Employment Practices; sick leave for childbirth

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law
Employment Practices

Chapter 88 applies regardless of whether the prior action was between the same or related parties or involved the same facts.\(^{10}\)

Employment Practices; sick leave for childbirth

\textbf{NEV. REV. STAT.} § 608.\textemdash \ (new); §§ 608.180, 608.195, (amended). SB 328 (Horn); 1987 STAT. Ch 715

Existing law requires the Labor Commissioner\(^1\) to enforce the payment of wages\(^2\) in the event of a violation of compensation laws.\(^3\) Chapter 715 provides that employers\(^4\) who grant leave with or without pay or without loss of seniority due to a medical condition, must extend the same benefits to any female employee\(^5\) who is pregnant.\(^6\) With the enactment of Chapter 715, the Labor Commissioner must enforce these provisions\(^7\) and any violation is a misdemeanor.\(^8\)

\textbf{BAA}

\begin{enumerate}
\item \textbf{NEV. REV. STAT.} § 608.180 (or a representative of the labor commissioner).
\item \textit{Id.} (the district attorney prosecutes violations upon notice from the labor commissioner).
\item \textbf{NEV. REV. STAT.} §§ 608.005-.170.
\item \textbf{NEV. REV. STAT.} § 608.011 (definition of employer).
\item \textit{Id.} § 608.010 (definition of employee).
\item 1987 Nev. Stat. ch. 715, sec. 1, at \_ (enacting \textbf{NEV. REV. STAT.} § 608.\textemdash) (the female employee who is pregnant may use the leave before or after childbirth, miscarriage, or other natural resolution of the pregnancy and return to work without loss of seniority).
\item \textbf{NEV. REV. STAT.} § 608.180 (amended by 1987 Nev. Stat. ch. 715, sec. 2, at \_\_\_) (enforcement is commenced by notifying the district attorney of the county in which the violation occurred).
\item \textbf{NEV. REV. STAT.} § 608.195 (amended by 1987 Nev. Stat. ch. 715, sec. 3, at \_\_\_).
\end{enumerate}