

Restrictions on Consecutive Hours of Work for Nurses

Part 177 of Title 12 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules, and Regulations of the state of New York (Cited as NYCRR 177)



Effective October 12, 2011

Part 177

Restrictions on Consecutive Hours of Work for Nurses

(Statutory authority: Labor Law §167)

Sec.

- 177.1 Application
- 177.2 Definitions
- 177.3 Mandatory Overtime Prohibition
- 177.4 Nurse Coverage Plans
- 177.5 Report of Violations
- 177.6 Conflicts with Law and Regulation; Collective Bargaining Rights Not Diminished
- 177.7 Waiver of Rights Prohibited

§ 177.1 Application.

In accordance with Labor Law, Section 167, this Part shall apply to health care employers, who shall be prohibited from assigning mandatory overtime to nurses except in certain circumstances as described in this regulation.

§ 177.2 Definitions.

(a) "Emergency" shall mean an unforeseen event that could not be prudently planned for by a health care employer and does not regularly occur, including an unanticipated staffing emergency.

(b) "Health care disaster" shall mean a natural or other type of disaster that increases the need for health care personnel, unexpectedly affecting the county in which the nurse is employed or in a contiguous county, as more fully explained in Section 177.3 of this Part.

(c) "Health care employer" shall mean any individual, partnership, association, corporation, limited liability company or any person or group of persons acting directly or indirectly on behalf of or in the interest of the employer, who provides health care services (i) in a facility licensed or operated pursuant to article twenty-eight of the public health law, including any facility operated by the state, a political subdivision or a public corporation as defined by section sixty-six of the general construction law, or (ii) in a facility operated by the state, a political subdivision or a public corporation as defined by section sixty-six of the general construction law, operated or licensed pursuant to the mental hygiene law, the education law or the correction law.

Examples of a health care facility include, but are not limited to, hospitals, nursing homes, outpatient clinics, comprehensive rehabilitation hospitals, residential health care facilities, residential drug and alcohol treatment facilities, adult day health care programs, and diagnostic centers.

(d) "Nurse" shall mean a registered professional nurse or a licensed practical nurse as defined by article one hundred thirty-nine of the education law who provides

direct patient care, regardless of whether such nurse is employed full-time, part-time, or on a per diem basis. Nurses who provide services to a health care employer through contracts with third party staffing providers such as nurse registries, temporary employment agencies, and the like, or who are engaged to perform services for health care employers as independent contractors shall also be covered by this Part.

(e) "On call" shall mean when an employee is required to be ready to perform work functions and required to remain on the employer's premises or within a proximate distance, so close thereto that s/he cannot use the time effectively for his or her own purposes. An employee who is not required to remain on the employer's premises or within a proximate distance thereto but is merely required to leave information, at his or her home or with the health care employer, where he or she may be reached is not on call.

(f) "Overtime" shall mean work hours over and above the nurse's regularly scheduled work hours. Determinations as to what constitutes overtime hours for purposes of this Part shall not limit the nurse's receipt of overtime wages to which the nurse is otherwise entitled.

(g) "Patient care emergency" shall mean a situation which is unforeseen and could not be prudently planned for, which requires nurse overtime in order to provide safe patient care as more fully explained in Section 177.3 of this Part.

(h) "Regularly scheduled work hours" shall mean the predetermined number of hours a nurse has agreed to work and is normally scheduled to work pursuant to the budgeted hours allocated to the nurse's position by the health care employer.

(1) For purposes of this Part, for full-time nurses, "the budgeted hours allocated to the nurses position" shall be the hours reflected in the employer's full-time employee (FTE) level for the unit in which the nurse is employed.

(2) If no such allocation system exists, regularly scheduled work hours shall be determined by some other measure generally used by the health care employer to determine when an employee is minimally supposed to work.

(3) The term regularly scheduled work hours shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with any relevant collective bargaining agreement and other statutes or regulations governing the hours of work, if any.

(4) Regularly scheduled work hours shall include pre-scheduled on-call time subject to the exceptions set forth in Section 177.3(b)(1) of this Part and the time spent for the purpose of communicating shift reports regarding patient status necessary to ensure patient safety.

(5) For a part-time nurse, regularly scheduled work hours mean those hours a part-time nurse is normally scheduled to work pursuant to the employer's budgeted hours allocated. If advance scheduling is not used for part-time nurses, the percentage of full-time equivalent, which shall be established by the health care employer (e.g. a 50% part-time employee), shall serve as the measure of regularly scheduled work hours for a part-time nurse.

(6) For per diem, privately contracted, or employment agency nurses, the employment contract and the hours provided therein shall serve as the basis for determining the nurse's regularly scheduled work hours.

§ 177.3 Mandatory Overtime Prohibition.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a health care employer shall not require a nurse to work overtime. On call time shall be considered time spent working for purposes of determining whether a health care employer has required a nurse to work overtime. No employer may use on-call time as a substitute for mandatory overtime.

(b) The following exceptions shall apply to the prohibition against mandatory overtime for nurses:

(1) Health Care Disaster. The prohibition against mandatory overtime shall not apply in the case of a health care disaster, such as a natural or other type of disaster unexpectedly affecting the county in which the nurse is employed or in a contiguous county that increases the need for health care personnel or requires the maintenance of the existing on-duty personnel to maintain staffing levels necessary to provide adequate health care coverage. A determination that a health care disaster exists shall be made by the health care employer and shall be reasonable under the circumstances. Examples of health care disasters within the meaning of this Part include unforeseen events involving multiple serious injuries (e.g. fires, auto accidents, a building collapse), chemical spills or releases, a widespread outbreak of an illness requiring hospitalization for many individuals in the community served by the health care employer, or the occurrence of a riot, disturbance, or other serious event within an institution which substantially affects or increases the need for health care services.

(2) Government Declaration of Emergency. The prohibition against mandatory overtime shall not apply in the case of a federal, state or local declaration of emergency in effect pursuant to State law or applicable federal law in the county in which the nurse is employed or in a contiguous county.

(3) Patient Care Emergency. The prohibition against mandatory overtime shall not apply in the case of a patient care emergency, which shall mean a situation that is unforeseen and could not be prudently planned for and, as determined by the health care employer, that requires the continued presence of the nurse to provide safe patient care, subject to the following limitations:

(i) Before requiring an on-duty nurse to work beyond his or her regularly scheduled work hours in connection with a patient care emergency, the health care employer shall make a good faith effort to have overtime covered on a voluntary basis or to otherwise secure nurse coverage by utilizing all methods set forth in its Nurse Coverage Plan required pursuant to Section 177.4 of this Part. The health care employer shall document attempts to secure nurse coverage through use of phone logs or other records appropriate to this purpose.

(ii) A patient care emergency cannot be established in a particular circumstance if that circumstance is the result of routine nurse staffing needs due to typical

staffing patterns, typical levels of absenteeism, and time off typically approved by the employer for vacation, holidays, sick leave, and personal leave, unless a Nurse Coverage Plan which meets the requirements of Section 177.4 is in place, has been fully implemented and utilized, and has failed to produce staffing to meet the particular patient care emergency. Nothing in this provision shall be construed to limit an employer's right to deny discretionary time off (e.g., vacation time, personal time, etc.) where the employer is contractually or otherwise legally permitted to do so.

(iii) A patient care emergency will not qualify for an exception to the provisions of this Part if it was caused by the health care employer's failure to develop or properly and fully implement a Nurse Coverage Plan as required under Section 177.4 of this Part.

(4) Ongoing Medical or Surgical Procedure. The prohibition against mandatory overtime shall not apply in the case of an ongoing medical or surgical procedure in which the nurse is actively engaged and in which the nurse's continued presence through the completion of the procedure is needed to ensure the health and safety of the patient. Determinations with regard to whether the nurse's continued active engagement in the procedure is necessary shall be made by the nursing supervisor or nurse manager supervising such nurse.

(c) Nothing in this Part shall prohibit a nurse from voluntarily working overtime. A nurse may signify his or her willingness to work overtime by either: a) agreeing to work a particular day or shift as requested, b) agreeing to be placed on a voluntary overtime list or roster, or c) agreeing to prescheduled on-call time pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement or other written contract or agreement to work.

§ 177.4 Nurse Coverage Plans.

(a) Every health care employer shall implement a Nurse Coverage Plan, taking into account typical patterns of staff absenteeism due to illness, leave, bereavement and other similar factors. Such plan should also reflect the health care employer's typical levels and types of patients served by the health care facility.

(b) The Plan shall identify and describe as many alternative staffing methods as are available to the health care employer to ensure adequate staffing through means other than use of mandatory overtime including contracts with per diem nurses, contracts with nurse registries and employment agencies for nursing services, arrangements for assignment of nursing floats, requesting an additional day of work from off-duty employees, and development and posting of a list or roster of nurses seeking voluntary overtime.

(c) The Plan must identify the Supervisor(s) or Administrator(s) at the health care facility or at another identified location who will make the final determination as to when it is necessary to utilize mandatory overtime. The Plan may require a nurse to assist in making telephone calls consistent with the Nurse Coverage Plan to find his or her own shift replacement, but may not require a nurse to self-mandate overtime.

(d) The Plan shall require documentation of all attempts to avoid the use of mandatory overtime during a patient care emergency and seek alternative staffing through the

methods identified in subdivision (b) of this Section. In the event that the health care employer does utilize mandatory overtime, the documentation of such efforts to avoid the use of mandatory overtime shall be made available, upon request, to the nurse who was required to work the mandatory overtime and/or to the nurse's collective bargaining representative, provided, however, that the names and other personal identifying information about patients shall not be included unless authorized under State and federal law and regulations.

(e) The Plan shall be in writing and upon completion or amendment of such plan, it shall:

(i) be made readily available to all nursing staff through distribution to nursing staff, or conspicuously posting the Plan in a physical location accessible to nursing staff, or through other means that will ensure availability to nursing staff, e.g. posting on the employer's intranet site or its functional equivalent.

(ii) be provided to any collective bargaining representative representing nurses at the health care facility.

(iii) be provided to the Commissioner of Labor, or his or her designee, upon request.

(f) Nothing herein shall be read to establish the Nurse Coverage Plans required herein as standards to be used in assessing the health care employer's compliance with any other obligation or requirement, including facility accreditation.

(g) All such Plans were to have been prepared by October 13, 2009 in accordance with emergency regulations that were in effect. For health care employers who were not operating covered facilities on October 13, 2009, a Nurse Coverage Plan shall be in place prior to the time they commence operations.

§ 177.5 Report of Violations

Parties who wish to file complaints of violations of this Part shall follow procedures and utilize the forms set forth for this purpose on the Department's website.

§ 177.6 Conflicts with Law and Regulation; Collective Bargaining Rights Not Diminished

The provisions of this Part shall not be construed to diminish or waive any rights or obligations of any nurse or health care provider pursuant to any other law, regulation, or collective bargaining agreement.

§ 177.7 Waiver of Rights Prohibited.

A health care employer covered by this Part may not utilize employee waivers of the protections afforded under Labor Law §167 or this Part as an alternative to compliance with such law or regulation. A health care employer who seeks such a waiver from a nurse in its employ shall be considered to have violated this Part.