. The Labor Commissioner shall prepare a bulletin which clearly sets forth 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.
8. 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.
9. 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 paid leave benefit or paid time off benefit.
10. For the first 2 years of operation, an employer is not required to comply with the provisions of this section.
11. As used in this section:(a) "COVID-19" means:(1) The novel coronavirus identified as SARS-CoV-2; (2) Any mutation or variant of the novel coronavirus identified as SARS-CoV-2; or (3) A disease or health condition caused by the novel coronavirus identified as SARS-CoV-2. (b) "Employer" means a private employer who has 50 or more employees in private employment in this State.



SEX- OR GENDER-BASED OR SEXUAL HARASSMENT



**SEX- or GENDER-BASED or
SEXUAL HARASSMENT
HAS NO PLACE IN THE WORKPLACE**

The State of Nevada has **ZERO** tolerance for Sex- or Gender-Based or Sexual Harassment in any form.

If you believe you have been subjected to or witnessed discrimination based on Sex- or Gender-Based or Sexual Harassment, **contact your agency coordinator.**



_____ at
Name

Phone #

OR

File an on-line complaint at <https://neats.state.nv.us>
Sign-in link can be found on your NEATS Home Page.

OR



**Call the Hotline
1 (800) 767-7381**

The State of Nevada is committed to promptly investigating all complaints of Sex- or Gender-Based or Sexual Harassment.

