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**REASONABLE ACCOMODATIONS FOR EMPLOYEES OR FAMILY OR
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OF EMPLOYEES WHO ARE VICTIMS OF ACTS OF
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES
SECTION J**

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5. The supervisor or the person who is responsible for coordinating the payroll of the agency may change an entry on an employee's time sheet in accordance with the policy of the agency. If a change is made to an entry on the employee's time sheet, the employee must be notified of the change. If the employee contests a change to an entry on his or her time sheet, he or she is entitled only to his or her base pay for the workweek in question. The contested entry must be resolved as soon as practicable, and any adjustment must be made during the next pay period following the resolution of the contested entry.

6. A supervisor who is negligent in reviewing and certifying the accuracy of an employee's time sheet may be subject to disciplinary action pursuant to NAC 284.650.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Personnel, eff. 11-16-95; A 10-27-97; R031-98, 4-17-98; R147-01, 1-22-2002; A by Personnel Comm'n by R145-05, 12-29-2005)

NRS 236.015 "Legal holidays;..." may be found preceding NAC 284.255.

NRS 284.350 states, "Annual leave.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2, 3 and 4, an employee in the public service, whether in the classified or unclassified service, is entitled to annual leave with pay of 1 1/4 working days for each month of continuous public service. The annual leave may be cumulative from year to year not to exceed **40** working days. The Commission may by regulation provide for additional annual leave for long-term employees and for prorated annual leave for part-time employees.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, any annual leave in excess of **40** working days must be used before January 1 of the year following the year in which the annual leave in excess of **40** working days is accumulated or the amount of annual leave in excess of **40** working days is forfeited on that date. If an employee:

(a) On or before October 15, requests permission to take annual leave; and

(b) The employee's request for leave is denied in writing for any reason,

↪ the employee is entitled to payment for any annual leave in excess of **40** working days which the employee requested to take and which the employee would otherwise forfeit as the result of the denial of the employee's request, unless the employee has final authority to approve use of the employee's own accrued leave and the employee received payment pursuant to this subsection for any unused annual leave in excess of **40** working days accumulated during the immediately preceding calendar year. The payment for the employee's unused annual leave must be made to the employee not later than January 31.

3. Officers and members of the faculty of the Nevada System of Higher Education are entitled to annual leave as provided by the regulations adopted pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 284.345.

4. The Commission shall establish by regulation a schedule for the accrual of annual leave for employees who regularly work more than 40 hours per week or 80 hours biweekly. The schedule must provide for the accrual of annual leave at the same rate proportionately as employees who work a 40-hour week accrue annual leave.

5. No elected state officer may be paid for accumulated annual leave upon termination of the officer's service.

6. During the first 6 months of employment of any employee in the public service, annual leave accrues as provided in subsection 1, but no annual leave may be taken during that period.

7. No employee in the public service may be paid for accumulated annual leave upon termination of employment unless the employee has been employed for 6 months or more.

8. Upon the request of an employee, the appointing authority of the employee may approve the reduction or satisfaction of an overpayment of the salary of the employee that was not obtained by the fraud or willful misrepresentation of the employee with a corresponding amount of the accrued annual leave of the employee."

NEW Furlough leave.

1. An appointing authority may establish a policy that defines the minimum increment of furlough leave required to be taken at any one time by an employee of the appointing authority if the appointing authority determines that the minimum increment is necessary based on business necessity. The policy may provide different increments for employees in different divisions, locations or work groups based on business necessity. The appointing authority shall disseminate the policy to each employee under its authority who is required to take furlough leave.

2. The total number of hours of furlough leave required to be taken in a fiscal year by an employee who is initially appointed to state service after January 1, 2021 is:

(a) For a full-time employee, the equivalent of 8 hours of furlough leave for each full month remaining in the fiscal year.

(b) For a part-time employee, the equivalent of the portion of 8 hours of furlough leave for each full month remaining in the fiscal year that is proportional to the average number of hours worked by the part-time employee.

↪ If such an employee is appointed to state service on a day other than the first day of a month, the month in which the employee is appointed is not included in the calculation set forth in this subsection.

3. To the extent practicable, an employee who is required to take furlough leave and his or her supervisor shall jointly determine in advance a schedule pursuant to which the employee will take furlough leave. If, because of business necessity, such a schedule cannot be mutually agreed upon, a supervisor may direct an employee to take furlough leave on a specific day or at a specific time, or both.

4. Movement of an employee from one position to another position must not alter the amount of furlough leave required to be taken by the employee.

5. The amount of furlough leave that an employee is required to take must not be offset by any savings realized as a result of a delay in filling the position that the employee holds.

6. An appointing authority shall not require or allow an employee to take more than 12 hours of furlough leave in a workweek.

7. Unless approved in advance by the Administrator of the Division of Human Resource Management and the Director of the Department of Administration or their designated representatives or, in the case of employees of the Nevada System of Higher Education, by the chief financial officer of the applicable institution, an appointing authority shall not require or allow an employee to work additional time during the same workweek in which the employee takes furlough leave if the additional time would be:

(a) Overtime for which the employee would be entitled to be compensated; or

(b) Added regular time for work as a part-time employee.

8. An employee who leaves state service will not be reimbursed for any furlough leave taken.

9. Any furlough leave taken by an employee must be considered time worked for the purpose of calculating the employee's eligibility to take leave under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act. Any furlough leave that is taken during the time in which an employee takes leave that qualifies under the Family and Medical Leave Act will not be counted against the amount of leave which an employee is entitled to take under the Family and Medical Leave Act.

10. As used in this section, "furlough leave" means the unpaid leave required to be taken pursuant to the provisions of chapter 5, Statutes of Nevada 2020, at page 94.

(A by Personnel Comm'n by Emergency Adoption, 1-1-21)

NAC 284.538 Annual leave: Computation; part-time employees; long-term employees. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345, 284.350)

1. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection and NAC 284.5415, to compute the amount of annual leave to which an employee is entitled, an employee must be considered to work not more than 40 hours each week. If an employee occupies more than one position in different departments, he or she must be considered to work not more than 40 hours each week in each position.

2. A part-time employee is entitled to receive annual leave that is prorated based on the number of hours he or she is in paid status, excluding overtime.

3. An employee who holds two or more part-time positions in state service may combine the number of hours he or she is in paid status for all positions to compute annual leave, excluding overtime.

4. The basis for the computation of annual leave to which an exempt classified employee or exempt unclassified employee is entitled must not exceed the number of hours authorized in the biennial operating budget of this State for his or her position.

5. For each calendar month of full-time service, an employee is entitled to accrue annual leave at the rate of:

(a) One and one-half days per month for an employee who has completed 10 years or more but less than 15 years of continuous full-time or part-time state service; or

(b) One and three-fourths days per month for an employee who has completed 15 years or more of continuous full-time or part-time state service.

➔ If an employee has not been in continuous public service, the period before the interruption will not be counted except as otherwise provided in NAC 284.5405.

[Personnel Div., Rule VII § C, eff. 8-11-73; A 2-5-82]—(NAC A by Dep't of Personnel, 10-26-84; 3-27-92; 9-16-92; 11-16-95; 10-27-97; R031-98, 4-17-98; A by Personnel Comm'n by R145-05, 12-29-2005)

NRS 281.390 states, "Sick leave of public employees: Election of benefits; amount limited when eligible for benefits for industrial or occupational disease.

1. When any public employee is eligible at the same time for benefits for temporary total disability pursuant to chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, or 617 of NRS and for any sick leave benefit, the employee may, by giving notice to the employer of the employee, elect to continue to receive the employee's normal salary instead of the benefits pursuant to those chapters until the employee's accrued sick leave time is exhausted. The employer shall notify the insurer that provides industrial insurance for that employer of the election. The employer shall continue to pay the employee the employee's normal salary but charge against the employee's accrued sick leave time as taken during the pay period an amount which represents the difference between the employee's normal salary and the amount of any benefit for temporary total disability received, exclusive of reimbursement or payment of medical or hospital expenses pursuant to chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, or 617 of NRS for that pay period.

2. When the employee's accrued sick leave time is exhausted, payment of the employee's normal salary pursuant to subsection 1 must be discontinued and the employer shall promptly notify the insurer that provides industrial insurance for that employer so that it may begin paying the benefits to which the employee is entitled directly to the employee.

3. An employee who declines to make the election provided in subsection 1, may use all or part of the sick leave benefit normally payable to the employee while directly receiving benefits for temporary total disability pursuant to chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, or 617 of NRS, but the amount of sick leave benefit paid to the employee for any pay period must not exceed the difference between the employee's normal salary and the amount of any benefit received,

exclusive of reimbursement or payment of medical or hospital expenses pursuant to those chapters for that pay period.

4. If the amount of the employee's sick leave benefit is reduced pursuant to subsection 3 below the amount normally payable, the amount of sick leave time charged against the employee as taken during that pay period must be reduced in the same proportion.

5. The public employee may decline to use any or part of the sick leave benefit normally payable to the employee while receiving benefits pursuant to chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, or 617 of NRS. During that time, the employee must be considered on leave of absence without pay."

NAC 284.5385 Annual leave: Leave of absence without pay; catastrophic leave; receipt of benefits for temporary total disability. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345, 284.350, 284.355, 284.3626)

1. Except as otherwise provided in NAC 284.580, an employee does not accrue annual leave during the time he or she is on leave of absence without pay or on catastrophic leave.

2. A person who is receiving benefits for a temporary total disability pursuant to chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, or 617 of NRS and makes the election provided in subparagraph (1), (2) or (3) of paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of NAC 284.5775 is entitled to accrue annual leave during the period he or she is receiving those benefits and is being paid an amount of paid leave equal to the difference between his or her normal pay and the benefits received. The employee accrues annual leave only for the time he or she is in paid status, excluding overtime.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Personnel, eff. 10-26-84; A 12-17-87; 7-14-88; 7-21-89; 8-1-91; 3-27-92; 9-16-92; 11-12-93; 3-23-94; 7-1-94; 11-16-95; R147-01, 1-22-2002; A by Personnel Comm'n by R145-05, 12-29-2005; R151-17, 6-26-2018)

NAC 284.539 Annual leave: Written request; approval or denial; authorized use. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345, 284.350, 608.0198)

1. Except as otherwise provided by the Family and Medical Leave Act, an appointing authority shall determine the time when annual leave is taken after considering the needs of the agency and the seniority and wishes of the employee. Annual leave may not be granted in excess of the accumulated annual leave.

2. A written request for annual leave that is submitted by an employee within a reasonable time before the date upon which the annual leave is requested to commence must be approved or denied by the appointing authority, in writing, before the date upon which the annual leave is requested to commence or within 15 days after the appointing authority receives the request, whichever is sooner.

3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 7, the appointing authority may deny a request for annual leave for good and sufficient reason. The appointing authority may not prohibit an employee from using at least 5 consecutive days of annual leave in any calendar year.

4. An employee shall request annual leave at least 30 days in advance if the need for leave is foreseeable and the annual leave is to be taken in conjunction with a planned leave of absence without pay.

5. An employee who has accumulated both annual leave and compensatory time off, and who may lose annual leave at the end of the calendar year, may elect to use the annual leave instead of the compensatory time for approved leave. In all other instances, compensatory time must, as far as practicable, be exhausted before annual leave is used.

6. An employee who is receiving benefits for a temporary total disability pursuant to chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, or chapter 617 of NRS may use his or her accrued annual leave pursuant to NAC 284.5775.

7. An appointing authority shall approve a request for annual leave of an employee who is a victim of an act which constitutes domestic violence or whose family or household member is a victim of an act which constitutes domestic violence, and the employee is not the alleged perpetrator if:

(a) In accordance with NRS 284.350, the employee has been employed in public service for at least 6 months;

(b) The employee has accrued the amount of annual leave necessary to cover the time requested; and

(c) The combination of all leave taken by the employee for this purpose does not exceed 160 hours in the 12-month period immediately following the date on which the act which constitutes domestic violence occurred.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Personnel, eff. 10-26-84; A 6-18-86; 9-17-87; 7-14-88; 4-20-90; 3-23-94; 11-16-95; R031-98, 4-17-98; R082-00, 8-2-2000; A by Personnel Comm'n by R145-05, 12-29-2005; R037-17, 10-31-2017, eff. 1-1-2018)

NAC 284.5395 Annual leave: Payment upon separation from service. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.175, 284.350) An employee who has completed 6 months of continuous service and who has separated from state service must be paid a lump-sum payment for any unused annual leave which he or she has earned through the date of separation.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Personnel, eff. 10-26-84; A by R147-01, 1-22-2002)

NAC 284.540 Records of earned and used leave. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345) Each appointing authority shall keep accurate records of earned and used leave unless these records are maintained by a centralized time and attendance system.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Personnel, eff. 10-26-84; A by Personnel Comm'n by R069-02, 8-14-2002)

NRS 284.022 "Inclusion of employees of certain governmental agencies in State Personnel System." may be found preceding NAC 284.010.

NRS 284.350 "Annual leave." may be found preceding NAC 284.538.

NAC 284.5405 Annual leave: Credit upon reinstatement, rehiring, reemployment or transfer. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345, 284.350)

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, any employee who returns to state service following a separation is eligible to accrue annual leave based on his or her total service with the State after he or she has completed 3 years of continuous service. The employee must requalify after each break in service.

2. An employee who is rehired within 1 year after being laid off accrues annual leave at a rate based on his or her total state service. He or she may use the annual leave immediately upon accruing it if he or she has completed a total of 6 months of employment.

3. An employee with a permanent disability arising from a work-related injury or occupational disease who is reemployed following a separation from state service within 1 year after the date on which he or she sustained the permanent disability as determined pursuant to NAC 284.6013 accrues annual leave at a rate based on his or her total state service. He or she may use the annual leave immediately upon accruing it if he or she has completed a total of 6 months of employment.

4. An employee who is rehired within 1 year after being laid off is entitled to buy back the balance of the annual leave for which he or she received payment in a lump sum on the date of the layoff. The rate of pay at which he or she is rehired applies to the buying back of annual leave.

5. An employee with a permanent disability arising from a work-related injury or occupational disease who is reemployed following a separation from state service within 1 year after the date on which he or she sustained the permanent disability as determined pursuant to NAC 284.6013 is entitled to buy back the balance of the annual leave for which he or she received payment in a lump sum at the time of separation. The rate of pay at which he or she is reemployed applies to the buying back of annual leave.

6. If an employee who was laid off before completing 6 months of employment is rehired within 1 year after the layoff, the amount of the unpaid annual leave he or she had earned before the layoff must be restored.

7. If a person eligible for military reemployment is reemployed, he or she accrues annual leave at the rate which he or she would have earned if he or she had not left state service.

8. If an employee is appointed without a break in service from a position under one appointing authority to a position under another appointing authority, the balance of the employee's annual leave is charged to the agency to which he or she is appointed.

9. If a nonclassified employee, an employee occupying a position within the Nevada System of Higher Education, or an employee included in the State Personnel System pursuant to NRS 284.022 is appointed without a break in service to the nonclassified, classified or unclassified service, his or her annual leave will be transferred to the new appointment. The amount of annual leave transferred by the employee pursuant to this subsection may not exceed the maximum amount which is permitted by the classified or unclassified rate of accrual as set forth in NRS 284.350 and NAC 284.538. The agency to which the employee is appointed is not responsible for payment of any annual leave in excess of the amount which is transferable. It is the responsibility of the employee who is transferring annual leave to seek payment of any excess amount of annual leave remaining to his or her credit from his or her former employer.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Personnel, eff. 10-26-84; A 8-28-85; 4-19-88; 3-27-92; 11-12-93; 3-1-96; R031-98, 4-17-98; A by Personnel Comm'n by R096-03, 10-30-2003; R022-05, 10-31-2005; R142-05 & R145-05, 12-29-2005; R024-16, 12-21-2016)

NAC 284.541 Annual leave: Service in provisional, special disabled, emergency or temporary status; seasonal employees. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345, 284.350)

1. Service in a provisional, special disabled, emergency or temporary status must be credited toward annual leave if it is immediately preceded or followed by a status of appointment which enables the employee to obtain the required 6 months of continuous service.

2. Service in a special position, which is temporary, in the University may be credited toward annual leave if it is immediately followed by probationary or permanent status.

3. An employee in a seasonal position who works a combined amount of time which equals 6 months is eligible for annual leave. The employee may choose to maintain the balance of the annual leave or receive a payment in lieu of annual leave upon separation from the seasonal position if he or she has completed the qualifying period of 6 months. An employee who is not paid for his or her annual leave upon separation from a seasonal position and who does not return to state service within 1 year must be paid the balance of his or her annual leave no later than 1 year after termination if he or she has completed the qualifying period of 6 months.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Personnel, eff. 10-26-84; A 7-6-92)

NRS 284.355 states, "Leave for sickness and disability: Accrual; payment for unused leave; employees with mental or emotional disorders; forfeiture of leave.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, all employees in the public service, whether in the classified or unclassified service, are entitled to sick and disability leave with pay of 1 1/4 working days for each month of service, which may be cumulative from year to year. After an

employee has accumulated 90 working days of sick leave, the amount of additional unused sick leave which the employee is entitled to carry forward from 1 year to the next is limited to one-half of the unused sick leave accrued during that year, but the Commission may by regulation provide for subsequent use of unused sick leave accrued but not carried forward because of this limitation in cases where the employee is suffering from a long-term or chronic illness and has used all sick leave otherwise available to the employee.

2. Upon the retirement of an employee, the employee's termination through no fault of the employee or the employee's death while in public employment, the employee or the employee's beneficiaries are entitled to payment:

(a) For the employee's unused sick leave in excess of 30 days, exclusive of any unused sick leave accrued but not carried forward, according to the employee's number of years of public service, except service with a political subdivision of the State, as follows:

- (1) For 10 years of service or more but less than 15 years, not more than \$2,500.
- (2) For 15 years of service or more but less than 20 years, not more than \$4,000.
- (3) For 20 years of service or more but less than 25 years, not more than \$6,000.
- (4) For 25 years of service, not more than \$8,000.

(b) For the employee's unused sick leave accrued but not carried forward, an amount equal to one-half of the sum of:

- (1) The employee's hours of unused sick leave accrued but not carried forward; and
- (2) An additional 120 hours.

3. The Commission may by regulation provide for additional sick and disability leave for long-term employees and for prorated sick and disability leave for part-time employees.

4. An employee entitled to payment for unused sick leave pursuant to subsection 2 may elect to receive the payment in any one or more of the following forms:

(a) A lump-sum payment.

(b) An advanced payment of the premiums or contributions for insurance coverage for which the employee is otherwise eligible pursuant to chapter 287 of NRS. If the insurance coverage is terminated and the money advanced for premiums or contributions pursuant to this subsection exceeds the amount which is payable for premiums or contributions for the period for which the former employee was actually covered, the unused portion of the advanced payment must be paid promptly to the former employee or, if the employee is deceased, to the employee's beneficiary.

(c) The purchase of additional retirement credit, if the employee is otherwise eligible pursuant to chapter 286 of NRS.

5. Officers and members of the faculty of the Nevada System of Higher Education are entitled to sick and disability leave as provided by the regulations adopted pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 284.345.

6. The Commission may by regulation provide policies concerning employees with mental or emotional disorders which:

(a) Use a liberal approach to the granting of sick leave or leave without pay to such an employee if it is necessary for the employee to be absent for treatment or temporary hospitalization.

(b) Provide for the retention of the job of such an employee for a reasonable period of absence, and if an extended absence necessitates separation or retirement, provide for the reemployment of such an employee if at all possible after recovery.

(c) Protect employee benefits, including, without limitation, retirement, life insurance and health benefits.

7. The Commission shall establish by regulation a schedule for the accrual of sick leave for employees who regularly work more than 40 hours per week or 80 hours biweekly. The schedule must provide for the accrual of sick leave at the same rate proportionately as employees who work a 40-hour week accrue sick leave.

8. The Division may investigate any instance in which it believes that an employee has taken sick or disability leave to which the employee was not entitled. If, after notice to the employee and a hearing, the Commission determines that the employee has taken sick or disability leave to which the employee was not entitled, the Commission may order the forfeiture of all or part of the employee's accrued sick leave."

NRS 613.155 states, "Notification to employer of employee's sickness or injury and inability to work; requirement of physical presence at workplace to give notice prohibited; penalties.

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.
2. In addition to any other remedy or penalty, the Labor Commissioner may impose against any employer or agent or representative thereof that is found to have violated any provision of this section an administrative penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each such violation.
3. If an administrative penalty is imposed pursuant to this section, the costs of the proceeding, including without limitation, investigative costs and attorney's fees, may be recovered by the Labor Commissioner.

NAC 284.5415 Annual leave and sick leave: Exception employees. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.180, 284.345, 284.350, 284.355)

1. As used in this section:
 - (a) "Exception employee" means an employee whose normally scheduled hours of work are more than 80 hours biweekly; and
 - (b) "Regular employee" means an employee whose normally scheduled hours of work are 8 hours per day, 40 hours per week, or 80 hours biweekly.
2. An exception employee is entitled to accrue annual leave and sick leave based on his or her average workday. The average workday of such an employee must be determined by dividing the total scheduled hours of work per year by 2,088 and multiplying the quotient by 8.
3. When an exception employee is appointed to a job classification with a schedule of work as a regular employee, the accrued annual leave and sick leave of the exception employee must be converted to the amount of annual leave and sick leave that would have been accrued as a regular employee.
4. When a regular employee is appointed to a job classification with a schedule of work as an exception employee, the accrued annual leave and sick leave of the regular employee must be converted to the amount of annual leave and sick leave that would have been accrued as an exception employee.
5. For the purposes of this section, a firefighter is an exception employee and shall be deemed to work an average of 56 hours per week and 2,912 hours per year.
(Added to NAC by Dep't of Personnel, 9-13-91, eff. 10-1-91; A 3-1-96)

NAC 284.542 Sick leave: Part-time employees. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345, 284.355)

1. A part-time employee is entitled to accrue sick leave at the rate of 1 1/4 days per month, which is prorated based on the number of hours the employee is in paid status, excluding overtime.
2. An employee who holds two or more part-time positions in the state service may combine the time in all positions for the purpose of computing the hours of accrued sick leave.

[Personnel Div., Rule VII § D subsec. 2, eff. 8-11-73; A and renumbered as subsec. 1, 2-5-82; § D subsec. 3, eff. 2-5-82]—(NAC A by Personnel Comm'n by R145-05, 12-29-2005)

NRS 281.390 “Sick leave of public employees: Election of benefits; amount limited when eligible for benefits for industrial or occupational disease.” may be found preceding NAC 284.5385.

NRS 287.0445 states, “Payment of premiums or contributions for state officer or employee injured in course of employment while member of Program. The participating state agency which employed a state officer or employee who:

1. Was injured in the course of that employment;
2. Receives compensation for a temporary total disability pursuant to NRS 616C.475; and
3. Was a member of the Program at the time of the injury,

↳ shall pay the State’s share of the cost of the premiums or contributions for the Program for that officer or employee for not more than 9 months after the injury or until the officer or employee is able to return to work, whichever is less. If the previous injury recurs within 1 month after the employee returns to work and the employee again receives compensation pursuant to NRS 616C.475 as a result of the previous injury, the participating state agency shall not, except as otherwise provided in this section, pay the State’s share of the cost of the premiums or contributions for the period during which the employee is unable to work as a result of the recurring previous injury. If the initial period of disability was less than 9 months, the participating state agency shall pay, during the recurrence, the State’s share of the costs of the premiums or contributions for a period which, when added to the initial period, equals not more than 9 months.”

NAC 284.544 Sick leave: Leave of absence without pay; catastrophic leave; receipt of benefits for temporary total disability; computation. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345, 284.350, 284.355, 284.362)

1. Except as otherwise provided in NAC 284.580, an employee does not accrue sick leave during the time he or she is on leave of absence without pay or on catastrophic leave.

2. A person who is receiving benefits for a temporary total disability pursuant to chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, or 617 of NRS and makes the election provided in subparagraph (1), (2) or (3) of paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of NAC 284.5775 is entitled to accrue sick leave during the period he or she is receiving those benefits and is being paid an amount of paid leave equal to the difference between his or her normal pay and the benefits received. The employee accrues sick leave only for the time he or she is in paid status, excluding overtime.

3. To compute the amount of sick leave to which an employee is entitled, an employee must be considered to work not more than 40 hours each week. If an employee occupies more than one position in different departments, the amount of sick leave to which the employee is entitled must be computed based on not more than 40 hours each week in each position.

4. The basis for the computation of the amount of sick leave to which an exempt classified employee or exempt unclassified employee is entitled must not exceed the number of hours authorized in the biennial operating budget of this State for his or her position.

(Added to NAC by Dep’t of Personnel, eff. 12-17-87; A 7-14-88; 7-21-89; 8-1-91; 9-16-92; 11-12-93; 3-23-94; 7-1-94; 11-16-95; R147-01, 1-22-2002; A by Personnel Comm’n by R145-05, 12-29-2005; R151-17, 6-26-2018)

NAC 284.546 Sick leave: Unused credit; special sick leave. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345, 284.355) Unused sick leave accrued but not carried forward pursuant to the provisions of NRS 284.355 must be placed in a separate account. Sick leave accrued in a separate account

pursuant to this section is designated as special sick leave. Special sick leave may be used if an employee has used all the sick leave otherwise available to him or her and meets the conditions, as applicable, of NAC 284.554, 284.566 and 284.568.

[Personnel Div., Rule VII § D subsec. 3, eff. 8-11-73; A and renumbered as subsec. 2, 2-5-82]—(NAC A by Dep't of Personnel, 10-26-84; 8-22-86; 11-16-95; A by Personnel Comm'n by R145-05, 12-29-2005)

NAC 284.548 Sick leave: Reinstatement of dismissed employee. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.175, 284.345, 284.355) An employee who is dismissed and later reinstated by an order of a hearing officer must repay any money the employee received for payment of sick leave benefits. The amount of the payment may be deducted from the first available wage payments or any back pay owed to the employee. After the money is fully repaid pursuant to this section, the balance of the amount of sick leave that the employee had before he or she was dismissed must be restored to the employee.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Personnel, eff. 4-20-90; A by Personnel Comm'n by R145-05, 12-29-2005)

NAC 284.550 Sick leave: Separation from service. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345, 284.355)

1. An employee who is being separated from service earns sick leave only through the last working day for which he or she is entitled to pay. If the last working day occurs earlier than the last day of the month, the sick leave must be prorated.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 1 of NAC 284.551, an employee who is rehired is not entitled to the restoration of accrued and unused sick leave which remains in his or her account at the time of his or her separation.

[Personnel Div., Rule VII § D subsec. 5, eff. 8-11-73; A and renumbered as subsec. 4, 2-5-82; Rule VII § D subsec. 5, eff. 2-5-82]—(NAC A by Dep't of Personnel, 10-26-84; 4-19-88; 7-14-88)

NAC 284.551 Sick leave: Credit upon rehiring, reemployment or transfer. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345, 284.355)

1. An employee who is rehired within 1 year after he or she is laid off is entitled to the restoration of the accrued and unused sick leave remaining in his or her account at the time of the layoff.

2. The balance of a seasonal employee's sick leave must be restored to him or her for each subsequent term of appointment if the employee is rehired within 1 year after the date of his or her last seasonal separation.

3. An employee who is reemployed within 1 year after sustaining a permanent disability arising from a work-related injury or occupational disease as determined pursuant to NAC 284.6013 is entitled to restoration of the accrued and unused sick leave that remained in his or her account at the time of separation.

4. If an employee is appointed without a break in service from a position under one appointing authority to a position under another appointing authority, the balance of his or her sick leave is charged to the agency to which he or she is appointed.

5. If a nonclassified employee, an employee occupying a position within the Nevada System of Higher Education, or an employee covered by NRS 284.022 is appointed to the nonclassified, classified or unclassified service without a break in service, his or her sick will be transferred to the new appointment.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Personnel, eff. 10-26-84; A 4-19-88; 3-1-96; A by Personnel Comm'n by R142-05 & R145-05, 12-29-2005; R024-16, 12-21-2016)

NAC 284.552 Sick leave: Service in provisional, emergency or temporary status; seasonal employees. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345, 284.355)

1. Service in provisional, emergency or temporary status, including, without limitation, temporary limited appointments pursuant to NRS 284.327 of persons with disabilities who are certified by the Rehabilitation Division of the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation and service provided by an employee who has a work-related injury or occupational disease pursuant to a temporary assignment as set forth in NAC 284.6004, must be credited towards sick leave.

2. Service in a special position which is temporary in the Nevada System of Higher Education may be credited towards sick leave if it is immediately followed by probationary or permanent status.

3. An employee in a seasonal position must be credited with sick leave.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Personnel, eff. 10-26-84; A 7-6-92; A by Personnel Comm'n by R145-05, 12-29-2005)

INFORMATIONAL NOTE: 29 C.F.R. § 785.43 states, "Medical attention. Time spent by an employee in waiting for and receiving medical attention on the premises or at the direction of the employer during the employee's normal working hours on days when he is working constitutes hours worked."

NAC 284.554 Sick leave: Authorized use. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345, 284.355, 608.0198)

1. An employee is entitled to use sick leave if the employee:

(a) Is unable to perform the duties of his or her position because he or she is sick, injured or physically incapacitated due to a medical condition;

(b) Is physically incapacitated due to pregnancy or childbirth and is therefore unable to perform the duties of the employee's position;

(c) Is quarantined;

(d) Is receiving required medical, psychological, optometric or dental service or examination;

(e) Is receiving counseling through an employee assistance program for a condition which would otherwise qualify pursuant to the provisions of this section;

(f) Has an illness, death or other authorized medical need in his or her immediate family and he or she complies with the requirements of NAC 284.558 or 284.562; or

(g) Meets the requirements set forth in subsection 2.

2. An appointing authority shall approve a request for sick leave of an employee who is a victim of an act which constitutes domestic violence or whose family or household member is a victim of an act which constitutes domestic violence, and the employee is not the alleged perpetrator if:

(a) The employee has been employed in public service for at least 90 days;

(b) The employee has accrued the amount of sick leave necessary to cover the time requested; and

(c) The combination of all leave taken by the employee for this purpose does not exceed 160 hours in the 12-month period immediately following the date on which the act which constitutes domestic violence occurred.

[Personnel Div., Rule VII § D part subsec. 6, eff. 8-11-73; A 2-5-82]—(NAC A by Dep't of Personnel, 10-26-84; 4-20-90; 11-16-95; A by Personnel Comm'n by R141-07, 1-30-2008; R037-17, 10-31-2017, eff. 1-1-2018)

NAC 284.558 Sick leave: Illness in employee's immediate family. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345, 284.355)

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if an employee is needed to provide care for a member of his or her immediate family with an illness or other authorized medical need, the employee may use his or her accumulated sick leave, not to exceed 120 hours in any 1 calendar year. An employee is not subject to this 120-hour limitation if the leave is approved under the Family and Medical Leave Act.

2. The appointing authority may approve an exception to the 120-hour limitation or the requirement that the immediate family member be living in the employee's household. To obtain an exception, the employee must submit a request in writing to the appointing authority, accompanied by a certification from a provider of health care that substantiates the need for the employee's participation.

3. The appointing authority may require the employee to submit supplemental information which includes a second and third medical opinion as provided in subsection 2 of NAC 284.566.

[Personnel Div., Rule VII § D part subsec. 6, eff. 8-11-73; A and renumbered as subsec. 7, 2-5-82]—(NAC A by Dep't of Personnel, 10-26-84; 3-23-94; 11-16-95; R082-00, 8-2-2000; A by Personnel Comm'n by R145-05, 12-29-2005)

NAC 284.562 Sick leave or catastrophic leave: Death in employee's immediate family. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345, 284.355, 284.3626)

1. If a member of the employee's immediate family dies, he or she may use his or her accumulated sick leave, or request approval for catastrophic leave pursuant to NAC 284.576, not to exceed 5 working days for each death.

2. For the purposes of this section, "immediate family" means the employee's parents, spouse, children, brothers, sisters, grandparents, great-grandparents, uncles, aunts, nephews, grandchildren, nieces, great-grandchildren, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandfather-in-law, grandmother-in-law, great-grandfather-in-law, great-grandmother-in-law, uncle-in-law, aunt-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, grandson-in-law, grand-daughter-in-law, nephew-in-law, niece-in-law, great-grandson-in-law, great-granddaughter-in-law, stepparents and stepchildren.

3. If a reasonable amount of additional time is needed for traveling related to funeral arrangements, the appointing authority shall approve an exception to this limitation.

[Personnel Div., Rule VII § D part subsec. 6, eff. 8-11-73; A and renumbered as subsec. 8, 2-5-82]—(NAC A by Dep't of Personnel, 10-26-84; 11-16-95)

NAC 284.566 Sick leave: Approval by appointing authority; medical certification. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345, 284.355)

1. An appointing authority may approve sick leave only after having ascertained that the absence was for an authorized reason. For absences in excess of 3 consecutive working days, or for cases of suspected abuse, the appointing authority may require that the employee submit substantiating evidence, which may include, but is not limited to, a certificate from a provider of health care of the need for the absence.

2. For absences for which medical certification is required, the appointing authority may require the employee to provide a second medical opinion. If a second medical opinion is required, an employee shall obtain the opinion from a provider of health care designated by the appointing

authority. The employing agency shall pay for the consultation. The provider of health care who provides the second opinion of an employee's health condition shall certify as to the ability of the employee to perform his or her duties and responsibilities and when he or she believes the employee can return to work. The provider of health care who provides the second opinion of an immediate family member's health condition shall certify as to the health condition of the family member, the probable duration of the health condition and incapacity, and the need for the employee's assistance or presence. A copy of each opinion must be provided to the employee, the patient and the appointing authority, as appropriate. If the first and second opinions differ, the appointing authority may require the employee to provide a third medical opinion.

3. If a third medical opinion is required, an employee shall obtain the opinion from a provider of health care approved jointly by the employee and the appointing authority. If necessary, a list of three providers of health care from which the selection must be made may be requested from the medical society of the county in which the employee or, if applicable, the member of his or her immediate family, resides or works. If such a list is used, the selection of the third provider of health care must be made by the employee and appointing authority alternately striking one name off the list. The third opinion is final and binding. The employing agency shall pay for the consultation.

4. An employee shall request sick leave at least 30 days in advance if the need for leave is foreseeable and the sick leave is to be taken in conjunction with a planned leave of absence without pay.

5. An appointing authority may require a statement from a provider of health care that an employee is able to resume work if the requirement is related to the employee's ability to perform one or more of the essential functions of his or her position.

[Personnel Div., Rule VII § D subsec. 8, eff. 8-11-73; A and renumbered as subsec. 9, 2-5-82]—(NAC A by Dep't of Personnel, 10-26-84; 3-23-94; 11-16-95; R082-00, 8-2-2000; A by Personnel Comm'n by R135-12, 10-4-2013)

NAC 284.568 Sick leave: Placing employee on sick leave; conditions for return to work. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345, 284.355)

1. An appointing authority may place an employee on sick leave if:

(a) Due to a known or suspected illness or injury, the employee is not performing at the level required by his or her position or is not able to perform the essential functions of the position with or without reasonable accommodation, as determined by the appointing authority pursuant to NAC 284.441; or

(b) The illness appears to be contagious.

2. If the appointing authority places the employee on sick leave pursuant to subsection 1, the appointing authority may require the employee, before the employee may return to work, to provide documentation from a provider of health care which verifies that the employee is medically able to perform the essential functions of the job with or without reasonable accommodation and does not have a contagious illness.

3. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 281.390, the appointing authority may require an eligible employee to use sick leave during the time family and medical leave is granted.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Personnel, eff. 10-26-84; A 7-6-92; 3-23-94; R082-00, 8-2-2000; A by Personnel Comm'n by R145-05, 12-29-2005; R135-12, 10-4-2013)

NRS 284.362 states, "Catastrophic leave: Definitions.

1. As used in NRS 284.362 to 284.3629, inclusive:

(a) "Catastrophe" means:

(1) The employee is unable to perform the duties of the employee's position because of a serious illness, accident or motor vehicle crash which is life threatening or which will require a lengthy convalescence;

(2) There is a serious illness, accident or motor vehicle crash which is life threatening or which will require a lengthy convalescence in the employee's immediate family; or

(3) There is a death in the employee's immediate family.

(b) "Committee" means the Committee on Catastrophic Leave created pursuant to NRS 284.3627.

2. The Commission shall adopt regulations further defining "catastrophe" to ensure that the term is limited to serious calamities."

NRS 284.3621 states, "Catastrophic leave: Account for catastrophic leave; transfer of hours to account; limitations on transfers; transfers between branches of government.

1. Each appointing authority may establish an account for catastrophic leave.

2. An employee of an appointing authority may request, in writing, that a specified number of hours of the employee's accrued annual or sick leave be transferred from the employee's account to the account for catastrophic leave.

3. An employee may not transfer to the account for catastrophic leave any hours of sick leave if the balance in the employee's account after the transfer is less than 240 hours.

4. The maximum number of hours which may be transferred by an employee in any 1 calendar year is 120. The minimum number of hours which may be transferred in any 1 calendar year is 8.

5. An employee may transfer hours to any such account for catastrophic leave for use by a particular employee in any branch of State Government who is eligible to receive them. A record of the source and number of hours of leave transferred among different appointing authorities for this purpose and the date of the transfer must be maintained by each appointing authority. Leave transferred in excess of the amount approved for use by a particular employee must be returned to the employee's account from which it originated. The Commission shall, by regulation, determine the procedure to return excess leave.

6. Any hours of annual or sick leave which are transferred from any employee's account to the account for catastrophic leave and not designated for use by a particular employee may not be returned or restored to the originating employee. This subsection does not prevent the employee from receiving leave pursuant to NRS 284.3622."

NRS 284.3622 states, "Catastrophic leave: Request for transfer to employee of hours from account for catastrophic leave.

1. An employee of an appointing authority may request, in writing, that a specified number of hours of leave be transferred from the account for catastrophic leave to the employee's account. The maximum number of hours that may be transferred to an employee pursuant to this section is 1,040 in any 1 calendar year.

2. The request must include:

(a) The employee's name, title and classification; and

(b) A description of the catastrophe and the expected duration of leave required for that catastrophe.

3. An employee may not receive any leave from the account for catastrophic leave until the employee has used all the employee's accrued annual, sick and compensatory leave.

4. An employee who receives leave from the account for catastrophic leave is entitled to payment for that leave at a rate no greater than the employee's own rate of pay."

NRS 284.3623 states, "Catastrophic leave: Approval of transfer of hours to employee. The appointing authority may approve the transfer of a specified number of hours of leave from

the account for catastrophic leave to the account of any employee who the appointing authority determines is eligible to receive such leave.”

NRS 284.3624 states, “Catastrophic leave: Review of status of employee regarding catastrophe; termination of leave; disposition of hours not used.

1. The appointing authority shall review the status of the employee regarding the catastrophe and determine when the need to take leave for the catastrophe no longer exists.

2. The appointing authority shall not grant any hours of leave from the account for catastrophic leave after:

(a) The need to take leave for the catastrophe ceases to exist; or

(b) The employee who is receiving the leave resigns or the employment of the employee with the appointing authority is terminated.

3. Any leave which the employee received from the account for catastrophic leave which was not used at the time the need to take leave for the catastrophe ceases to exist or upon the resignation or termination of the employment of the employee must be returned to the account for catastrophic leave.”

NRS 284.3625 states, “Catastrophic leave: Maintenance of records; reports to Administrator. Each appointing authority shall maintain records and report to the Administrator any information concerning the use of an account for catastrophic leave to evaluate the effectiveness, feasibility and cost to carry out the provisions of NRS 284.362 to 284.3629, inclusive.”

NRS 284.3626 states, “Catastrophic leave: Regulations of Commission. The Commission shall adopt regulations to carry out the provisions of NRS 284.362 to 284.3629, inclusive.”

NRS 284.3627 states, “Committee on Catastrophic Leave: Creation; members; terms; vacancies; members serve without compensation.

1. There is hereby created within the Division the Committee on Catastrophic Leave composed of five members appointed by the Governor.

2. The Committee must be composed of:

(a) Three members who are executive officers of state agencies; and

(b) Two members who are representatives of labor.

3. The members of the Committee serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

4. After the initial terms, each member of the Committee serves for a term of 3 years. Each member of the Committee continues in office until the member’s successor is appointed. Any member of the Committee may be reappointed.

5. A vacancy in the membership of the Committee must be filled in the same manner as the original appointment for the remainder of the unexpired term.

6. The members of the Committee serve without compensation, except that the members are entitled to receive the per diem allowance and travel expenses provided for state officers and employees generally while engaged in the official business of the Committee.”

NRS 284.3628 states, “Committee on Catastrophic Leave: Chair and Vice Chair; quorum; rules; hearings; Secretary.

1. The members of the Committee shall elect a Chair and Vice Chair from among their members. After the initial election, the Chair and Vice Chair serve in the office for a term of 1 year beginning on July 1 of each year. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Chair or Vice Chair, the members of the Committee shall elect a Chair or Vice Chair from among their members to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term.

2. Any three members of the Committee constitute a quorum, and a majority vote of the quorum is required to take action with respect to any matter.
3. The Committee shall adopt:
 - (a) Rules for its own management; and
 - (b) Such rules of practice and procedure as are necessary to carry out its duties.
4. The Committee shall hold such hearings as are necessary to carry out the provisions of NRS 284.3629.
5. The Administrator or the designee of the Administrator shall act as the nonvoting recording Secretary of the Committee.”

NRS 284.3629 states, “Committee on Catastrophic Leave: Appeal of decision of appointing authority; procedure; representation of employee; finality of decision; inapplicability of Open Meeting Law.

1. An employee aggrieved by any decision of an appointing authority made pursuant to NRS 284.362 to 284.3629, inclusive, may appeal from the decision by filing a written notice of appeal with the Committee within 10 days after the date of the decision.
2. The Committee shall:
 - (a) Within 5 days after receiving a notice of appeal, schedule a hearing on the merits of the appeal for a date not later than 20 days after its receipt of the notice.
 - (b) Cause notice of the date and time of the hearing to be given to the employee and the appointing authority by mail or by personal service.
 - (c) Conduct the hearing expeditiously and informally. Technical rules of evidence do not apply at the hearing.
3. The employee may file a written request with the Committee to give preference in scheduling the hearing. The request must set forth facts showing that the seriousness of the alleged catastrophe requires an expedited appeal.
4. The employee may represent himself or herself at the hearing or be represented by an attorney or other person of the employee’s own choosing.
5. The Committee shall:
 - (a) Render a decision in writing within 10 days after the hearing, setting forth the reasons therefor.
 - (b) Cause notice of the decision to be given to the employee and the appointing authority by mail or by personal service.
6. The decision of the Committee is final and is not subject to judicial review or the procedure for the adjustment of grievances pursuant to NRS 284.384.
7. A meeting or hearing held by the Committee to carry out the provisions of this section and the Committee’s deliberations on the information or evidence received are not subject to any provision of chapter 241 of NRS.”

NAC 284.575 Catastrophic leave: Interpretation of certain statutory terms. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.362, 284.3626) As used in NRS 284.362:

1. “Lengthy convalescence” means a period of disability which an attending physician expects to exceed 10 consecutive weeks.
 2. “Life threatening” means a condition which is diagnosed by a physician as creating a substantial risk of death.
- (Added to NAC by Dep’t of Personnel, eff. 8-14-90; A by R146-01, 1-18-2002)

NAC 284.576 Catastrophic leave: Use and administration; appeal of denial. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.3621, 284.3626)

1. An account for catastrophic leave may be established for an employee when he or she or a member of his or her immediate family experiences a catastrophe and the employee has used all

of his or her accrued leave.

2. An employee who is affected by a catastrophe and has used or is about to use all of his or her leave may request, on the appropriate form, the transfer of leave to an account for catastrophic leave for his or her personal use after the balance of all of his or her leave has been used. Such a request must be accompanied by a statement from a physician on a form provided by the Committee on Catastrophic Leave created pursuant to NRS 284.3627 which substantiates the necessity of the leave.

3. When a member of the immediate family of an employee is affected by a catastrophe, the appointing authority of the employee may require substantiating evidence that the member of the immediate family requires the employee's attendance before approving the transfer of leave to an account for catastrophic leave for use by the employee. Such evidence may include a statement by an attending physician regarding the status of the catastrophe.

4. The appointing authority shall approve or deny a request for catastrophic leave, taking into consideration the nature of the catastrophe and the expected duration of the leave. The decision of the appointing authority may be appealed to the Committee on Catastrophic Leave pursuant to NRS 284.3629.

5. An employee who wishes to donate hours to an account for catastrophic leave for use by another employee who has been approved to receive the donated hours shall notify his or her appointing authority on the appropriate form of his or her intent to donate the leave. The appointing authority of the employee donating the leave shall submit a copy of the form to the appointing authority of the employee receiving the leave. The appointing authority of the recipient shall use the notice to effect a transfer of leave from the account of the donor to the account of the recipient when the recipient needs to use those hours. If more than one notice of intent to donate leave is received by the recipient's appointing authority on behalf of the recipient, the notices must be maintained in chronological order and used, one at a time as needed, according to the date in which they were received.

6. A donor and his or her appointing authority must be notified on the appropriate form when the donated leave specifically designated for use by another employee has been used or if the amount of leave donated is in excess of the amount approved for use by the recipient. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, excess leave must be restored to the account of the donor within 30 working days after the last day on which the recipient was eligible to receive catastrophic leave. If the donor is separated from state service before the excess leave is restored pursuant to this subsection, the excess leave must be transferred to the account for catastrophic leave of the appointing authority of the donor when the donation of leave was made.

7. For each employee who donates or uses catastrophic leave, the appointing authority shall annually, or as requested by the Administrator, provide to the Administrator the number assigned to each employee in accordance with subsection 8 and the grade and rate of pay and the number of hours and dollar value of the leave donated, excluding any excess leave restored to the account of a donor, pursuant to subsection 6, or used by each such employee.

8. The appointing authority shall assign numbers to employees for the purposes of subsection 7 in a sequential order and in such a manner that ensures the confidentiality of the identity of those employees.

9. Hours donated to an account for catastrophic leave must be donated in increments of 8 hours.

10. As used in this section, "immediate family" has the meaning ascribed to it in NAC 284.562.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Personnel, eff. 10-18-89; A 8-14-90; 3-23-94; R146-01, 1-18-2002; A by Personnel Comm'n by R145-05, 12-29-2005; R136-12, 10-4-2013; R166-18, 1-30-2019)

NAC 284.577 Catastrophic leave: Repayment for hours used; receipt of workers' compensation benefits. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.175, 284.345, 284.3626)

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, an employee who has used hours from an account for catastrophic leave may voluntarily repay the account for those hours.

2. An employee who is entitled to catastrophic leave and workers' compensation benefits may not receive more than 100 percent of his or her pay for the period of the leave. An employee must repay the account for catastrophic leave when the combined benefit of catastrophic leave and workers' compensation exceeds his or her normal rate of pay.

3. The amount required to repay the hours from an account for catastrophic leave must be based on the employee's normal rate of pay at the time he or she used the hours.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Personnel, eff. 11-16-95; A by Personnel Comm'n by R069-02, 8-14-2002)

NRS 284.360 states, "Leave of absence without pay.

1. Any person holding a permanent position in the classified service may be granted a leave of absence without pay. Leave of absence may be granted to any person holding a position in the classified service to permit acceptance of an appointive position in the unclassified service. Leave of absence must be granted to any person holding a position in the classified service to permit acceptance of a position in the Legislative Branch during a regular or special session of the Legislature, including a reasonable period before and after the session if the entire period of employment in the Legislative Branch is continuous.

2. If a person is granted a leave of absence without pay to permit acceptance of an appointive position in the unclassified service or a position in the Legislative Branch, any benefits earned while the person is in the:

(a) Classified service are retained and must be paid by the employer in the classified service, whether or not the person returns to the classified service.

(b) Unclassified service or employed by the Legislative Branch are retained and must be paid by the appointing authority in the unclassified service or by the Legislative Branch, if the person does not return to the classified service, or by the employer in the classified service, if the person returns to the classified service.

3. Any person in the unclassified service, except members of the academic staff of the Nevada System of Higher Education, may be granted by the appointing authority a leave of absence without pay for a period not to exceed 6 months.

4. Officers and members of the faculty of the Nevada System of Higher Education may be granted leaves of absence without pay as provided by the regulations prescribed pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 284.345.

5. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, a person in the classified or unclassified service who:

(a) Is the natural parent of a child who is less than 6 months old; or

(b) Has recently adopted a child,

→ must be granted, upon request, a leave of absence without pay for a period not to exceed 12 weeks. Such a request by natural parents must be submitted at least 3 months before the date upon which the requested leave will begin, unless a shorter notice is approved by the employer. Such a request by adoptive parents must be submitted not fewer than 2 working days after the parents receive notice of the approval of the adoption. This subsection does not affect the rights of an employee set forth in NRS 284.350 or 284.355.

6. The provisions of subsection 5 are effective only if the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 U.S.C. §§ 2601 et seq., or a subsequent federal law ceases to provide for a parental leave of absence of at least 12 weeks."

NRS 281.390 “Sick leave of public employees: Election of benefits; amount limited when eligible for benefits for industrial or occupational disease.” may be found preceding NAC 284.5385.

NAC 284.5775 Temporary total disability: Use of sick leave, compensatory time, annual leave and catastrophic leave; leave of absence without pay. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345, 284.350, 284.355, 284.3626)

1. An employee who is receiving benefits for a temporary total disability pursuant to chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, or chapter 617 of NRS may:

(a) Elect to receive payment for all or part of the difference between his or her normal pay and the benefits received by:

- (1) Using his or her accrued sick leave as provided in subsection 1 or 3 of NRS 281.390;
- (2) Using his or her accrued compensatory time;
- (3) Using his or her accrued annual leave if he or she:

(I) Is on family and medical leave for a serious health condition that prevents him or her from performing one or more of the essential functions of his or her position; or

(II) Elected to use his or her accrued sick leave pursuant to NRS 281.390 and has exhausted all of his or her accrued sick leave; or

(4) Using catastrophic leave if he or she has exhausted all of his or her accrued annual leave, sick leave and compensatory time and his or her request for catastrophic leave has been approved pursuant to NAC 284.576; or

(b) Elect to be placed on leave of absence without pay in accordance with subsection 5 of NRS 281.390.

2. An employee who does not have enough paid leave to make up the difference between his or her normal pay and the benefits for a temporary total disability pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 must be placed on leave of absence without pay for the time he or she is receiving such benefits and the balance of time not covered by paid leave.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Personnel by R031-98, eff. 4-17-98; A by R082-00, 8-2-2000; A by Personnel Comm'n by R151-17, 6-26-2018)

NRS 616C.475 Amount and duration of compensation; limitations; cessation of payments; requirements for certification of disability; offer of light-duty employment.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, NRS 616C.175 and 616C.390, every employee in the employ of an employer, within the provisions of chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, of NRS, who is injured by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, or his or her dependents, is entitled to receive for the period of temporary total disability, 66 2/3 percent of the average monthly wage.

2. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 616B.028 and 616B.029, an injured employee or his or her dependents are not entitled to accrue or be paid any benefits for a temporary total disability during the time the injured employee is incarcerated. The injured employee or his or her dependents are entitled to receive such benefits when the injured employee is released from incarceration if the injured employee is certified as temporarily totally disabled by a physician or chiropractor.

3. If a claim for the period of temporary total disability is allowed, the first payment pursuant to this section must be issued by the insurer within 14 working days after receipt of the initial certification of disability and regularly thereafter.

4. Any increase in compensation and benefits effected by the amendment of subsection 1 is not retroactive.

5. Payments for a temporary total disability must cease when:

(a) A physician or chiropractor determines that the employee is physically capable of any gainful employment for which the employee is suited, after giving consideration to the employee's education, training and experience;

(b) The employer offers the employee light-duty employment or employment that is modified according to the limitations or restrictions imposed by a physician or chiropractor pursuant to subsection 7; or

(c) Except as otherwise provided in NRS 616B.028 and 616B.029, the employee is incarcerated.

6. Each insurer may, with each check that it issues to an injured employee for a temporary total disability, include a form approved by the Division for the injured employee to request continued compensation for the temporary total disability.

7. A certification of disability issued by a physician or chiropractor must:

(a) Include the period of disability and a description of any physical limitations or restrictions imposed upon the work of the employee;

(b) Specify whether the limitations or restrictions are permanent or temporary; and

(c) Be signed by the treating physician or chiropractor authorized pursuant to NRS 616B.527 or appropriately chosen pursuant to subsection 4 or 5 of NRS 616C.090.

8. If the certification of disability specifies that the physical limitations or restrictions are temporary, the employer of the employee at the time of the employee's accident may offer temporary, light-duty employment to the employee. If the employer makes such an offer, the employer shall confirm the offer in writing within 10 days after making the offer. The making, acceptance or rejection of an offer of temporary, light-duty employment pursuant to this subsection does not affect the eligibility of the employee to receive vocational rehabilitation services, including compensation, and does not exempt the employer from complying with NRS 616C.545 to 616C.575, inclusive, and 616C.590 or the regulations adopted by the Division governing vocational rehabilitation services. Any offer of temporary, light-duty employment made by the employer must specify a position that:

(a) Is substantially similar to the employee's position at the time of his or her injury in relation to the location of the employment and the hours the employee is required to work;

(b) Provides a gross wage that is:

(1) If the position is in the same classification of employment, equal to the gross wage the employee was earning at the time of his or her injury; or

(2) If the position is not in the same classification of employment, substantially similar to the gross wage the employee was earning at the time of his or her injury; and

(c) Has the same employment benefits as the position of the employee at the time of his or her injury.

NAC 284.5777 Temporary total disability: Workers' compensation travel leave to receive medical treatment (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.175, 284.345)

1. An appointing authority shall grant leave to an employee in the classified or unclassified service of the State to receive medical treatment for a work-related injury or occupational disease if the employee:

(a) Qualified for benefits for a temporary total disability pursuant to NRS 616C.475; and

(b) After returning to work, is required to travel more than 50 miles one way from his or her place of employment to receive such medical treatment.

2. An appointing authority shall pay an employee who is granted leave pursuant to subsection 1:

(a) If he or she is a nonexempt employee, his or her regular hourly rate of pay for each hour that he or she is absent from his or her place of employment for such leave.

(b) If he or she is an exempt classified employee or an exempt unclassified employee and is absent from his or her place of employment for a full day for such leave, his or her regular rate of pay for each such day.

3. Leave granted pursuant to this section must be taken as workers' compensation travel leave and must not be deducted from any sick leave, annual leave, compensatory leave or any other personal leave that may be available to the employee. (Added to NAC by Personnel Comm'n by R221-05, eff. 2-23-2006)

NRS 392.4577 states, "Employer required to grant leave to parent to participate in school conferences and other school-related activities; conditions; exception.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, an employer shall grant a parent, guardian or custodian of a child who is enrolled in a public school leave from his or her place of employment for 4 hours per school year, which must be taken in increments of at least 1 hour, to:

- (a) Attend parent-teacher conferences;
- (b) Attend school-related activities during regular school hours;
- (c) Volunteer or otherwise be involved at the school in which his or her child is enrolled during regular school hours; and
- (d) Attend school-sponsored events.

→ The leave must be at a time mutually agreed upon by the employer and the employee.

2. An employer may require:

(a) An employee to provide a written request for the leave at least 5 school days before the leave is taken; and

(b) An employee who takes leave pursuant to this section to provide documentation that during the time of the leave, the employee attended or was otherwise involved at the school or school-related activity for one of the purposes set forth in subsection 1.

3. An employer is not required to pay an employee for any leave taken pursuant to this section.

4. A parent, guardian or custodian must be granted leave in accordance with this section for each child of the parent, guardian or custodian who is enrolled in public school.

5. The provisions of this section do not apply if an employee is afforded pursuant to the provisions of a collective bargaining agreement:

(a) At least 4 hours of leave or more per school year for the purposes set forth in subsection 1 and subject to the same provisions as subsections 2, 3 and 4; and

(b) Substantially similar protections and remedies for violations by the employer as those that are set forth in NRS 392.920.

6. As used in this section, "employer" means any person who has 50 or more employees for each working day in each of 20 or more calendar weeks in the current calendar year."

NRS 392.920 states, "Employer prohibited from threatening or taking retaliatory action against parent for parent's participation in certain school conferences and school-related activities; penalty; authorization for parent to file claim with Labor Commissioner.

1. It is unlawful for an employer or an agent of the employer to:

(a) Terminate the employment of, or to demote, suspend or otherwise discriminate against, a person who, as the parent, guardian or custodian of a child:

(1) Appears at a conference requested by an administrator of the school attended by the child;

(2) Is notified during his or her work by a school employee of an emergency regarding the child; or

(3) Takes leave pursuant to NRS 392.4577 if the employer is subject to the requirements of that section; or

(b) Assert to the person that his or her appearance or prospective appearance at such a conference, the receipt of such a notification during his or her work or leave taken pursuant to NRS 392.4577 will result in the termination of his or her employment or a demotion, suspension or other discrimination in the terms and conditions of the person's employment.

2. Any person who violates the provisions of subsection 1 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

3. A person who is discharged from employment or who is demoted, suspended or otherwise discriminated against in violation of subsection 1 may file a claim or complaint with the Labor Commissioner. The employer shall provide the person who is discharged from employment or who is demoted, suspended or otherwise discriminated against with all the forms necessary to request such a claim or complaint. If the Labor Commissioner determines that the claim or complaint is valid and enforceable, the Labor Commissioner shall provide notice and opportunity for a hearing pursuant to NRS 607.205 to 607.215, inclusive.

4. If the Labor Commissioner issues a written decision in favor of the employee, the Labor Commissioner may award in addition to any remedies and penalties provided in chapters 607 and 608 of NRS:

(a) Wages and benefits lost as a result of the violation;

(b) An order of reinstatement without loss of position, seniority or benefits; and

(c) Damages equal to the amount of the lost wages and benefits.”

NRS 394.179 states, “Parental involvement: Employer required to grant leave to parent to participate in school conferences and other school-related activities; conditions; exception.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, an employer shall grant a parent, guardian or custodian of a child who is enrolled in a private school leave from his or her place of employment for 4 hours per school year, which must be taken in increments of at least 1 hour, to:

(a) Attend parent-teacher conferences;

(b) Attend school-related activities during regular school hours;

(c) Volunteer or otherwise be involved at the school in which his or her child is enrolled during regular school hours; and

(d) Attend school-sponsored events.

→ The leave must be at a time mutually agreed upon by the employer and the employee.

2. An employer may require:

(a) An employee to provide a written request for the leave at least 5 school days before leave is taken; and

(b) An employee who takes leave pursuant to this section to provide documentation that during the time of the leave, the employee attended or was otherwise involved at the private school or school-related activity for one of the purposes set forth in subsection 1.

3. An employer is not required to pay an employee for any leave taken pursuant to this section.

4. A parent, guardian or custodian must be granted leave in accordance with this section for each child of the parent, guardian or custodian who is enrolled in private school.

5. The provisions of this section do not apply if an employee is afforded pursuant to the provisions of a collective bargaining agreement:

(a) At least 4 hours of leave or more per school year for the purposes set forth in subsection 1 and subject to the same provisions as subsections 2, 3 and 4; and

(b) Substantially similar protections and remedies for violations by the employer as those that are set forth in NRS 394.1795.

6. As used in this section, “employer” means any person who has 50 or more employees for each working day in each of 20 or more calendar weeks in the current calendar year.”

NAC 284.578 Leave of absence without pay: Conditions for approval; restrictions on use; revocation. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345, 284.360, 608.0198)

1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 284.360, an appointing authority may grant a leave of absence without pay to an employee for not more than 1 year for any satisfactory reason.

2. The Commission may grant leaves of absence without pay in excess of 1 year for purposes deemed beneficial to the public service.

3. An appointing authority may require an employee on leave of absence without pay to submit every 2 weeks a statement of his or her intent to return to work.

4. If the reason for granting the leave no longer exists, the appointing authority may revoke the leave after notifying the employee in writing and allowing, so far as is practicable, not less than 5 working days after the date of notification for the employee to return to work.

5. An employee shall request leave without pay at least 30 days in advance of when the need for the leave is foreseeable, if practicable.

6. An employee may not use leave without pay in lieu of sick leave or annual leave without approval of the appointing authority.

7. An employee who is using leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act may not use leave without pay until the employee has exhausted all the accrued sick leave, accrued annual leave, accrued compensatory time and catastrophic leave that the employee is eligible to use based on the nature of the absence, as required by NAC 284.5811.

8. An appointing authority shall grant leave without pay, upon request, to an employee who is a victim of an act which constitutes domestic violence or whose family or household member is a victim of an act which constitutes domestic violence, and the employee is not the alleged perpetrator if:

(a) The employee has been employed in public service for at least 90 days; and

(b) The combination of all leave taken by the employee for this purpose does not exceed 160 hours in the 12-month period immediately following the date on which the act which constitutes domestic violence occurred.

[Personnel Div., Rule VII § E subsecs. 1-4, eff. 8-11-73]—(NAC A by Dep’t of Personnel, 10-26-84; 3-23-94; 10-27-97; A by Personnel Comm’n by R145-05, 12-29-2005; R060-09, 11-25-2009; R037-17, 10-31-2017, eff. 1-1-2018; R063-18, 9-27-2018)

NAC 284.580 Leave of absence without pay during fiscal emergency of State or agency. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.175, 284.345, 284.360)

1. Upon the request of an appointing authority, the Department of Administration may authorize the appointing authority to place a nonexempt employee on a leave of absence without pay for a fiscal emergency of the State or an agency during any period for which the Governor has declared that the State or an agency will experience a shortfall in revenue or for any other reason is in a state of fiscal emergency.

2. All employees in the same classification must be treated equitably with respect to being placed on a leave of absence without pay pursuant to this section unless an employee volunteers to be placed on such a leave of absence.

3. The appointing authority shall reduce the pay of an employee who is placed on a leave of absence without pay pursuant to subsection 1 by an amount equal to the pay that the employee

would otherwise receive for the hours for which the leave is approved.

4. The hours for which payment is withheld pursuant to subsection 3:

(a) Must be treated as hours in paid status for the purposes of NAC 284.182, 284.255, 284.448, 284.538, 284.5385, 284.544 and 284.614.

(b) Must not be considered as time worked in calculating overtime.

5. Regardless of whether an employee volunteers to be placed on a leave of absence pursuant to subsection 1, after notifying the employee in writing and allowing a reasonable period for the employee to return to work, an appointing authority:

(a) Shall revoke the placement of any employee on a leave of absence without pay pursuant to subsection 1 upon a declaration by the Governor that the fiscal emergency no longer exists.

(b) May revoke the placement of any employee on any leave of absence without pay pursuant to subsection 1 for any other bona fide reason.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Personnel, eff. 9-16-92; A 11-12-93; 3-23-94; R147-01, 1-22-2002; A by Personnel Comm'n by R096-03, 10-30-2003; R043-15; 12-21-2015)

NAC 284.581 Adoption by reference of federal law and regulations. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345)

1. For the purposes of NAC 284.523 to 284.598, inclusive, the Division of Human Resource Management hereby adopts by reference:

(a) The Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (Public Law 103-3), as amended.

(b) The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, and 29 C.F.R. Part 541.

2. A copy of the Family and Medical Leave Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act or 29 C.F.R. Part 541 may be obtained at no charge from the United States Government, Wage and Hour Division, P.O. Box 3136, Reno, Nevada 89505-3136, telephone (775) 784-5200, or from the United States Government, Wage and Hour Division, 1050 Flamingo Road, Suite 321, Las Vegas, Nevada 89119, telephone (702) 699-5581.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Personnel, eff. 3-23-94; A 11-16-95; R082-00, 8-2-2000)

INFORMATIONAL NOTE: Based on the federal Family and Medical Leave Act (29 C.F.R. § 825.110 (b)(3)), catastrophic leave should be counted when determining the employee's 12 months of employment for FMLA eligibility. However, catastrophic leave is not counted in the calculation when determining if the employee has "worked" 1,250 hours in the previous 12 months. The hours an employee was in "paid status" (NAC 284.0742) are used to determine the hours "worked."

NAC 284.5811 Family and medical leave: Maximum amount in 12-month period; eligibility; use. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345, 284.350, 284.355, 284.3626, 608.0198)

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, an employee who is entitled to take leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act is limited to a total of 12 weeks of such leave during a rolling 12-month period. The rolling 12-month period is measured backward from the date an employee uses any leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act.

2. An employee who is entitled to take leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act to care for a covered service member is limited to a total of 26 weeks of such leave during a single 12-month period.

3. To calculate eligibility for leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act, each hour that an employee is in paid status in the 12-month period immediately preceding the leave must be considered as time worked.

4. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 5 and 6, an employee who meets the requirements for eligibility for and who is taking leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave

Act must exhaust all the accrued sick leave, accrued annual leave, accrued compensatory time and catastrophic leave that the employee is eligible to use based on the nature of the absence before using leave without pay. Any accrued sick leave, accrued annual leave, accrued compensatory time, catastrophic leave and holiday pay to which the employee is entitled pursuant to NAC 284.255 runs concurrently with the leave granted pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act if the employee is otherwise eligible for that sick leave, annual leave, compensatory time, catastrophic leave or holiday pay.

5. If an employee is absent from work as the result of a work-related injury or illness and meets the requirements for eligibility for leave due to a serious health condition pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act:

(a) Any amount of time that the employee is absent from work during that period will be designated as leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act; and

(b) The employee may elect to use paid leave or leave without pay for the portion of time that he or she is not being compensated for the work-related injury or illness.

6. If an employee is absent from work as the result of a non-work-related injury or illness, the employee is receiving compensation for the injury or illness from a disability benefit plan and the employee meets the requirements for eligibility for leave due to a serious health condition pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act:

(a) Any amount of time that the employee is absent from work during that period will be designated as leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act; and

(b) The employee may use paid leave for the time that the employee is being compensated for the non-work-related injury or illness if the employee has entered into an agreement with the appointing authority to use the paid leave. If the employee and the appointing authority have not entered into such an agreement, the employee may not elect to use and the appointing authority may not require the employee to use paid leave for that time.

7. If an employee who is a victim of an act which constitutes domestic violence or whose family or household member is a victim of an act which constitutes domestic violence, and the employee is not the alleged perpetrator, is absent from work and meets the requirements for eligibility pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act, any amount of time that the employee is absent from work during that period will be designated as leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act.

8. An appointing authority may require an employee to provide medical or other appropriate documentation to support his or her need for leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Personnel, eff. 3-23-94; A 11-16-95; R082-00, 8-2-2000; A by Personnel Comm'n by R096-03, 10-30-2003; R145-05, 12-29-2005; R060-09, 11-25-2009; R021-13, 10-23-2013; R037-17, 10-31-2017, eff. 1-1-2018)

NAC 284.5813 Family and medical leave: Records. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345)

Each appointing authority shall maintain accurate records of family and medical leave used by its employees, including any form approved for requesting family and medical leave.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Personnel, eff. 3-23-94; A 11-16-95; 3-1-96; R082-00, 8-2-2000)

NRS 6.190 states, "Terminating or threatening to terminate employment because of jury duty prohibited; civil action for unlawful termination; requiring employee to use sick leave or vacation time or to work certain hours prohibited; notice to employer; dissuasion from service as juror.

1. Any person, corporation, partnership, association or other entity who is:

(a) An employer; or

(b) The employee, agent or officer of an employer, vested with the power to terminate or recommend termination of employment,

↳ of a person who is a juror or who has received a summons to appear for jury duty, and who deprives the juror or person summoned of his or her employment, as a consequence of the person's service as a juror or prospective juror, or who asserts to the juror or person summoned that his or her service as a juror or prospective juror will result in termination of his or her employment, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

2. A person discharged from employment in violation of subsection 1 may commence a civil action against his or her employer and obtain:

- (a) Wages and benefits lost as a result of the violation;
- (b) An order of reinstatement without loss of position, seniority or benefits;
- (c) Damages equal to the amount of the lost wages and benefits;
- (d) Reasonable attorney's fees fixed by the court; and
- (e) Punitive or exemplary damages in an amount not to exceed \$50,000.

3. If a person is summoned to appear for jury duty, the employer and any employee, agent or officer of the employer shall not, as a consequence of the person's service as a juror or prospective juror:

- (a) Require the person to use sick leave or vacation time; or
- (b) Require the person to work:

(1) Within 8 hours before the time at which the person is to appear for jury duty; or

(2) If the person's service has lasted for 4 hours or more on the day of his or her appearance for jury duty, including the person's time going to and returning from the place where the court is held, between 5 p.m. on the day of his or her appearance for jury duty and 3 a.m. the following day.

↳ Any person who violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor.

4. Each summons to appear for jury duty must be accompanied by a notice to the employer of the person summoned. The notice must inform the employer that the person has been summoned for jury duty and must include a copy of the provisions of subsections 1, 2 and 3. The person summoned, if the person is employed, shall give the notice to his or her employer at least 3 days before the person is to appear for jury duty.

5. Except as otherwise provided in this section, any person who in any manner dissuades or attempts to dissuade a person who has received a summons to appear for jury duty from serving as a juror is guilty of a misdemeanor."

NRS 50.070 states, "Termination or threat of termination of employment because of service as witness prohibited; penalty; remedies.

1. Any person, corporation, partnership, association or other entity who is:

(a) An employer; or

(b) The employee, agent or officer of an employer, vested with the power to terminate or recommend termination of employment,

↳ of a person who is a witness or who has received a summons to appear as a witness in a judicial or administrative proceeding, who deprives the witness or person summoned of his or her employment, as a consequence of his or her service as a witness or prospective witness, or who asserts to the witness or person summoned that his or her service as a witness or prospective witness will result in termination of his or her employment, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

2. A person discharged from employment in violation of subsection 1 may commence a civil action against his or her employer and obtain:

- (a) Wages and benefits lost as a result of the violation;
- (b) An order of reinstatement without loss of position, seniority or benefits;
- (c) Damages equal to the amount of the lost wages and benefits; and
- (d) Reasonable attorney's fees fixed by the court."

NAC 284.582 Civil leave with pay to serve on jury or as witness. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.175, 284.345)

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, civil leave with pay must be granted to any employee who is required, during his or her normal hours of work, to serve:

(a) On a jury; or

(b) As a witness in a court or at an administrative hearing if he or she is not a party to the action and the action is not related to his or her job.

↳ The period of the leave must not be deducted from the balance of the employee's sick leave or annual leave. An employee who is granted the leave must receive his or her regular pay while on the leave and may retain any fee paid to him or her for serving as a juror or witness.

2. If an employee, in his or her official capacity as a state employee and as part of his or her required duties, serves as a witness during his or her regular working hours, the employee shall accept any witness fee offered and relinquish it to the agency by which he or she is employed.

3. If an employee is paid travel expenses and subsistence allowances by the court or public agency for which he or she performs service as a witness, the employee may retain that payment only if the State has not provided payment for the same purpose. If the State has provided such a payment, the employee shall relinquish it to the agency by which he or she is employed.

4. In accordance with NRS 6.190, an agency shall attempt to adjust the working hours of employees who work night shifts and are called as witnesses or for jury duty during the day. If an agency feels this is impractical, in the case of jury duty, it shall petition the court to excuse the juror.

[Personnel Div., Rule VII § E subsec. 5, eff. 8-11-73]—(NAC A by Dep't of Personnel, 12-13-83, 10-26-84; 5-27-86; R147-01, 1-22-2002; A by Personnel Comm'n by R145-05, 12-29-2005; R203-07, 4-17-2008)

NRS 293.463 states, "Employees may absent themselves from employment to vote: Procedure; penalty.

1. Any registered voter may be absent from his or her place of employment at a time to be designated by the employer for a sufficient time to vote, if it is impracticable for the voter to vote before or after his or her hours of employment. A sufficient time to vote shall be determined as follows:

(a) If the distance between the place of such voter's employment and the polling place where such person votes is 2 miles or less, 1 hour.

(b) If the distance is more than 2 miles but not more than 10 miles, 2 hours.

(c) If the distance is more than 10 miles, 3 hours.

2. Such voter may not, because of such absence, be discharged, disciplined or penalized, nor shall any deduction be made from his or her usual salary or wages by reason of such absence.

3. Application for leave of absence to vote shall be made to the employer or person authorized to grant such leave prior to the day of the election.

4. Any employer or person authorized to grant the leave of absence provided for in subsection 1, who denies any registered voter any right granted under this section, or who otherwise violates the provisions of this section, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

NAC 284.586 Civil leave with pay to vote. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345) Civil leave with pay must be granted to allow an employee time off to vote *during the period for early voting or on the day of an election* subject to the conditions established in NRS 293.463. If an employee determines he or she will need *such* time off to vote, he or she must submit a request for civil leave with pay to the person authorized to grant such leave before the day *on which the employee wishes to take such leave*.

[Personnel Div., Rule VII § E subsec. 7, eff. 8-11-73]—(NAC A by Dep't of Personnel, 10-26-

NRS 281.147 states, "Leave of absence for duty as American National Red Cross disaster technician. Any public officer or employee of the State or any agency thereof, or of a political subdivision or an agency of a political subdivision, who is classified by the American National Red Cross as a disaster technician must be relieved from the officer's or employee's duties, upon the request of the American National Red Cross and the approval of the employer of the officer or employee, to assist the American National Red Cross during an emergency or disaster described in NRS 414.020 which occurs in this state or California, Oregon, Idaho, Utah or Arizona, without loss of the officer's or employee's regular compensation for a period of not more than 15 working days in any calendar year. No such absence may be a part of the annual vacation of the public officer or employee which is provided for by law."

NRS 281.149 states, "Leave of absence for duty as emergency communications technician.

1. Any public officer or employee of the State or any agency thereof, or of a political subdivision or an agency of a political subdivision, who is an emergency communications technician must be relieved from the officer's or employee's duties, upon the request of the Division of Emergency Management of the Department of Public Safety or a local organization for emergency management and the approval of the employer of the officer or employee, to assist the division or local organization for emergency management during a disaster or emergency that occurs in this state, California, Oregon, Idaho, Utah or Arizona, without loss of the officer's or employee's regular compensation for a period of not more than 15 working days in any calendar year. No such absence may be a part of the annual vacation of the public officer or employee which is provided for by law.

2. As used in this section:

(a) "Disaster" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 414.0335.

(b) "Emergency" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 414.0345.

(c) "Emergency communications technician" means a person who is:

(1) Licensed by the Federal Communications Commission as an amateur radio operator;

and

(2) A member of:

(I) The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service or a successor organization sponsored by the agency of the Federal Government for emergency management; or

(II) The Amateur Radio Emergency Service or a successor organization sponsored by the American Radio Relay League or its successor.

(d) "Local organization for emergency management" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 414.036."

NRS 284.357 states, "Deduction from salary for service during working hours as volunteer firefighter, volunteer medical technician, volunteer reserve member of police department or sheriff's office or volunteer ambulance driver or attendant prohibited.

1. All employees, whether in the classified or in the unclassified service of the State of Nevada, must be paid their salaries as fixed by law without diminution on account of any time spent away from state employment while acting as:

(a) Volunteer firefighters of any regular organized and recognized fire department in the protection of life or property;

(b) Volunteer emergency medical technicians certified pursuant to chapter 450B of NRS;

(c) Volunteer reserve members of a police department or a sheriff's office; or

(d) Volunteer ambulance drivers or attendants,
↳ during working hours or fractions thereof which should otherwise have been devoted to state employment.

2. As used in this section, “volunteer ambulance driver or attendant” means a person who is a driver of or attendant on an ambulance owned or operated by:

(a) A nonprofit organization that provides volunteer ambulance service in any county, city or town in this State; or

(b) A political subdivision of this State.”

NRS 414.070 states in part, “Additional powers of Governor during existence of state of emergency or declaration of disaster. The provisions of this section are operative only during the existence of a state of emergency or declaration of disaster. The existence of such an emergency or disaster may be proclaimed by the Governor or by resolution of the Legislature if the Governor in his or her proclamation, or the Legislature in its resolution, finds that an attack upon the United States has occurred or is anticipated in the immediate future, or that a natural, technological or man-made emergency or disaster of major proportions has actually occurred within this State, and that the safety and welfare of the inhabitants of this State require an invocation of the provisions of this section. Any such emergency or disaster, whether proclaimed by the Governor or by the Legislature, terminates upon the proclamation of the termination thereof by the Governor, or the passage by the Legislature of a resolution terminating the emergency or disaster...”

NAC 284.587 Civil leave with pay for certain public officers or employees or when absence is necessary to meet state of emergency or declaration of disaster. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345) Civil leave with pay must be granted to an employee who meets the requirements of NRS 281.149 or 284.357, and may also be granted by the appointing authority to an employee whose absence from the job is necessary to meet a state of emergency or declaration of disaster proclaimed by the Governor or by resolution of the Legislature pursuant to NRS 414.070.

(Added to NAC by Dep’t of Personnel, eff. 10-26-84; A by R146-01, 1-18-2002; A by Personnel Comm’n by R133-12, 10-4-2013)

NRS 281.145 states, “Leave of absence for military duty; compensation.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, any public officer or employee of the State or any agency thereof, or of a political subdivision or an agency of a political subdivision, who is an active member of the United States Army Reserve, the United States Naval Reserve, the United States Marine Corps Reserve, the United States Coast Guard Reserve, the United States Air Force Reserve or the Nevada National Guard must be relieved from the officer’s or employee’s duties, upon the officer’s or employee’s request, to serve under orders including, without limitation, orders for training or deployment, without loss of the officer’s or employee’s regular compensation for a period of not more than the number of hours equivalent to 15 working days in any 12-month period, as prescribed in subsection 3 or 4, as applicable. No such absence may be a part of the officer’s or employee’s annual vacation provided for by law.

2. In addition to the leave authorized pursuant to subsection 1, any public officer or employee of the State or any agency thereof whose work schedule includes Saturday or Sunday and who is an active member of the United States Army Reserve, the United States Naval Reserve, the United States Marine Corps Reserve, the United States Coast Guard Reserve, the United States Air Force Reserve or the Nevada National Guard must be relieved from the officer’s or employee’s duties, upon the officer’s or employee’s request, for a period of not more than the number of hours equivalent to 24 working days in any 12-month period, as prescribed

in subsection 3, to serve under orders for training that is scheduled on a Saturday or Sunday, including, without limitation, monthly and annual training. No such absence may be a part of the officer's or employee's annual vacation provided for by law. An officer or employee is not entitled to receive his or her regular compensation for any hours in a working day in which the officer or employee serves under orders for training pursuant to this subsection if his or her military pay for the service is equal to or exceeds his or her regular compensation for those hours. If the officer's or employee's military pay does not exceed his or her regular compensation for those hours, the officer or employee is entitled to receive, in addition to his or her military pay for those hours, the difference between the regular compensation that the officer or employee would have otherwise received as an officer or employee and his or her military pay for those hours. An officer or employee is not entitled to:

(a) Receive any other compensation for which he or she would otherwise be eligible, including, without limitation, compensation pursuant to NRS 284.358; or

(b) Use any annual leave, compensatory time or other paid leave or any unpaid leave that is required as a result of statewide economic conditions,

→ for any hours for which the officer or employee receives compensation pursuant to this subsection.

3. The Personnel Commission created by NRS 284.030 shall adopt regulations prescribing for each agency of the State the 12-month period during which an officer or employee of the agency is eligible to take the number of working days of leave set forth in subsections 1 and 2.

4. A political subdivision shall establish the 12-month period during which an officer or employee of an agency of the political subdivision or an agency thereof is eligible to take the number of working days of leave set forth in subsection 1.

5. As used in this section:

(a) "Work schedule" means the working days that an officer or employee is regularly assigned to work. The term does not include, without limitation, any temporary change in assigned working days unless the change becomes permanent.

(b) "Working day" means a period of work consisting of the number of hours that a public officer or employee is regularly scheduled to work. The term does not include, without limitation, overtime, or any time in which the officer or employee is on standby status or has been called back to work during his or her scheduled time off."

NRS 284.358 states, "Civil leave with reduced pay when performing active military service in time of war or emergency.

1. An officer or employee in the public service who performs active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or any other category of persons designated by the President of the United States or the Governor of this State, including, without limitation, the Commissioned Corps of the United States Public Health Service, in time of war or emergency is entitled to civil leave with reduced pay for the period of such service.

2. The pay that an officer or employee is entitled to receive pursuant to this section is the difference between the pay that the officer or employee would have otherwise received as an officer or employee and the officer's or employee's pay for active military service. If the officer's or employee's pay for active military service is greater than the pay that the officer or employee would have otherwise received as an officer or employee, the officer or employee is not entitled to receive any additional pay pursuant to this section while the officer or employee performs active military service.

3. As used in this section, "pay for active military service" means the base pay that a person receives for active military service as determined by the rank or grade of the person. The term

does not include any other type of pay that a person may be entitled to receive for active military service, including, without limitation, imminent danger pay or family separation allowance.”

NRS 284.359 states, “Military leave of absence; reinstatement. A permanent or probationary employee who performs active military service under the provisions of any national military service or training act, or who voluntarily serves in the Armed Forces of the United States in time of war, or in such types of service as the Commission by regulation may prescribe, is, upon application, entitled to leave of absence without pay for the period of such service plus a period not to exceed 90 days. If within that period the employee applies for reinstatement, the employee must be reinstated to the employee’s former class of position, or to a class of position having like seniority, status and pay, or, if those positions have been abolished, to the nearest approximation thereof consistent with the circumstances.”

NAC 284.5875 Military leave with pay: Annual period of eligibility. (NRS 281.145, 284.065, 284.155, 284.345)

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the 12-month period during which a public officer or employee of an agency of the State is eligible to take the number of working days of leave set forth in subsection 1 or 2 of NRS 281.145 is a calendar year.

2. The 12-month period during which a public officer or employee of the Office of the Military is eligible to take the number of working days of leave set forth in subsection 1 or 2 of NRS 281.145 is a federal fiscal year.

(Added to NAC by Personnel Comm’n by R138-13, eff. 6-23-14; A by R039-15, 10-27-2015)

NRS 284.4065 “Screening tests: General provisions.” may be found preceding NAC 284.880.

NAC 284.589 Administrative leave with pay. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345, 284.383, 284.385, 284.390)

1. An appointing authority may grant administrative leave with pay to an employee:

(a) To relieve the employee of his or her duties during the active investigation of a suspected criminal violation or the investigation of alleged wrongdoing;

(b) For up to 30 days when the appointing authority initiates the leave to obtain the results of an examination concerning the ability of the employee to perform the essential functions of his or her position;

(c) For up to 30 days to remove the employee from the workplace when he or she has committed or threatened to commit an act of violence; *or*

(d) To relieve the employee of his or her duties until the appointing authority receives the results of a screening test pursuant to NRS 284.4065.

2. The appointing authority, upon approval of the Risk Management Division, may extend administrative leave with pay granted to an employee for a purpose set forth in paragraph (b) or (c) of subsection 1.

3. If an employee is granted administrative leave with pay pursuant to subsection 1 or 2, the employee must be available:

(a) By telephone to the supervisor of the employee; and

(b) To report to a work site or another location, as directed by the supervisor of the employee, ➔ during regular business hours.

4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, an appointing authority or the Division of Human Resource Management may grant administrative leave with pay to an employee for any of the following purposes:

(a) His or her participation in, or attendance at, activities which are directly or indirectly related to the employee's job or employment with the State but which do not require him or her to participate or attend in an official capacity as a state employee.

(b) His or her safety during an emergency when employees have been authorized by the Governor not to report to work or to leave work before the end of their shifts during the emergency, including, without limitation, emergencies relating to enemy attacks or other hostile actions, natural causes or other catastrophes, except for employees who are designated as essential and notified that they are required to report to work or remain at work.

(c) Closure of the employee's office or work site caused by a natural disaster, pandemic or other similar adverse condition when the employee is scheduled and expected to be at work. An appointing authority may designate certain employees as essential and notify them that they are required to report to work.

(d) Closure, as a result of a pandemic, of a school or a center or facility that provides day care services which is attended by the employee's dependent child or the temporary cancellation, as a result of a pandemic, of a program attended by the employee's dependent child. An appointing authority may designate certain employees as essential and notify them that they are required to report to work.

(e) ***Up to 2 hours for participating in Veterans Day at the Legislature established pursuant to NRS 236.047, if the employee is a veteran.***

(f) ***Up to 2 hours for donating blood.***

(g) ***For attending a general employee benefits orientation or an educational session relating to employee benefits, including, without limitation, retirement and deferred compensation.***

(h) His or her appearance as an aggrieved employee, an employee who filed a complaint described in NAC 284.658 or a witness at a hearing of the Committee.

(i) His or her appearance as a witness at a hearing regarding a matter described in subparagraph (1), (2) or (3) of paragraph (f) of subsection 7.

(j) His or her appearance to provide testimony at a meeting of the Commission.

5. ***To the extent not already covered in subsection 4, during any period in which a state of emergency or declaration of disaster has been proclaimed pursuant to NRS 414.070, an appointing authority may grant administrative leave with pay to an employee for purposes related to health and safety.***

6. An appointing authority or the Division of Human Resource Management shall grant administrative leave with pay to an employee for a purpose set forth in paragraph (h), (i) or (j) of subsection 4 if:

(a) The employee requests the administrative leave for a period of time that is reasonably needed to testify at the hearing or meeting;

(b) The employee requests the administrative leave at least 2 weeks before the leave is needed, unless such notice is impractical; and

(c) The absence of the employee will not cause an undue hardship to the operations of the appointing authority or adversely impact the provision of services to clients or to the public.

7. An appointing authority shall grant administrative leave with pay to an employee for any of the following purposes:

(a) The initial appointment and one follow-up appointment if the employee receives counseling through an employee assistance program, including, without limitation, consultations provided in person or telephonically.

(b) His or her attendance at a health fair or related event coordinated by the Public Employees' Benefits Program.

(c) His or her participation in an official capacity as a member of a committee or board created by statute on which he or she serves as a representative of state employees, ***including, without***

limitation, any time spent reviewing materials submitted in connection with any agenda item or otherwise preparing for the meeting. Such leave must be in lieu of other fees provided for attendance at meetings and participation in official functions of the committee or board.

(d) Up to 8 hours for preparation for any predisciplinary review.

(e) Up to 8 hours for preparation for any hearing described in paragraph (f).

(f) The appearance of the employee as a party at a hearing regarding:

(1) An alleged reprisal or retaliatory action against the employee for disclosing an improper governmental action as provided in NRS 281.641;

(2) An involuntary transfer of the employee as provided in NRS 284.376; or

(3) A suspension, demotion or dismissal of the employee as provided in NRS 284.390 and at a predisciplinary review as provided in NAC 284.6561.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Personnel, eff. 10-26-84; A 8-28-85; 4-20-90; A by Personnel Comm'n, 8-1-91; A by Dep't of Personnel, 9-13-91; 12-26-91; 11-12-93; 3-23-94; 11-16-95; 10-27-97; R042-99, 9-27-99; R058-01, 9-6-2001; A by Personnel Comm'n by R038-03, 10-30-2003; R183-03, 1-27-2004; R145-05, 12-29-2005; R141-07, 1-30-2008; R061-09 & R081-09, 10-27-2009; R063-09, 11-25-2009; R058-10, 10-15-2010; R137-13, 6-23-14; R042-15, 12-21-2015; R033-17, 10-31-2017; R150-17, 6-26-2018; **R016-19, 12-30-2019; R047-20, 7-6-2020**)

NRS 284.345 states, "Regulations for attendance and leave of absence; personnel of Nevada System of Higher Education.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the Commission shall adopt regulations for attendance and leave with or without pay or reduced pay in the various classes of positions in the public service.

2. The Board of Regents of the University of Nevada shall adopt regulations for attendance and for leave with or without pay or with reduced pay, sabbatical leave, sick leave, emergency leave, annual leave, terminal leave, military leave and such other leave as the Board of Regents determines to be necessary or desirable for officers and members of the faculty of the Nevada System of Higher Education. Sabbatical leave with pay may not be granted to more than 2 percent of the teaching personnel of a branch or facility of the System with the rank of instructor or higher in any 1 year. No sabbatical leave with pay may be granted unless the person requesting the leave agrees in writing with the branch or facility to return to the branch or facility after the leave for a period not less than that required by the person's most recent contract of employment if the Nevada System of Higher Education desires the person's continued service."

NRS 281.1275 states, "Reduction in salary of certain public officers and employees for part-day absence from work prohibited; accounting for part-day absence; exception.

1. Except as permitted by the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, the salary of a public officer or employee of the State or any agency thereof, or of a political subdivision or any agency thereof, who is not entitled pursuant to federal or state law, local ordinance, or policy or contract of employment to earn overtime at the rate of time and one-half, must not be reduced for an absence from work for part of a day.

2. The provisions of this section do not apply to an officer or employee of the Legislative Branch of Government, except an officer or employee of the legislative library."

NAC 284.5895 Accounting for absences of exempt classified and unclassified employees. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.345)

1. An absence of an exempt classified employee or exempt unclassified employee for a full workday shall be deemed to be an absence for a period equal to his or her regularly scheduled hours of employment on that workday.

2. Except when an absence for part of a workday is authorized for family and medical leave, an exempt classified employee or exempt unclassified employee must only account for an absence of one or more full workdays by the use of leave appropriate to the absence and is not required to account for any absence for part of a workday. An exempt classified employee or exempt unclassified employee must not account for an absence for a full workday by the use of a combination of accrued sick leave and accrued annual leave unless he or she:

- (a) Is on family and medical leave; or
- (b) Has been approved for catastrophic leave and the catastrophic leave is used as a supplement for the remaining sick and annual leave.

3. If an exempt classified employee or exempt unclassified employee does not have accrued leave appropriate to the absence in an amount sufficient to account for an authorized absence, the employee must be placed on leave of absence without pay for that workday unless he or she is approved to use catastrophic leave.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Personnel, eff. 3-23-94; A 11-16-95; R147-01, 1-22-2002; A by Personnel Comm'n by R145-05, 12-29-2005)

NAC 284.594 Unauthorized and unreported absences. (NRS 284.065, 284.155, 284.175, 284.345)

1. An unauthorized and unreported absence must be considered an absence without leave and a deduction of pay must be made for the absence.

2. An unauthorized or unreported absence may be considered an absence without leave, and a deduction of pay may be made for the absence.

3. An employee who has an unauthorized or unreported absence may be subject to disciplinary action pursuant to NAC 284.646 or 284.650.

4. A deduction from the pay of an exempt classified employee or exempt unclassified employee must be made in increments of a full workday.

[Personnel Div., Rule VII § G, eff. 8-11-73]—(NAC A by Dep't of Personnel, 10-26-84; 1-26-87; 11-16-95; R147-01, 1-22-2002; A by Personnel Comm'n by R145-05, 12-29-2005; R062-09, 10-27-2009)

INFORMATIONAL NOTE: Certain personnel actions, such as transfers, authorized leave without pay and those separations listed below in NAC 284.598, do not constitute a break in continuous service but may result in adjustments to pay, benefits computation of seniority, and/or probationary periods as provided in this chapter.

NAC 284.598 Breaks in continuous service. (NRS 284.065, 284.155) The following are not breaks in continuous service:

1. Military leave for active service if the person returns from leave within 90 calendar days after an honorable discharge from military service.

2. A layoff if the employee is reemployed within 1 year after the date he or she was laid off.

3. A seasonal layoff if the employee is reemployed within 1 year after the end of the previous seasonal appointment.

4. A separation as a result of a permanent disability arising from a work-related injury or occupational disease, if the employee is reemployed within 1 year after the date on which he or she sustained the permanent disability as determined pursuant to NAC 284.6013.

[Personnel Div., Rule VII § H, eff. 8-11-73; A 7-3-76]—(NAC A by Dep't of Personnel, 8-26-83; 4-19-88; 3-1-96; A by Personnel Comm'n by R022-05, 10-31-2005; R142-05 & R145-05, 12-29-2005)

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