## SENATE BILL NO. 157–SENATOR FARLEY

## Prefiled February 13, 2017

Referred to Committee on Commerce, Labor and Energy

SUMMARY—Revises provisions governing the payment of compensation for overtime and the requirement for a 30-minute meal period. (BDR 53-453)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: May have Fiscal Impact. Effect on the State: Yes.

EXPLANATION - Matter in **bolded italics** is new; matter between brackets formitted material; is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to compensation; requiring that payment of compensation for overtime occur only for hours worked in excess of 40 hours in a workweek; revising provisions relating to a 30-minute meal period; providing a penalty; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

## **Legislative Counsel's Digest:**

The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 requires that compensation for overtime be paid to certain employees for hours worked in excess of 40 hours in any workweek. (29 U.S.C. § 207) Under existing Nevada law, certain employees, including certain classified employees of this State, certain employees of contractors working on public works projects and certain other employees of private employers, are entitled to compensation for overtime at a rate of 1 1/2 times an employee's regular wage rate for any hours worked in excess of 8 hours in any workday or in excess of 40 hours in any workweek. (NRS 284.180, 338.020, 608.018) Existing Nevada law further provides that an employer must not employ an employee for a continuous period of 8 hours without permitting the employee to have a meal period of at least one-half hour. (NRS 608.019)

Sections 1 and 3 of this bill revise the definition of "workday" to provide for alternative beginning times for a workday. Section 2 of this bill changes the term "week of work" to "workweek."

Sections 4, 8 and 9 of this bill remove the provisions which require payment of compensation for overtime for hours worked in excess of 8 hours in a workday while retaining and revising the provisions to require payment of compensation of overtime only for hours worked in excess of 40 hours in a workweek. Section 4 also removes numerous existing exemptions from the requirement to pay compensation for overtime.



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**Section 5** of this bill revises the provisions relating to a 30-minute meal period by requiring employers to provide a 30-minute meal period to any employee who works a period of 8 or more hours in a workday and a second 30-minute meal period if the employee works a period of 12 or more hours in a workday.

## THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY. DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

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

A workday begins at 12:00 a.m. and ends at 11:59 p.m., unless otherwise designated in advance of the applicable workweek in writing by the employer to the employee. The employer may designate a different workday for each employee.

Sec. 2. NRS 608.0123 is hereby amended to read as follows:

608.0123 ["Week of work"] "Workweek" means 7 consecutive periods of 24 hours which may begin on any day and at any hour of the day.

**Sec. 3.** NRS 608.0126 is hereby amended to read as follows:

608.0126 "Workday" means a period of 24 consecutive hours which begins [when the employee begins work.] at the same time each calendar day of a workweek, as provided in section 1 of this act.

- ec. 4. NRS 608.018 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 608.018 1. [An employer shall pay 1 1/2 times an employee's regular wage rate whenever an employee who receives compensation for employment at a rate less than 1 1/2 times the minimum rate prescribed pursuant to NRS 608.250 works:
- (a) More than 40 hours in any scheduled week of work; or
- 22 <u>(b) More than 8 hours in any workday unless by mutual</u>
  23 agreement the employee works a scheduled 10 hours per day for 4
  24 calendar days within any scheduled week of work.
  - 2. An] Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, an employer shall pay 1 1/2 times an employee's regular wage rate whenever an employee [who receives compensation for employment at a rate not less than 1 1/2 times the minimum rate prescribed pursuant to NRS 608.250] works more than 40 hours in any [scheduled week of work.
    - <del>- 3.]</del> workweek.
- 2. The provisions of [subsections] subsection 1 [and 2] do not apply to [:] an employee who is:
- (a) Employees who are not covered by the minimum wage provisions of NRS 608.250;
  - (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 1 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;
- 11 (f) Drivers, drivers' helpers, loaders and mechanics for motor 12 carriers subject to the Motor Carrier Act of 1935, as amended;
- 13 (g) Employees of a railroad;

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- 14 (h) Employees of a carrier by air;
- 15 (i) Drivers or drivers' helpers making local deliveries and paid on a trip-rate basis or other delivery payment plan;
- 17 (i) Drivers of taxicabs or limousines;
- 18 (k) Agricultural employees;
- 19 (1) Employees of business enterprises having a gross sales 20 volume of less than \$250,000 per year;
- 21 (m) Any salesperson or mechanic primarily engaged in selling 22 or servicing automobiles, trucks or farm equipment; and
- 23 (n) A mechanic or worker for any hours to which the provisions
  24 of subsection 3 or 4 of NRS 338.020 apply.] Under 18 years of age;
  25 (b) Employed by a nonprofit organization for after school or
- 25 (b) Employed by a nonprofit organization for after school or 26 summer employment;
  - (c) Employed as a trainee for a period not longer than 90 days; or
    - (d) Described in subsection 2 of NRS 284.148.
    - **Sec. 5.** NRS 608.019 is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - 608.019 1. An employer shall not employ an employee for [a continuous period of] 8 hours or more in a workday without authorizing and permitting the employee to have a meal period of at least [one-half hour. No period of less than 30 minutes interrupts a continuous period of work for the purposes of this subsection.
  - 2.] 30 consecutive minutes. The obligation of an employer to authorize and permit a meal period pursuant to this subsection is not satisfied by a period of less than 30 consecutive minutes.
  - 2. An employer shall not employ an employee for 12 hours or more in a workday without authorizing and permitting the employee to have a second meal period of at least 30 consecutive minutes. The obligation of the employer to authorize and permit a second meal period pursuant to this subsection is not satisfied by a period of less than 30 consecutive minutes.





3. A meal period required by subsection 1 or 2 may be unpaid if the meal period is a bona fide meal period.

4. Every employer shall authorize and permit all his or her employees to take rest periods, which, insofar as practicable, shall be in the middle of each work period. 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. Rest periods need not be authorized however for employees whose total daily work time is less than 3 and one-half hours. Authorized rest periods shall be counted as hours worked, for which there shall be no deduction from wages.

 $\frac{3}{5}$ . This section does not apply to:

(a) Situations where only one person is employed at a particular place of employment.

(b) Employees included within the provisions of a collective bargaining agreement.

[4-] 6. An employer may apply to the Labor Commissioner for an exemption from providing to all or to one or more defined categories of his or her employees one or more of the benefits conferred by this section. The Labor Commissioner may grant the exemption if the Labor Commissioner believes the employer has shown sufficient evidence that business necessity precludes providing such benefits. Any exemption so granted shall apply to members of either sex.

[5.] 7. The Labor Commissioner may by regulation exempt a defined category of employers from providing to all or to one or more defined categories of their employees one or more of the benefits conferred by this section, upon the Labor Commissioner's own motion or upon the application of an association of employers. Each such application shall be considered at a hearing and may be granted if the Labor Commissioner finds that business necessity precludes providing that particular benefit or benefits to the employees affected. Any exemption so granted shall apply to members of either sex.

8. As used in this section, "bona fide meal period" means a period during which an employee is completely relieved from duty for the purposes of eating food. Such a period is not counted as hours worked and does not include rest periods. As used in this subsection, an employee is "relieved from duty" if he or she is not required to perform any duty, whether active or inactive, while eating. It is not necessary that an employee be permitted to leave the premises if he or she is otherwise completely freed from duties during the meal period.





- **Sec. 6.** NRS 608.180 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 608.180 The Labor Commissioner or the representative of the Labor Commissioner shall cause the provisions of NRS 608.005 to 608.195, inclusive, and section 1 of this act to be enforced, and upon notice from the Labor Commissioner or the representative:
- The district attorney of any county in which a violation of those sections has occurred;
- 2. The Deputy Labor Commissioner, as provided NRS 607.050:
- The Attorney General, as provided in NRS 607.160 or 607.220; or
  - The special counsel, as provided in NRS 607.065,
  - ⇒ shall prosecute the action for enforcement according to law.
    - **Sec.** 7. NRS 608.195 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 608.195 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 608.0165, any person who violates any provision of NRS 608.005 to 608.195, inclusive, and section 1 of this act, or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto, 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 such violation.
  - **Sec. 8.** NRS 284.180 is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - 284.180 1. The Legislature declares that since uniform salary and wage rates and classifications are necessary for an effective and efficient personnel system, the pay plan must set the official rates applicable to all positions in the classified service, but the establishment of the pay plan in no way limits the authority of the Legislature relative to budgeted appropriations for salary and wage expenditures.
- 2. Credit for overtime work directed or approved by the head of an agency or the representative of the head of the agency must be earned at the rate of time and one-half, except for those employees described in NRS 284.148.
- 3. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 4, 6 <del>1, 7 and 9,1</del> and 8, overtime is considered time worked in excess of  $\vdash$ :
- (a) Eight hours in 1 calendar day; 37
  - (b) Eight hours in any 16-hour period; or
  - (c) A 40-hour week.] 40 hours in any workweek.
  - 4. Firefighters who choose and are approved for a 24-hour shift shall be deemed to work an average of 56 hours per week and 2,912 hours per year, regardless of the actual number of hours worked or on paid leave during any biweekly pay period. A firefighter so assigned is entitled to receive 1/26 of the firefighter's annual salary for each biweekly pay period. In addition, overtime must be considered time worked in excess of:



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(a) Twenty-four hours in one scheduled shift; or

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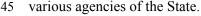
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- (b) Fifty-three hours average per week during one work period for those hours worked or on paid leave.
- → The appointing authority shall designate annually the length of the work period to be used in determining the work schedules for such firefighters. In addition to the regular amount paid such a firefighter for the deemed average of 56 hours per week, the firefighter is entitled to payment for the hours which comprise the difference between the 56-hour average and the overtime threshold of 53 hours average at a rate which will result in the equivalent of overtime payment for those hours.
- The Commission shall adopt regulations to carry out the provisions of subsection 4.
- 6. For employees who choose and are approved for a variable workday, overtime will be considered only after working 40 hours in 1 week.
- —7.] Employees who are eligible under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201 et seq., to work a variable 80-hour work schedule within a biweekly pay period and who choose and are approved for such a work schedule will be considered eligible for overtime only after working 80 hours biweekly. Lexcept those eligible employees who are approved for overtime in excess of one scheduled shift of 8 or more hours per day.
- 8. 7. An agency may experiment with innovative workweeks upon the approval of the head of the agency and after majority consent of the affected employees. The affected employees are eligible for overtime only after working 40 hours in a workweek.
- 19.1 8. This section does not supersede or conflict with existing contracts of employment for employees hired to work 24 hours a day in a home setting. Any future classification in which an employee will be required to work 24 hours a day in a home setting must be approved in advance by the Commission.
- 110. 9. All overtime must be approved in advance by the appointing authority or the designee of the appointing authority. No officer or employee, other than a director of a department or the chair of a board, commission or similar body, may authorize overtime for himself or herself. The chair of a board, commission or similar body must approve in advance all overtime worked by members of the board, commission or similar body.
- The Budget Division of the Office of Finance shall <del>[11.]</del> 10. review all overtime worked by employees of the Executive Department to ensure that overtime is held to a minimum. The Budget Division shall report quarterly to the State Board of Examiners the amount of overtime worked in the quarter within the







[12.] 11. A state employee is entitled to his or her normal rate of pay for working on a legal holiday unless the employee is entitled to payment for overtime pursuant to this section and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto. This payment is in addition to any payment provided for by regulation for a legal holiday.

**Sec. 9.** NRS 338.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:

338.020 1. Every contract to which a public body of this State is a party, requiring the employment of skilled mechanics, skilled workers, semiskilled mechanics, semiskilled workers or unskilled labor in the performance of public work, must contain in express terms the hourly and daily rate of wages to be paid each of the classes of mechanics and workers. The hourly and daily rate of wages must:

- (a) Not be less than the rate of such wages then prevailing in the county in which the public work is located, which prevailing rate of wages must have been determined in the manner provided in NRS 338.030; and
- (b) Be posted on the site of the public work in a place generally visible to the workers.
- 2. When public work is performed by day labor, the prevailing wage for each class of mechanics and workers so employed applies and must be stated clearly to such mechanics and workers when employed.
- 3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, a contractor or subcontractor shall pay to a mechanic or worker employed by the contractor or subcontractor on the public work not less than one and one-half times the prevailing rate of wages applicable to the class of the mechanic or worker for each hour the mechanic or worker works on the public work in excess of [:
- (a) Forty] 40 hours in any [seheduled week of work] workweek by the mechanic or worker for the contractor or subcontractor, including, without limitation, hours worked for the contractor or subcontractor on work other than the public work. [; or
  - (b) Eight hours in any workday that the mechanic or worker was employed by the contractor or subcontractor, including, without limitation, hours worked for the contractor or subcontractor on work other than the public work, unless by mutual agreement the mechanic or worker works a scheduled 10 hours per day for 4 calendar days within any scheduled week of work.]
  - 4. The provisions of subsection 3 do not apply to a mechanic or worker who is covered by a collective bargaining agreement that provides for the payment of wages at not less than one and one-half times the rate of wages set forth in the collective bargaining agreement for work in excess of \( \frac{1}{4} \):
    - (a) Forty 40 hours in any scheduled week of work; or





- (b) Eight hours in any workday unless the collective bargaining agreement provides that the mechanic or worker shall work a scheduled 10 hours per day for 4 calendar days within any scheduled week of work.] workweek.
- 5. The prevailing wage and any wages paid for overtime pursuant to subsection 3 or 4 to each class of mechanics or workers must be in accordance with the jurisdictional classes recognized in the locality where the work is performed.
- 6. Nothing in this section prevents an employer who is signatory to a collective bargaining agreement from assigning such work in accordance with established practice.





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