

NEVADA

Labor Laws

Minimum Wage

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER

STATE OF NEVADA MINIMUM WAGE 2024 ANNUAL BULLETIN

POSTED JUNE 23, 2025
NEVADA BALLOT QUESTION 2, PASSED NOVEMBER 2022, ELIMINATED TWO-TIER MINIMUM WAGE AS OF JULY 1, 2024.

Effective Date	Minimum Wage
July 1, 2025	\$12.00

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 IS EFFECTIVE AS OF JULY 1, 2025, 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/80th/2019/Bill/6870/Text>

Senate Bill 192 <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/80th/2019/Bill/6334/Text>

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

www.labor.nv.gov

mail@labor.nv.gov

NOTICE: This state has its own minimum wage law. Employers are also required to display the federal Employee Rights Under the Fair Labor Standards Act posting, which indicates the federal minimum wage. Where federal and state rates both apply to an employee, the U.S. Department of Labor dictates that the employee is entitled to the higher minimum wage rate.

THIS NOTICE IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.

Overtime

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER

STATE OF NEVADA DAILY OVERTIME 2025 ANNUAL BULLETIN

POSTED JUNE 23, 2025
EMPLOYERS MUST PAY 1.5 TIMES AN EMPLOYEE'S REGULAR WAGE RATE WHENEVER AN EMPLOYEE WHO IS PAID LESS THAN 1.5 TIMES THE APPLICABLE MINIMUM WAGE RATE WORKS MORE THAN 40 HOURS IN ANY WORKWEEK OR MORE THAN 8 HOURS IN ANY WORKDAY, UNLESS OTHERWISE EXEMPTED. EMPLOYERS SHOULD REFER TO NRS 608.018 FOR FURTHER DETAILS ON OVERTIME REQUIREMENTS.

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

Effective Date	Minimum Wage
July 1, 2025	\$12.00

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2025, EMPLOYEES WHO EARN LESS THAN \$18.00 PER HOUR ARE ELIGIBLE FOR OVERTIME AT ONE AND A HALF (1.5) TIMES THE EMPLOYEE'S REGULAR RATE OF PAY FOR:

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

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

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

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Assembly Bill 190

STATE OF NEVADA
Department of Business & Industry
OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER
<http://www.labor.nv.gov>

OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER
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PHONE (775) 684-1890
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OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER
3340 WEST SAHARA AVENUE,
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89102
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REQUIRED POSTING – ASSEMBLY BILL 190

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/81st/2021/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:

- 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.
- 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.

Domestic Violence

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER

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:

- An employer 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:
 - 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;
 - May be used consecutively or intermittently; and
 - 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.
- An employer may use the hours of leave pursuant to subsection 1 as follows:
 - 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;
 - To obtain counseling or assistance related to an act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault committed against the employee or a family or household member of the employee;
 - 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;
 - 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;
 - 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:
 - Deny an employee 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
 - Retaliate against an employee for using hours of leave.

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 employer 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.

8. 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 to an aggrieved party; (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; (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.

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: (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.

OLC 02.15.2024
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Paid Leave

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:

- An employee is entitled to at least 0.01923 hours of paid leave for each hour of work performed.
- 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.
- An employer shall:
 - 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
 - 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 employee may use at any one time.
- 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.
- 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.

- An employer in private employment may use paid leave available for use by that employee as follows:
 - An employer shall allow an employee to use paid leave beginning on the 90th calendar day of his or her employment.
 - An employee may use paid leave available for use by that employee without providing a reason to his or her employer for such use.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- For the first 2 years of operation, an employer who 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/80th/2019/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

www.labor.nv.gov

REV. 6/11/2019

Wage and Hour Laws

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY EMPLOYERS

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

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

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

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

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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/.
- 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:
 - Works more than 40 hours in any scheduled week of work; or
 - Works more than 8 hours in any workday unless by mutual agreement the employee works a scheduled 10-hour day for a calendar day within any scheduled week of work.

An employer shall pay 1 1/2 times the 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 whose 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 laborers; (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 business to which the provisions of subsection 3 or 4 of NRS 338.020 apply.
- 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. As used in this section, "domestic worker" has the meaning ascribed to it in section 6 of this act.

- If mutually agreed upon by an employer and employee 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 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.
- 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.
- An employer may require any person to take all or part of any tips or gratuities bestowed upon his employee. 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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 been injured or that he 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.
- 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)