N E V A D A L E G I S L A T U R E

SIXTY-SIXTH SESSION

1991

S U M M A R Y O F L E G I S L A T I O N

PREPARED BY

RESEARCH DIVISION

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

I N T R O D U C T I O N

The 1991 Nevada Legislature considered 1,760 legislative measures. Of this total, 729 bills were enacted and 204 resolutions were adopted. Seven bills were vetoed by the Governor. One veto was sustained by the legislative body, and the remaining vetoed bills will be returned to the 1993 Legislative Session for reconsideration.

This *Summary of Legislation* contains summaries of each of the bills and concurrent and joint resolutions passed by the 1991 Legislature, including the vetoed bills. The descriptions of bills in this document do not constitute legal analyses and are not intended for use by the legal community in place of the actual statutes.

Thorough coverage of appropriations acts is available in a document entitled *Legislative Appropriations Report*, prepared by the Fiscal Analysis Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

Please consult the "Table of Contents," Numerical Index," and "Subject Index" for references to summaries of legislation enacted within specific topic areas.

Research Division
Legislative Counsel Bureau
1991

ACRONYMS USED IN TEXT OF THE SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ATM	Automatic teller machines
BLM	Bureau of Land Management (Federal)
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CON	Certificate of Need
CPA	Certified Public Accountant
CPI	Consumer Price Index (Federal)
CPR	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
DEP	Division of Environmental Protection (State)
DHR	Department of Human Resources (State)
DIIR	Division of Industrial Insurance Regulation (State)
DIR	Department of Industrial Relations (State)
DMV&PS	Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety (State)
DUI	Driving under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESD	Employment Security Department (State)
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FY	Fiscal year
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMO	Health Maintenance Organization

ACRONYMS (continued)

IFC	Interim Finance Committee (State Legislature)
LCB	Legislative Counsel Bureau (State)
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
MADD	Mothers Against Drunk Driving
MH/MR	Mental Hygiene and Mental Retardation Division (State)
NAC	*Nevada Administrative Code*
NDOT	Nevada's Department of Transportation
NRS	*Nevada Revised Statutes*
NSEA	Nevada State Education Association
PERS	Public Employees' Retirement System (State)
PPO	Preferred Provider Organization
PSCN	Public Service Commission of Nevada
SADD	Students Against Drunk Driving
SCCRT	Supplemental City-County Relief Tax
SEC	State Environmental Commission
SICA	State Industrial Claimants' Attorney
SIIS	State Industrial Insurance System
SNEA	State of Nevada Employees Association
TRPA	Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (Bistate--California and Nevada)
UNLV	University of Nevada - Las Vegas
UNR	University of Nevada, Reno
UNS	University of Nevada System

ACRONYMS (continued)

URESA	Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Child Support Act (Federal)
U.S.	United States
WGA	Western Governors' Association
WIC	Women, Infants and Children Program (Federal/State)

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES TO AGENCY NAMES

CHANGED NAMES

Airport Authority of Lander County becomes Airport Authority of Battle Mountain (A.B. 228)

Committee on Group Insurance Benefits becomes Committee on Benefits (A.B. 509)

Division of Occupational Safety and Health becomes Division of Enforcement for Industrial Safety and Health (S.B. 7)

Insurance Division becomes Department of Insurance (A.B. 728)

Office of State Industrial Claimants becomes Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers (A.B. 528)

Youth Services Division becomes Division of Child and Family Services (S.B. 611)

Eliminated Divisions

Division for Review of Health Resources and Costs (S.B. 630)

Motor Carrier Division (S.B. 320)

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

(Also see "Subject Index" on Page 405.)

	Page
Introduction	i
Acronyms Used in Text of the Summary of Legislation	iii
Legislative Changes to Agency Names	vii
Appropriations	1
Commerce	15
Corporations, Partnerships and Other Business Associations	24
Professional Licensing	28
Corrections, Crimes, Punishments and Victims of Crime	43
Correctional Procedures	47
Definition of Crimes	56
Modifications of Penalties	62
Parole and Probation	66
Victims of Crime	68
Courts and Procedures	71
General Procedures for Courts	72
Structure of Court System	88
Domestic Relations	91
Education	99
Elementary and Secondary Education	102
Higher Education	108

Page

Elections..... 113

Employers and Employees..... 121

Financial Institutions..... 125

Gaming..... 133

Health..... 143

Health Care Professions..... 144

Health Care Services and Facilities..... 148

Indigency..... 156

Right to Die..... 157

Insurance..... 159

Automobile Insurance..... 167

Health Insurance..... 168

Industrial Insurance..... 176

Landlord and Tenant, Mobile Homes and Manufactured Housing..... 187

Legislature, Legislative Counsel Bureau..... 193

Local Governments, Special Districts and Miscellaneous Matters Relating to Government and Public Affairs..... 197

Bills Applying Generally to Local Governments..... 202

Bills Applying to One Specific Local Entity..... 215

Local Government Financial Administration..... 229

Natural Resources, Agriculture and Mining, and Public Lands..... 235

Agriculture and Mining..... 239

Hazardous Materials..... 241

Page

Recycling..... 245

Water..... 249

Wildlife..... 259

Public Officers and Employees and Public Employees' Retirement..... 265

Procedures Relating to State Employees..... 268

Public Employees' Retirement..... 273

Public Safety..... 277

Procedures Associated with Police and Fire Protection..... 278

Public Utilities..... 281

Resolutions..... 287

Senate Joint Resolutions..... 287

Senate Concurrent Resolutions..... 291

Assembly Joint Resolutions..... 303

Assembly Concurrent Resolutions..... 307

Senate Joint Resolutions - 65th Session..... 325

Assembly Joint Resolutions - 65th Session..... 326

State Government..... 327

State Financial Administration..... 334

Taxation..... 343

Property Taxes..... 351

Transportation..... 359

Drivers' Licenses and Vehicle Registration..... 371

Transportation Fees and Taxes..... 376

Page

Various Other Bills..... 381

Vetoed Bills..... 389

Numeric Index..... 395

Subject Index..... 405

Senate Standing Committees..... 457

Assembly Standing Committees..... 459

APPROPRIATIONS

S.B. 1 (Chapter 1)
Senate Bill 1 appropriates $5,000,000 to the Legislative Fund to provide finances for the 1991 Legislative Session.

S.B. 46 (Chapter 670)
Senate Bill 46 appropriates $244,924 to the Supreme Court of Nevada for new equipment and software for data processing.

S.B. 148 (Chapter 349)
Senate Bill 148 appropriates $100,000 to the Budget Division of the Department of Administration for reimbursement of the Legal Division of LCB for expenses involved in preparing legislation requested by agencies of the executive branch.

S.B. 149 (Chapter 423)
Senate Bill 149 appropriates $40,000 from the State General Fund to the LCB for the reproduction of certain older volumes of *Nevada Reports* and for producing the *Nevada Constitutional Debates & Proceedings 1864*. These documents are either out of print or in short supply.

S.B. 152 (Chapter 515)
Senate Bill 152 appropriates $318,000 from the State General Fund to the Legislative Fund to purchase additional computer hardware and software for the LCB's Data Processing Unit. The new equipment and software will accommodate increased use of the computer system by full-time LCB employees and session staff and meet the Legislature's needs through the 1993 Session.

S.B. 164 (Chapter 65)
Senate Bill 164 appropriates $55,000 to the State Public Works Board for certain costs of repairing and reinforcing the former United States Mint portion of the Nevada State Museum building in Carson City. This money must be repaid to the State General Fund from the proceeds of any general obligation bonds issued for this purpose.

This appropriation will be used for engineering work. A subsequent measure is to provide the money required to retrofit this historic structure for seismic safety.

S.B. 225 (Chapter 668)
Senate Bill 225 appropriates $50,000 to the City of Caliente for the development of plans for a city hall complex.

S.B. 236 (Chapter 82)
Senate Bill 236 appropriates $262,000 to the Division of State Parks of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources for the preparation of plans to determine the feasibility of developing State parks, land for State parks and transportation means for State parks. Under a 1989 law, this appropriation is to be repaid to the State General Fund immediately upon the sale of bonds issued for these purposes.

S.B. 302 (Chapter 664)
Senate Bill 302 appropriates $200,000 to the National College of Juvenile and Family Law for expenses relating to the operation of the college.

S.B. 311 (Chapter 663)
Senate Bill 311 appropriates $250,000 to Douglas County for a vocational technology building at the China Springs Youth Camp.

S.B. 316 (Chapter 537)
Senate Bill 316 appropriates $225,399 to Nevada's Division of Archives and Records for expenses related to the scheduling of records for State agencies.

S.B. 317 (Chapter 333)
Senate Bill 317 makes a supplemental appropriation of $321,737 to the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. The appropriation is to be allocated for:

1. Additional utility costs for the Division of State Parks to operate State park facilities;

2. An anticipated shortfall from the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund to support planning and development of State parks;

3. Increased expenses of operating the forestry honor camps because of increases in the inmate population; and

4. Park administration for increased expenses related to personnel.

S.B. 318 (Chapter 449)
Senate Bill 318 appropriates $213,860 to the State Library and Archives for expenses related to moving into the new State Library and Archives Building in November 1992. This money is needed to move collections and the library's computer facility, as well as to reinstall compact shelving and local area computer networks.

S.B. 319 (Chapter 351)
Senate Bill 319 appropriates $30,000 to the Governor's Advisory Council on Education Relating to the Holocaust for expenses related to the performance of its duties.

S.B. 336 (Chapter 536)
Senate Bill 336 appropriates $469,664 to the State Controller for the improvement of the existing computerized financial management system including the upgrade and enhancement of computer software and hardware and maintenance contracts.

S.B. 338 (Chapter 662)
Senate Bill 338 appropriates $300,000 to the Budget Division of the Department of Administration for improvements in the computer system.

S.B. 339 (Chapter 513)
Senate Bill 339 makes a supplemental appropriation of $116,123 to the Youth Services Division for certain expenses. The money is to be used to offset an anticipated revenue shortfall, for emergency repairs at the Northern Nevada Children's Home in Carson City, and to cover certain increased costs of operation.

S.B. 341 (Chapter 586)
Senate Bill 341 appropriates $162,956 to DHR for equipment purchases for the Vocational Rehabilitation office in Reno and the Bureau of Services to the Blind.

S.B. 342 (Chapter 512)
Senate Bill 342 makes a supplemental appropriation of $125,673 from the State General Fund to the Youth Services Division. Most of the appropriation is needed to satisfy salary claims and back wages which are owed to cottage couples who staff the Southern Nevada Children's Home in Boulder City.

S.B. 344 (Chapter 510)
Senate Bill 344 provides a State General Fund appropriation of $2,136,384 to the Department of Prisons for the improvement and acquisition of equipment, furnishings and supplies at certain correctional facilities. These facilities include the Northern Nevada Correctional Center, the Lovelock Correctional Center, and the Pioche and Indian Springs conservation camps.

S.B. 345 (Chapter 570)
Senate Bill 345 appropriates $199,027 to the MH/MR Division for implementation of an advanced institutional management data processing system in Las Vegas.

S.B. 346 (Chapter 584)
Senate Bill 346 appropriates $500,000 to Nevada's Department of Taxation for the purchase and installation of computer software and hardware for an automated tax collection system and to improve current data processing programs.

S.B. 395 (Chapter 659)
Senate Bill 395 increases the number of district judges in the Second and Eighth Judicial Districts to add one and six, respectively, to serve as family court judges. It establishes the family court as a division of the district court in the judicial districts of Clark and Washoe Counties. These new judges would be elected as family court judges and serve 6-year terms in the family court.

The measure also provides for the original, exclusive jurisdiction of the family court in certain proceedings related to family law. It further requires all district judges who preside in family or juvenile courts after November 3, 1992, to attend a course designed for the training of new judges of such courts at the National College of Juvenile and Family Law in Reno.

The bill clarifies the definitions of "juvenile court" and "juvenile division" to conform to the family court structure. It also clarifies the appointment provisions and responsibilities of the directors of juvenile services as they relate to the family courts. It further requires the district court of each judicial district in which a family court is not created to report to the 67th Session of the Legislature concerning whether the court desires to have such a court and under what conditions in such districts.

This measure requires the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, in cooperation with the staff of LCB, to conduct a study to determine the appropriate workload levels for family courts. The results of this study are to be reported to the next legislative session. An operational study of the family courts by the council from 1992 through 1994 also is required to be reported to the 1995 Legislature.

The bill appropriates $285,000 over the next biennium to pay the salaries and judicial pensions of the six additional judges.

This measure implements the constitutional amendment approved in November 1990 which authorizes the establishment of family courts.

S.B. 491 (Chapter 376)
Senate Bill 491 appropriates from the State General Fund $15,000 each to the Clark and Washoe County Bar Associations for expenses related to their programs to provide pro bono legal services.

S.B. 505 (Chapter 207)
Senate Bill 505 appropriates $3,150,000 from the State General Fund to the Legislative Fund.

S.B. 524 (Chapter 292)
Senate Bill 524 makes an appropriation of $12,400 to the Nevada Racing Commission for the payment of certain operating expenses. Increased regulatory activity in the drug testing of race horses left insufficient funds for the commission to carry out other programs, such as selling licenses and conducting mule races in Winnemucca in June 1991.

S.B. 573 (Chapter 452)
Senate Bill 573 appropriates $35,000 from the State General Fund to the Legislative Fund to help with expenses associated with the annual meeting of the National Legislative Black Caucus in Las Vegas.

Approximately 2,000 to 2,500 delegates are expected for this event which will be held in December 1991. If private fundraising produces the amount of money needed to host this meeting, the appropriation will be returned to the State General Fund.

S.B. 588 (Chapter 644)
Senate Bill 588 appropriates $202,300 to the Legislative Fund to establish a telecommunications system capable of linking rooms in the Legislative Building with suitable facilities in Clark County which can accommodate public hearings and the taking of testimony. The bill provides that other governmental entities may be allowed to use the system and that any fees for this use are allocated to paying for the system.

S.B. 614 (Chapter 401)
Senate Bill 614 provides a supplemental appropriation of $210,000 from the State General Fund to the Welfare Division's Aged and Blind Program. This appropriation covers budget shortfalls incurred primarily as a result of an increased number of persons eligible for the program.

The Aged and Blind Program provides supplemental income payments to aged, blind or disabled individuals who meet certain eligibility criteria. Although the program is administered by the U.S. Social Security Administration, states have the

option to make payments higher than the Federal level. Nevada has exercised this option and pays a supplement to the aged and blind.

The $210,000 appropriation provides supplemental payments for eligible aged and blind recipients for June 1991, the last month of the fiscal year.

S.B. 615 (Chapter 502)
Senate Bill 615 makes a supplemental appropriation of $37,400 from the State General Fund to the Youth Services Division of DHR for expenses related to utility charges at the Youth Training Center in Elko.

S.B. 640 (Chapter 640)
Senate Bill 640 appropriates $800,000 from the State General Fund to the Legislative Fund.

S.B. 653 (Chapter 518)
Senate Bill 653 appropriates money to fund additional reductions in the ratio of pupils to teachers in certain grades and to provide certain scholarships to UNS. It states that this Legislature's goal is to achieve a pupil/teacher ratio of no more than 15 pupils per teacher or 30 pupils per two teachers in a classroom where core curriculum is taught in kindergarten and grades 1, 2 and 3. The bill allocates money to local school districts for their use in complying with the required reductions in class sizes. This measure also removes the requirement that each school district develop a plan for specialized instruction in teaching methods for use in classes with reduced numbers of pupils.

For FY 1991-92, $25,887,267 is appropriated from the State General Fund to reduce pupil/teacher ratios in 1st and 2nd grades and selected kindergartens with pupils who are considered at risk of failure by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. For FY 1992-93, $28,642,453 is provided to reduce the pupil/teacher ratio in 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades in addition to selected kindergartens.

In addition to the general fund allocations, $4,369,320 in public education's share of estate tax revenue is appropriated from the Trust Fund for Class-Size Reduction for distribution to local school districts for use in complying with the class size reduction provisions in FY 1991-92. In FY 1992-93, $21,369,320 in estate tax revenue is provided for class size reduction.

In relation to the universities, $130,680 is appropriated for 90 scholarships each for FYs 1991-92 and 1992-93. The

scholarships, 45 to each State university, are to be provided for qualified students pursuing teaching degrees.

A.B. 229 (Chapter 634)
Assembly Bill 229 appropriates $40,000 to Yerington Grammar School No. 9 Restoration, Inc., for restoration of the school building, and it appropriates $10,000 to the Fernley Preservation Society for restoration of the community's train depot.

A.B. 258 (Chapter 633)
Assembly Bill 258 appropriates $50,000 to the Lyon County School District for the planning of a multi-county vocational technical high school.

A.B. 285 (Chapter 59)
Assembly Bill 285 makes a supplemental appropriation of $2,442,000 to the Welfare Division for the State's Aid to the Medically Indigent Program. The bill also exempts this program from the various Welfare Division programs for which there may be no requests for additional money during the 1989-91 biennium.

A.B. 292 (Chapter 492)
Assembly Bill 292 appropriates $150,000 to the State Department of Education for distribution to public broadcasting stations. Seventy-five percent of the money is for public television, while the remaining 25 percent is for public radio stations. Twenty percent of the money in each category is to be allocated on an equal basis to each eligible station. The remaining 80 percent is to be distributed as incentive grants based on the amount of nontax-based income generated by each eligible station.

A.B. 331 (Chapter 682)
Assembly Bill 331 appropriates $150,000 to Nevada's Fund for Local Cultural Activities.

A.B. 354 (Chapter 226)
Assembly Bill 354 provides a supplemental appropriation of $125,200 for the support of the Retired Justices' Duty Fund, and $138,383 for the pensions of retired justices and judges and their survivors. The additional money provided to the duty fund is to cover unexpected expenses, while the supplement to the pension account is to compensate for five district court judges who recently retired.

A.B. 366 (Chapter 221)
Assembly Bill 366 provides a general fund appropriation of $458,371 to the Motor Pool Fund for the purchase of 50 additional vehicles. Fifteen of these vehicles are to be placed

in the Las Vegas Motor Pool. The remaining 35 vehicles are to be distributed to various State agencies.

The act became effective upon passage and approval, partially because of anticipated savings if the vehicles are ordered prior to the deadline date set by manufacturers before the next model year.

A.B. 384 (Chapter 328)
Assembly Bill 384 appropriates $100,000 to the LCB for remodeling costs. Remodeling the office building for legislative staff will be necessary when the tenant occupying a portion of the building vacates the premises.

A.B. 395 (Chapter 552)
Assembly Bill 395 makes a supplemental appropriation of $48,688 to Nevada's Department of the Military for additional expenses related to providing educational benefits for members of the Nevada National Guard caused by an increase in the number of members participating in the program.

A.B. 397 (Chapter 173)
Assembly Bill 397 makes a supplemental appropriation of $7,100 from the State General Fund to the State Library and Archives to pay for additional expenses for utilities for the Division of Archives and Records.

A.B. 398 (Chapter 232)
Assembly Bill 398 provides a supplemental appropriation of $11,156,824 to the State Department of Education for anticipated expenses of the State Distributive School Account. Collections from the Local School Support Tax for fiscal year 1990-91 are insufficient to cover additional school expenses related to unexpected increases in enrollment.

A.B. 399 (Chapter 154)
Assembly Bill 399 appropriates $274,176 from the State General Fund to the Health Division for the purchase of additional vaccines required for the immunization of preschool and school children. This amount is a supplemental appropriation for the remainder of the 1990-91 fiscal year to allow continuation of the current service level which was impacted by increased costs and demands for services.

A.B. 400 (Chapter 436)
Assembly Bill 400 appropriates $74,589 from the State General Fund to the Health Division for the purchase of new and replacement equipment. Of this amount, $42,000 must be allocated to the State Health Laboratory and $32,589 to the Radiological Health Section.

A.B. 401 (Chapter 683)
Assembly Bill 401 appropriates $2,372,232 to UNS for the acquisition and installation of computer hardware and software to complete the computer center management information system.

A.B. 403 (Chapter 684)
Assembly Bill 403 appropriates $24,034 to the Nevada State Museum and Historical Society for the installation of security monitoring equipment and for maintenance of the facility. The bill also reduces the number of times the Board of Museums and History is required to meet each year from six times to four.

A.B. 404 (Chapter 188)
Assembly Bill 404 makes a supplemental appropriation of $381,624 from the State Highway Fund to the DMV&PS for the payment of shortfalls in postage and data processing expenses and for the support of the continued operation on Saturday of the Sahara office in Las Vegas. The bill outlines the distribution of the funds.

A.B. 414 (Chapter 628)
Assembly Bill 414 appropriates $600,000 to Nevada's Health Division for the special supplemental food program for women, infants and children commonly known as the WIC program.

A.B. 434 (Chapter 686)
Assembly Bill 434 appropriates $20,000 to the Health Division to develop and carry out the programs concerning sickle cell anemia created by the 1989 Legislature.

A.B. 437 (Chapter 563)
Assembly Bill 437 appropriates $18,122 to DMV&PS for the repair and improvement of the offices of its Investigation Division in Las Vegas.

A.B. 438 (Chapter 233)
Assembly Bill 438 provides a supplemental appropriation of $92,800 to the Department of Museums and History. Of this amount, $88,000 is to be allocated to the Nevada State Museum in Carson City to replace a shortfall in admission receipts, while $4,800 is for utility expenses at the railroad depot facility in East Ely.

A.B. 439 (Chapter 163)
Assembly Bill 439 appropriates $1,982,015 from the State General Fund to the State Board of Examiners to restore the balances of the Emergency Fund, the Stale Claims Account, and the Reserve for Statutory Contingency Fund.

A.B. 440 (Chapter 687)
Assembly Bill 440 appropriates $245,937 from the State Highway Fund to DMV&PS for the improvement of facilities and acquisition of equipment.

A.B. 442 (Chapter 627)
Assembly Bill 442 appropriates $977,691 to Nevada's Division of State Parks for improvements to park facilities throughout the State. The bill also extends the time for repayment and reversion of money appropriated in previous sessions and authorizes a delay in certain expenditures for recreational planning. In addition, the division is authorized, with the approval of the IFC, to expend during FY 1992-93 $100,000 of Federal funds for the conservation of land or water which was authorized for expenditure during FY 1991-92 in S.B. 646 of the 1991 Session.

A.B. 443 (Chapter 626)
Assembly Bill 443 appropriates $406,000 to Nevada's Department of the Military for maintenance projects and repairs to armories throughout the State.

A.B. 444 (Chapter 524)
Assembly Bill 444 appropriates $105,664 to the Governor's Office for the acquisition of computer hardware.

A.B. 446 (Chapter 464)
Assembly Bill 446 appropriates $125,000 to the Division of Plant Industry in the State Department of Agriculture to replace a semi-tractor truck, weight trailer and hydraulic hoist. This equipment is used in the division's weight and measures program to test highway scales throughout the State.

A.B. 447 (Chapter 463)
Assembly Bill 447 appropriates $1,146,050 to the Division of Forestry in the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources for the purchase of certain replacement and new equipment. Major items include 14 conservation camp crew buses ($497,000), an airplane for aerial fire control ($450,000), and communications equipment ($101,050).

A.B. 448 (Chapter 293)
Assembly Bill 448 makes a supplemental appropriation of $20,000 from the State General Fund to the Office of the Attorney General for additional litigation expenses related to high-level radioactive waste repository issues.

The bill also appropriates $150,000 from the State General Fund to the Welfare Administrative Account for the retention

of private legal counsel by the Attorney General to assist in the litigation of *Hillhaven, et al v. Welfare Division, et al*.

A.B. 493 (Chapter 691)
Assembly Bill 493 appropriates $95,000 to the White Pine Historic Railroad Foundation for repair of the roof of the machine shop.

A.B. 536 (Chapter 693)
Assembly Bill 536 appropriates $15,479 to the Supreme Court of Nevada for the temporary relocation of the staff, furnishings and equipment of the Las Vegas office.

A.B. 540 (Chapter 694)
Assembly Bill 540 expands the permissible use of money appropriated in 1989 for the relocation of residents of the Windsor Park subdivision in the City of North Las Vegas whose homes are sinking. The bill provides that the money may also be used to relocate, stabilize and otherwise repair the homes which are sinking.

In addition, the measure appropriates an additional $250,000 for these purposes and directs the City of North Las Vegas to allocate the funds on the basis of severity of need of the residents.

A.B. 560 (Chapter 624)
Assembly Bill 560 appropriates $150,000 from the State General Fund to DHR for the support of a tutorial program for economically disadvantaged youths at the Doolittle Community Center in Las Vegas. The center provides classes to encourage self-esteem, discourage the use of alcohol and controlled substances, and similar programs for preschool children.

A.B. 572 (Chapter 703)
Assembly Bill 572 makes an appropriation of $200,000 from the emergency fund of the SCCRT to Elko County for the drilling and equipping of community wells to serve the residents of Tuscarora and Midas. The Elko County Board of Commissioners is required to report to the IFC by January 15, 1993, on how the money was expended.

A.B. 661 (Chapter 709)
Assembly Bill 661 appropriates $100,000 to Clark County for completion of the construction of the fairgrounds for the county fair, and it appropriates $100,000 to Washoe County for activities and facilities at the Washoe County Fair Grounds.

A.B. 713 (Chapter 462)
Assembly Bill 713 appropriates $200,000 to the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources for certain litigation costs involving the Truckee River stream system and for consulting experts in the administration of water resources statewide.

A.B. 714 (Chapter 673)
Assembly Bill 714 appropriates $200,000 to IFC for the support of a qualified, nonprofit corporation formed to provide services in the defense of capital cases pending or arising in this State.

A.B. 751 (Chapter 714)
Assembly Bill 751 appropriates $300,000 to the State Department of Education from the State General Fund for the biennium to assist local school districts in the recruitment of minority teachers and other licensed personnel.

The bill also creates a committee to establish guidelines for assisting school districts in developing plans for the recruitment of minority teachers and other licensed personnel, and for the distribution of money appropriated for this purpose.

A.B. 786 (Chapter 615)
Assembly Bill 786 appropriates $97,195 to the Motor Pool Fund for the purchase of 11 vehicles for the Department of Parole and Probation fleet. The bill also authorizes this purchase to include alternative fuel-powered vehicles.

A.B. 815 (Chapter 496)
Assembly Bill 815 provides funding for a 4 percent salary increase, effective October 1, 1991, for all employees of UNS and all classified employees of the State of Nevada.

The measure also requires the State Board of Examiners, by April 1, 1992, to examine the actual proceeds from certain major taxes and fees. If the total amount exceeds the combined projection of revenue from those sources by $8.5 million or more, a one-time payment of 1 percent of gross salary must be paid on April 1, 1992, to all employees of UNS, the State of Nevada, and county school districts.

On or before May 31, 1992, the State Board of Examiners must project the unappropriated balance of the State General Fund. If these projections exceed certain threshold levels specified in the bill, additional salary increases of 1 to 5 percent must be provided on July 1, 1992, to all employees of UNS, the State of Nevada, and county school districts.

A.B. 817 (Chapter 541)
Assembly Bill 817 amends A.B. 495 of the 1991 Session by appropriating $460,315 to Nevada's Office of the Attorney General, instead of the Welfare Division, for expenses related to the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit created by A.B. 495. Of this amount, $46,032 is to be used as matching funds for a related Federal grant.

A.B. 818 (Chapter 494)
Assembly Bill 818 establishes the basic budget to support Nevada State Government over the 1991-93 biennium. All agencies of the State of Nevada and UNS are covered by this bill. Appropriations for the support of public education in grades kindergarten through 12 are addressed in separate legislation.

The appropriations of $1.2 billion made by A.B. 818 represent an approximate 34 percent increase over the amount approved for the preceding biennium.

A.B. 826 (Chapter 497)
Assembly Bill 826 makes appropriations and authorizes the issuance of general obligation bonds for certain capital improvement projects. The measure appropriates a total of $26,570,716 for specific projects in Carson City, Las Vegas, and elsewhere around the State.

The bill also directs the State Board of Examiners to issue general obligation bonds in the face amount of not more than $168,479,266 for a number of major projects. Two of the largest are a prison facility at Lovelock ($34,257,758) and a new state office building in Las Vegas ($29,036,587).

A.B. 829 (Chapter 721)
Assembly Bill 829 appropriates $49,106 to Lyon County to reimburse the county school district for the cost of a school bus purchased in FY 1990-91.

A.B. 830 (Chapter 722)
Assembly Bill 830 makes several appropriations to local governments from the emergency fund of the SCCRT. They are as follows:

1. To Carson City, the sum of $25,000 to purchase equipment, including protective apparel, used for the investigation and cleanup of disasters involving hazardous materials;

2. To Storey County, the sum of $25,000 for costs related to making improvements to the municipal water supply system in compliance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act;

3. To the Gerlach General Improvement District, the sum of $50,000 for costs associated with treatment of water at the Hot Springs Project to comply with applicable Federal and State standards;

4. To Lincoln County, the sum of $9,420 to pay contributions for long-term medical care required for the State to receive matching Federal funds;

5. To Clark County, the sum of $50,000 to purchase two quick-response fire vehicles, one to serve the Indian Springs area and the other to serve the Mount Charleston area; and

6. To Clark County, the sum of $15,000 for equipment and furnishings for the Moapa Valley Fairgrounds.

COMMERCE

S.B. 30 (Chapter 61)
Senate Bill 30 amends the provisions requiring dealers of secondhand materials daily to submit transcripts of the records of all the preceding day's transactions to the local sheriff or chief of police.

This measure provides that each transcript must include the date and time of each transaction and the identity of the secondhand dealer or employee who conducted the transaction. The person conducting the transaction must legibly print or type his full name and write his signature on the transcript. Furthermore, each transcript must include a certificate, signed by the person selling the property to the secondhand dealer, stating that he has the legal right to sell the property.

The bill exempts transactions which involve buying, selling or trading used books, periodicals or sound recordings; used clothing; or used coins which are not part of any jewelry.

Representatives of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department and the City of Henderson indicated that the bill is necessary to provide law enforcement agencies with more information to identify and prosecute persons selling stolen property to secondhand dealers (example: antique dealers). Under the previous statute, it was difficult to identify such criminals because of the lack of a signature of the criminal seller, the secondhand dealer or the dealer's employee involved in the transaction.

S.B. 31 (Chapter 201)
Senate Bill 31 requires that a person making a transaction with a pawnbroker must certify in writing that he has the legal right to pledge or sell the property. This measure also requires that the time of each transaction be included in the permanent records which pawnbrokers must maintain.

The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department requested this legislation to assist in identifying and prosecuting persons involved in pawning stolen property.

S.B. 201 (Chapter 412)
Senate Bill 201 prohibits the manufacture or distribution in Nevada of certain plastic containers which do not have appropriate symbols, indicating the material comprising the items, imprinted on the containers. This prohibition becomes effective on January 1, 1992.

This bill applies to plastic bottles with capacities between 16 fluid ounces and 5 gallons and to rigid plastic containers with capacities between 8 ounces and 5 gallons. The measure defines the symbols indicating the plastic resins used to produce the items. These symbols must be imprinted near or on the bottoms of the containers or bottles. The State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources is required to maintain a list of the symbols and provide a copy of that list upon request.

S.B. 211 (Chapter 97)

Senate Bill 211 makes it a misdemeanor for any person to sell an alcoholic beverage containing more than 80 percent of alcohol by volume.

Nevada and Tennessee were the only states in the Nation that had not banned the sale of beverages with more than 80 percent alcohol by volume. The bill is aimed primarily at "Everclear," although it includes any such alcoholic beverage. Everclear was reported to be extremely dangerous and popular with teenagers because it was inexpensive and provided a quick "high."

S.B. 250 (Chapter 210)

Senate Bill 250 authorizes the operation of brew pubs. In any county, a brew pub may be operated in a redevelopment area or a historic district and may manufacture up to 5,000 barrels of malt beverages per year. In counties with populations less than 100,000, a brew pub may be operated in any other area designated by the board of county commissioners for the operation of breweries and may manufacture up to 3,000 barrels of malt beverages per year. A brew pub may sell its product at wholesale to a licensed liquor dealer. It also may sell malt beverages for consumption on the premises of the brewery or in packages for consumption off the premises. The operator of a brew pub must secure a brewer's license from the State and pay a license fee of $75.

S.B. 438 (Chapter 654)

Senate Bill 438 prohibits advertising facilities for the storage of personal property as "climate controlled" unless the advertisement specifies the range of the minimum and maximum temperature and humidity within which the facilities are maintained. If an advertisement for such a facility does not contain this information or the facility is not maintained within the advertised range, the owner of the facility is guilty of a misdemeanor and is liable to the occupant for any damages that are caused to personal property as a result of extreme temperature or humidity.

This legislation was requested to assure truth in advertising regarding "climate-controlled" storage facilities. Some Las Vegas facilities for personal storage advertise as being "climate controlled" but actually are not. Temperatures actually range from 42 degrees Fahrenheit (and below) to 82 degrees Fahrenheit (and above). In addition, there is little or no control for humidity. Fragile documents or other materials stored in such facilities may be damaged by extreme temperature or humidity.

S.B. 454 (Chapter 190)

Senate Bill 454 makes it unlawful for a retailer to substitute one brand of alcoholic beverage for a brand that has been specifically requested, unless the customer consents. A "retailer" is defined as the owner of a business where alcoholic beverages are sold by the drink, and the term includes any employee of the owner.

This measure provides that any violation of this act by an employee must be attributed to the retailer. The following penalties are to be imposed on retailers who violate these provisions:

- For the first offense, the retailer is guilty of a misdemeanor and must be fined up to $1,000, plus the costs of prosecution, but must not be incarcerated.

- For the second offense, the retailer is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and must be fined up to $2,000, plus the costs of prosecution, but must not be incarcerated.

- For a third or subsequent offense, the retailer is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and must be fined an amount equal to the costs of prosecution, but must not be subject to any other criminal penalty. In addition, the court must revoke the retailer's license to sell intoxicating liquor, and the county liquor board or city which licensed the retailer's place of business must not reissue such a license for a period of at least 1 year.

- In addition to the criminal penalties, a retailer convicted of any violation is liable in civil suit for damages to the customer and to the supplier and wholesale dealer of the requested alcoholic beverage.

This bill requires the liquor board of each county and the governing body of each city to provide written notice of the provisions of this act when issuing or renewing a liquor license on or before October 1, 1993. This act is effective upon passage and approval.

This legislation was requested by various retailers, suppliers and wholesale dealers of alcoholic beverages in Nevada.

This act addresses a situation where a customer in a tavern or restaurant orders a particular brand of alcoholic beverage but is served a different and less costly product. It criminalizes this type of fraudulent and deceptive activity. Such criminal penalties are necessary to protect Nevada's tourist industry and to assure additional tax revenue from increased sales of premium brands of alcoholic beverages. California and several other tourist-oriented states have similar laws.

S.B. 564 (Chapter 382)

Senate Bill 564 increases the membership of the State Board of Telephone Sales Communications from five to six, and it requires the Governor to appoint to the board one member who is licensed as a seller or salesman in Nevada. This measure also provides for the confidentiality of the sales presentation information that is required to be submitted to the Consumer Affairs Division in the Department of Commerce by an applicant for licensure as a seller, except that the information may be released to law enforcement agencies, or by the order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

The Direct Sales Association of Nevada, a consortium of 22 telemarketing companies, requested this legislation to amend the telephone solicitation statute which was enacted in 1989.

The State Board of Telephone Sales Communications is granted a member who represents the telemarketing industry to provide the board with a broader perspective and serve to enhance the image of telemarketing.

In reference to the confidentiality of sales presentations, the Office of the Attorney General issued an opinion that such information became part of the public record when it was submitted to the State agency under the previous law. The bill's confidentiality provision is intended to prevent competitors from obtaining copies of the sales presentations.

S.B. 623 (Chapter 511)

Senate Bill 623 prohibits manufacturers, distributors and factory branches from reimbursing a motor vehicle dealer for the performance of warranty work at a rate less than the amount charged to a nonwarrantied customer for the same work. Work on motor homes or similar vehicles which are primarily used for residential purposes is exempt from this provision.

The measure also prohibits the performance of an audit by a manufacturer, distributor or factory branch to confirm a warranty repair, sales incentive or rebate more than 12 months after the date of the transaction.

This bill was presented by the Nevada Franchised Auto Dealers to correct any discrepancy between the amount of money a dealer might charge a nonwarrantied customer and that paid by the manufacturer for warranty work. They indicated that if the manufacturer reimburses a dealer less than the market price, the dealer often must overcharge nonwarrantied customers to compensate for the loss.

Additionally, manufacturers previously had no time limitation on their ability to audit dealer records. Dealers submitted that manufacturers could use these audits to "punish" a dealer. The 1-year timeframe imposed by this measure limits that power.

A.B. 7 (Chapter 46)

Assembly Bill 7 amends the laws relating to the sale of time shares. The bill provides a definition of the word "owner" as it is used in the time share law. This definition makes it clear that those who have purchased a time share on an installment basis and have not yet received a deed are entitled to the protection of the time share law.

The bill clarifies a provision which exempts certain small projects from the time share law to ensure that it will not be interpreted to allow an entire subdivision to be divided into time shares and sold without the benefit of registration.

In addition, this measure expands the grounds upon which the Administrator of the Real Estate Division of the Department of Commerce may deny an application for a permit to sell time shares and provides that the burden of proof is upon the applicant to demonstrate that he is qualified to receive a permit.

The bill makes it clear which entity is responsible for providing a time share owner with a comparable unit when he has a confirmed reservation and his unit is unavailable. It also clarifies that a violation of the terms of a developer's permit is grounds for regulatory action.

Finally, the bill makes it unlawful for the time share broker or sales agent to fail to disclose to a prospective purchaser an agreement with the developer which allows the broker or sales agent to share in the proceeds of sales which exceed the minimum sales price.

This measure was proposed by the Real Estate Division which is responsible for regulating sales of time shares.

A.B. 107 (Chapter 38)
Assembly Bill 107 requires that a notary public verify the identity of the person whose signature is being notarized. The measure provides that the notary has satisfactory evidence of the identity of the person if the person is personally known to the notary, is identified by a credible witness who is personally known to the notary, or provides an identification document. The bill also requires that a notary, in certifying or attesting a copy of a document, verify that the copy is true and complete.

This act was proposed by the Secretary of State, who appoints notaries, to prevent fraud and deception and to bring Nevada law into conformity with that of other states.

A.B. 203 (Chapter 54)
Assembly Bill 203 amends the law relating to alcoholic beverages to prescribe the activities in which a winery is permitted to engage. The bill allows a winery located in a county with fewer than 30,000 inhabitants to import wine or juice from another state for use in its products. It also allows a winery to sell its wines at retail or to serve them by the glass on the premises of the winery. In addition, the bill establishes a fee of $75 for a wine maker's license.

This measure was intended to accommodate the operations of Pahrump Valley Vineyards winery, the only one which presently exists in Nevada.

A.B. 286 (Chapter 631)
Assembly Bill 286 appropriates $50,000 to allow the Director of the Department of Commerce to develop a plan for the use of public and private money as venture capital. The measure prohibits the Director from expending any money unless an equal amount is committed from a source other than the State of Nevada and requires him to report to the IFC or 1993 Legislature if any of the money is expended. This act expires by limitation on July 1, 1993.

A.B. 303 (Chapter 727)
Assembly Bill 303 requires businesses operating in Nevada to obtain a business license issued by the State. A quarterly tax is imposed thereon for the privilege of conducting business in the State, based on each firm's average number of employees. Special provisions are included in the measure to eliminate any tax inequity that may be created if a business, including a temporary help agency, employs a large

proportion of part-time employees. The new tax is expected to generate approximately $113 million for the State General Fund during the 1991-93 biennium.

The only businesses exempt from the tax are those sole proprietors who have no other employees. Also, as a stimulus to continued economic development and diversification, tax reductions are provided for certain new firms locating in the State.

Businesses with from 1 to 99 employees will be taxed at a flat amount ranging from $25 to $2,250 per quarter, depending upon the average number of employees over the preceding period. Firms with between 99 and 999 employees in a quarter must pay $2,250 plus an additional $30 for each employee in excess of 99. Firms with 1,000 or more employees must pay $29,250 per quarter plus an additional $17.50 for each employee in excess of 999. The quarterly fee is limited to a maximum of $100,000 per employer per quarter.

The Department of Taxation is allowed to receive certain records from the Employment Security Department and the State Industrial Insurance System for the purpose of administering the tax and auditing tax payments. The measure appropriates approximately $2.5 million to the Department of Taxation over the 1991-93 biennium to establish and administer the new business tax.

The bill also increases the annual filing fee for all corporations by $35. This increase is expected to generate approximately $3.6 million for the State General Fund over the biennium.

Assembly Bill 303 is a most significant measure because it not only helps the State maintain a balanced budget over the next 2 years, but also because it is the first broad-based business tax imposed in Nevada which requires all sectors of the economy to help pay for the needs of the State.

A.B. 311 (Chapter 681)

Assembly Bill 311 authorizes the Director of the Department of Commerce to collect a nonrefundable fee for accepting applications to issue revenue bonds to finance water projects. The fee, which is limited to one-quarter of 1 percent of the principal amount, or a maximum of $7,500, is to be used to pay the administrative costs of operating programs of the Board for Financing Water Projects.

The bill also authorizes the Director to provide by regulation a schedule of fees and deposits to be charged for

various bond programs administered by the Department of Commerce. The amount of these fees and deposits may not exceed 2 percent of the principal.

This measure was proposed by the Department of Commerce to enable the department to effectively administer its tax-exempt bond programs.

A.B. 330 (Chapter 249)
Assembly Bill 330 adds a new section and makes various changes to the the Uniform Securities Act. This measure designates the Attorney General as the principal party responsible for prosecuting criminal violations of this chapter. The district attorney of the appropriate county may prosecute any such violations at the request of the Attorney General or if the Attorney General does not prosecute such a violation.

The bill excludes stock dividends if the distribution of the dividend is not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this chapter. In addition, this measure provides for the automatic expiration of a broker-dealer license when the annual licensing fee is 90 days past due.

The bill further expands the grounds for denying, suspending or revoking a license to include expired regulatory orders which have been entered against a licensee or applicant and to include orders entered by foreign counterparts to the Securities and Exchange Commission. Also, the "manual listing" exemption is modified to make it less susceptible to abuses in the penny stock market.

Finally, this bill authorizes the issuance of summary orders to deny or revoke exemptions from securities registration in the same manner currently provided for orders to deny, suspend or revoke license and registration applications.

This measure was requested by the Secretary of State to protect investors and to eliminate existing loopholes for penny and low-cost stocks. In addition, this bill clarifies certain procedures and eliminates typographical errors in the existing law.

A.B. 365 (Chapter 489)
Assembly Bill 365 prohibits a business from recording the account number of a customer's credit card on the customer's check as a condition of accepting the check, unless the customer consents. The bill also prohibits a business from recording a customer's telephone number on a credit card sales slip as a condition of accepting a credit card, unless the customer consents.

This measure provides exceptions to these provisions under certain circumstances.

This legislation was proposed to prevent credit card fraud and, as amended, was supported by the Nevada Retail Association.

Anyone who knows both the credit card account number and the telephone number of another person has sufficient information to charge items against that person's account. At least 14 other states have enacted similar laws.

A.B. 479 (Chapter 521)

Assembly Bill 479 authorizes the Housing Division of the Department of Commerce to act as the State's agent for participation in the Federal housing program established by the HOME Investment Partnership Act. The division is allowed to expend money from the Trust Fund for Low-Income Housing to administer this program. These expenditures are limited to $40,000 per year or 6 percent of the Federal funds received under the program, whichever is greater.

The bill also increases the real estate transfer tax from 60 cents per $500 valuation to 65 cents. The proceeds of the increase are to be deposited in the Trust Fund for Low-Income Housing.

A.B. 524 (Chapter 212)

Assembly Bill 524 increases the size of the Board for the Regulation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas from five members to six members. Two members are to be current or former LPG distributors. Currently, only one member of the board must be an LPG distributor. The members representing the industry may be appointed from a list provided to the Governor by the Nevada Propane Dealers Association. The Governor is to appoint the new member as soon as practicable.

The bill also authorizes the board to employ independent contractors, expands the scope of the regulations which the board may adopt, and deletes a provision which required that an application for a license be submitted 30 days before a regularly scheduled meeting of the board.

A.B. 554 (Chapter 303)

Assembly Bill 554 changes the designation of junket representative to independent agent. "Independent agent" is defined as a person who grants credit or collects debts on behalf of a gaming licensee, and as a person who contracts with a casino to provide transportation or lodging for out-of-state guests. The term does not include licensed

attorneys, suppliers of transportation, and persons who do not receive cash compensation for their services, among others.

The bill also provides that the Nevada Gaming Commission can make a determination of the suitability for an independent agent to be associated with a particular gaming establishment. This measure further clarifies the ability of independent agents to operate without the agents having to obtain gaming licenses, if they are declared "suitable" by the Nevada Gaming Commission.

A.B. 650 (Chapter 447)
Assembly Bill 650 allows a rental car agency to charge the cost of damages to a rented vehicle on the renter's credit card under certain conditions. This practice previously was prohibited.

This measure provides that the short-term lessor of a passenger car must not process a renter's credit card charge to pay for any damages to the car unless the renter consents in writing on a form separate from the lease agreement. In addition, the lessor must inspect the vehicle upon its return to verify the damages and provide the renter with a written estimate of the cost to repair the damages. The lessor must also obtain the renter's written authorization to pay for the damages by charging his credit card in an amount not exceeding the written estimate. The renter may waive the requirement for the written estimate if the required inspection of the car indicates that the cost for repairs will not exceed $500 and he provides written authorization to have his credit card charged for an amount that does not exceed $500.

This legislation was requested by the Las Vegas Car Rental Operators Association and supported by various car rental companies operating in Nevada. It is intended to make it more convenient for travelers to pay for damages to rental cars and make it easier for rental car businesses to recover those costs.

Corporations, Partnerships and Other Business Associations

S.B. 142 (Chapter 169)
Senate Bill 142 authorizes persons who are licensed to practice medicine and persons who are licensed to practice osteopathic medicine to form a professional corporation together. Existing law allows only certain engineers and architects to form a professional corporation together.

This bill was requested by the Nevada State Medical Association. Many physicians and doctors of osteopathy share a common practice with the same offices and patients, but previous law prohibited them from forming a professional corporation together. This measure allows the formation of one professional corporation in these circumstances.

A.B. 44 (Chapter 47)
Assembly Bill 44 revises the requirement for filing certain documents by a foreign corporation qualifying to do business in Nevada. In addition, the fee for the issuance of a certificate relating to a financing statement or statement of assignment is raised from $6 to $10.

This bill was requested by the Office of the Secretary of State to clarify procedures pertaining to foreign corporations and to provide additional revenue to better reflect actual costs.

A.B. 520 (Chapter 268)
Assembly Bill 520 authorizes nonprofit corporations for hospital, medical, and dental service, with the consent of the Commissioner of Insurance, to engage in businesses incidental to the operation of a health plan. Previous law allowed these companies to engage solely in the operation of a hospital, medical, or dental service plan.

Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Nevada requested this legislation to allow it to merge with Blue Cross/Blue Shield entities in Colorado and New Mexico. Because certain subsidiaries of the other entities are for-profit operations, this measure is necessary to allow the new regional Blue Cross/Blue Shield to own stock in that part of the business not covered by current nonprofit provisions.

A.B. 552 (Chapter 264)
Assembly Bill 552 prohibits medical laboratories from submitting bills for cytological examinations to the physician who ordered the examination. Instead, the bill must be submitted directly to the patient, the patient's insurer, or a hospital, public health clinic or nonprofit health clinic. Physicians are prohibited from charging patients for examinations of cytological specimens by medical laboratories.

This legislation was proposed by the Assembly Committee on Commerce at the request of Cytology West and the PAPNET cytological screening system. The bill is intended to deal with problems involving the PAP smear, a common test for cervical cancer.

Testimony indicated that it was a common practice for physicians to bill patients for PAP smears which were submitted to medical laboratories for evaluation. The charge to the patient often exceeded that charged by the laboratory. This practice created an incentive for physicians to use those laboratories which charged the least. Some of these laboratories had inadequate quality control, and the results of their examinations were unreliable. Since early detection is required to effectively treat cervical cancer, faulty evaluations by medical laboratories may endanger lives.

This act provides for direct billing of patients for PAP smears, eliminating the incentive for physicians to submit specimens to laboratories which might charge low fees but provide inaccurate results.

A.B. 655 (Chapter 442)

Assembly Bill 655 makes extensive revisions to the laws governing corporations for profit and not for profit and for similar associations. It provides for limited liability companies and changes qualification procedures for foreign companies.

The bill establishes additional standards by which the conduct of directors and officers must be judged. It allows, but does not require, directors and officers to consider the interests of the corporations' employees, suppliers, creditors, and customers as well as the economy of the State, the Nation and community and other societal considerations. The measure allows directors to rely on information, opinions and reports so long as such reliance is reasonable. It also allows the directors to consider the long-term as well as the short-term interests of the corporation and its stockholders when making decisions. The bill encourages those wishing to acquire corporations to negotiate with the board of directors of the corporation before attempting to do so.

This measure provides that the articles of incorporation must set forth the number of shares the corporation is authorized to issue and, if more than one class of stock is created, the series and number of shares of each series of each class. It defines the term "stated capital" in relation to such issued stock.

The bill includes a business combination statute which covers those Nevada corporations with 200 or more stockholders which have a class of shares registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The statute regulates any "business combination" with an "interested stockholder." An "interested stockholder" is any person, or an affiliate of a person, who owns 10 percent of the voting

power of the stock. The bill regulates numerous types of "business corporations" with an interested stockholder and prohibits those which are not approved by the board of directors before the interested stockholder first obtained a 10 percent ownership interest in the corporation's stock. These provisions, in effect, require either board approval of a business combination or approval of the noninterested stockholders, unless the interested stockholder offers the other stockholders his highest price.

A corporation can opt out of the effect of the business combination statute by so providing in its original articles of incorporation. A corporation can also opt out of these provisions 30 days after the act becomes law by placing such a provision in its bylaws.

The bill recognizes a new corporate transaction called a "share exchange." This new procedure allows one corporation to be acquired by another and maintain its separate existence as a subsidiary. The procedures for deciding upon the "fair value" stockholders must receive if they object to a merger or share exchange are simplified.

The measure would not require "qualification" if a foreign corporation merely creates or acquires indebtedness, mortgages and security interests in real and personal property in Nevada.

The bill establishes a comprehensive set of statutes regulating the existence and operation of nonprofit corporations in Nevada. It permits existing nonprofits which have stock to convert to a nonstock, nonprofit corporation created and operating under the new nonprofit corporation law. It establishes a separate category of "public benefit" corporation which is basically a corporation governed by *United States Internal Revenue Code*, Section 501(c)(3). It establishes a statutory scheme governing the formation of such corporations and the filing of articles, the beginning of corporate existence and the powers every nonprofit corporation has under the law. A nonprofit corporation may not issue shares of stock and may not distribute any gain, profits or dividends to any member except upon dissolution.

The measure provides for the organization of a limited liability company which integrates the characteristics of both corporations and partnerships. Participants, called "members," as well as managers, are immune from judgment, decrees, or court orders, for any liabilities, debts or obligations of the limited liability company. Members enjoy the single level of taxation of a partnership including the

pass-through of taxable income, losses and credits. Both managers and members of a limited liability company are entitled to the limited liability protection.

Assembly Bill 655 was proposed by the Secretary of State and supported by the Attorney General. It is the result of an extensive study of the corporate code conducted on behalf of the Secretary of State. The bill simplifies and modernizes Nevada corporate law statutes, particularly with regard to takeovers and nonprofit corporations. These changes and the new law on limited liability companies are designed to keep Nevada corporate law abreast of recent developments in other states, in part to encourage corporate entities to locate in this State.

Professional Licensing

S.B. 20 (Chapter 110)
Senate Bill 20 revises the provisions governing private investigators and related occupations regulated by the Private Investigator's Licensing Board. This measure removes the definition of consultant and replaces it with the term "security consultant." It also expands the definition of private patrolman by including persons engaged in the business of armored transport.

The bill adds exceptions to the provision which exempts from licensure any person employed in a bona fide employer-employee relationship. Furthermore, it eliminates the requirement that licensees of the board hold work cards issued by local sheriffs. This measure allows counties or cities to enact ordinances regulating the employer-employee relationship of licensees and their unlicensed employees. It also prohibits employers in counties of less than 100,000 population from allowing an unlicensed employee to perform any work regulated by the board without a work card.

The Private Investigator's Licensing Board requested this bill to address certain concerns relating to local regulation of the employer-employee relationship, the elimination of duplication for work card investigations, and the clarification of definitions.

S.B. 21 (Chapter 208)
Senate Bill 21 reduces retroactively the grade an applicant must attain to pass the examination for licensure as a marriage and family therapist. The passing grade is reduced from 75 to 70, and this provision is effective retroactively from January 1, 1989.

The Nevada Association of Family Therapists requested this legislation to lower the State's passing score closer to the national score of 60. In reducing the score to 70, Nevada would still require the highest score in the U.S. for such an exam.

Because of the serious need for additional mental health professionals in the State, the bill's provisions are made retroactive from 1989 to authorize the licensure of 17 persons who scored at least 70 but less than 75 on the exams administered in 1989 and 1990. All of these applicants have met the educational and training requirements for licensure. About 350 persons currently are licensed as marriage and family therapists in Nevada.

S.B. 22 (Chapter 172)
Senate Bill 22 clarifies the provision relating to the examination of a person applying for a license to practice dentistry and establishes a passing score on the national examination used for the licensure of dental hygienists. This measure provides that dentists must pass the examination of the National Board of Dental Examiners with an average score of at least 80 and a score of at least 75 on each part of the examination. The bill also requires that dental hygienists receive a score of at least 80 on the board's examination for dental hygienists.

This bill was proposed by the Board of Dental Examiners of Nevada to clarify licensing requirements.

S.B. 25 (Chapter 101)
Senate Bill 25 revises certain provisions governing the practice of audiology and speech pathology. It expands the definition of the practice of speech pathology to include the following:

- Normal and abnormal development of a person's ability to communicate;
- Disorders and problems concerning a person's ability to communicate;
- Deficiencies in a person's sensory, perceptual, motor, cognitive and social skills necessary for communication; and
- Sensorimotor functions of a person's mouth, pharynx and larynx.

A licensee wishing to have his license reinstated must prove that he has met the requirements for continuing education

for the period during which his license was expired. The reinstatement fee is increased from $25 to $75.

The Board of Examiners for Audiology and Speech Pathology requested this legislation to expand the types of disorders which may be covered under speech pathology. The definition of the practice of speech pathology is modeled after the definition of the American Association of Speech Pathology. It adds persons with head injuries and persons with swallowing disorders to those who may be served by speech pathologists.

S.B. 193 (Chapter 196)

Senate Bill 193 provides that the use of the terms "certify" and "certification" by professional engineers and land surveyors constitutes an expression of professional opinion regarding those facts or findings which are the subject of the certification.

The Consulting Engineers Council requested this measure to clarify that the certification by professional engineers and land surveyors only applies to that portion of a project on which they actually worked.

S.B. 246 (Chapter 383)

Senate Bill 246 creates the Board of Occupational Therapy, and it prescribes the membership, duties and powers of the board. The board's powers include, among other things, the authority to establish licensing fees, conduct investigations and take disciplinary action.

This measure defines "occupational therapy" and requires the licensing of occupational therapists and occupational therapy assistants. Certain licensed health professions and other persons practicing occupational therapy under specific conditions are excluded from the licensure requirements.

The bill establishes the qualifications and procedures for licensure, but it provides for waivers and exceptions in certain cases. It contains a "grandfather" clause under which persons certified by the American Occupational Therapy Certification Board, prior to the effective date of this act, do not have to meet all of the requirements regarding education, supervised experience and examination.

This measure prohibits the unlawful practice of occupational therapy, and it clarifies that the provisions governing physical therapists, psychologists and social workers do not apply to a licensed occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant.

The Nevada Occupational Therapy Association requested this legislation. There are approximately 100 occupational therapists in Nevada. Nevada was one of only five states without a statute regulating occupational therapists. Licensure is intended to protect the public from unqualified persons providing occupational therapy services. In addition, this measure guarantees that at least a minimum standard and quality of service is to be provided to consumers.

S.B. 247 (Chapter 679)

Senate Bill 247 revises the law governing registered professional engineers and land surveyors. It removes the provisions which define or refer to "branches of engineering" and replaces them with the term "discipline" (a recognized field of study in professional engineering). In addition, it clarifies the definition of "professional engineer" to mean a person who is granted a certificate of registration by the State Board of Registered Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors to practice professional engineering. Except for certain firms, partnerships or corporations, every person who holds himself out as practicing a discipline of professional engineering must be registered in that discipline or must employ, on a full-time basis, a professional engineer registered in that discipline.

This measure provides a civil penalty of not more than $5,000 for any violation of this law or any regulation adopted by the board, and it increases the maximum fine for each such violation by a professional engineer or land surveyor from $1,000 to $5,000. Furthermore, it contains provisions requiring the confidentiality of certain records concerning board investigations of registrants. It also provides immunity from civil liability for persons who furnish information concerning an applicant for registration or registrant, or who assist in the investigation or prosecution of an alleged violation. Under unlawful activities, it adds provisions concerning suspended certificates.

The bill also revises the requirements for applicants for registration to provide names of references. It allows the board to require a holder of an expired certificate to pay a penalty, to be established by regulation, as a condition of renewal. In addition, this measure reduces the time period in which a certificate of registration must be renewed from 1 year to 6 months after the date of its expiration.

This act clarifies and adds to the list of grounds under which the board may take disciplinary action, and it includes applicants for registration along with registrants under these disciplinary provisions. The maximum time period for commencing an action by filing a formal complaint

against a registrant is extended from 6 months to 1 year after the date the board receives charges against the registrant. Under the provisions for disciplinary hearings, the bill authorizes the board to suspend summarily the certificate of registration of a registrant without a hearing in certain cases, but a hearing must be held within 30 days after the suspension. Moreover, the Chairman of the board is allowed to designate another board member who may subpena witnesses or documents relating to any board hearing or investigation.

Under the provisions which make it unlawful for any person not properly licensed under this law to use the terms "engineer," "engineering," "engineered," "professional engineer," or "licensed engineer," this bill exempts any corporation which does not engage in professional engineering if it has filed its Articles of Incorporation on or before September 30, 1991, and files a written statement stipulating that it does not practice engineering and will not do so unless properly licensed or exempted from licensing requirements.

Furthermore, this act amends the requirements under which foreign corporations must file certain documents to qualify to do business in Nevada. It prohibits the Secretary of State from accepting a foreign corporation's documents listing its officers, directors and designated agent if the name of the corporation contains the words "engineer," "engineered," "engineering," "professional engineer," or "licensed engineer" unless the corporation is exempt from licensure by the State Board of Registered Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors or the board certifies that the corporation's principals are registered to practice engineering or engineering and architecture, except landscape architecture, pursuant to Nevada law.

The State Board of Registered Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors requested this legislation to bring the State's law up-to-date with professional practice.

S.B. 251 (Chapter 422)

Senate Bill 251 changes the provisions governing the practice of traditional Oriental medicine. By removing all references to "traditional," the term "traditional Oriental medicine" is revised to "Oriental medicine." This measure also abolishes the licensing category of doctor of herbal medicine.

The bill authorizes the State Board of Oriental Medicine to establish a fee of not more than $1,000 to be paid by applicants for the licensure examinations, and it decreases the frequency of required board examinations from twice a

year to once a year. It also limits the board's annual registration fees for licensees to no more than $1,000, and it requires the board to set these fees each year.

This measure adds doctors of acupuncture to various laws relating to doctors of Oriental medicine and other providers of health care. Furthermore, it revises the provisions governing health insurance contracts, group and blanket health insurance, corporations for medical service and health maintenance organizations. The bill requires the reimbursement of an insured person for acupuncture performed by a person licensed to practice acupuncture or Oriental medicine if the insurance policy or medical contract provides coverage for acupuncture performed by a physician.

The measure repeals the statutes pertaining to the Oriental Medicine Advisory Committee and the board's waiver of the examination fee for certain applicants.

The State Board of Oriental Medicine requested this legislation to update its licensure law to reflect current practice. The bill, among other things, increases the board's examination and registration fees to cover actual costs. Nevada has the strictest licensing standards in the U.S. for persons practicing acupuncture or Oriental medicine.

S.B. 274 (Chapter 168)

Senate Bill 274 eliminates the requirement that the annual meeting for electing officers of the State Board of Nursing be held in June. This measure also lessens some of the conditions required for the certification of persons to practice as nursing assistants, and it prohibits students or graduates of nursing schools from working as nursing assistants without appropriate certification. The bill authorizes the issuance of a temporary certificate to practice as a nursing assistant, and it provides for a fee of not less than $5 nor more than $40 for an application for this temporary certificate, which fee must be credited toward the fee for a regular certificate.

Furthermore, this act increases the biennial fee for the renewal of a license to practice nursing from not less than $15 nor more than $50 to not less than $40 nor more than $100. Under the provisions governing notice and hearing in a disciplinary action, the measure revises the procedures for the board to hold a hearing concerning the charges against a licensee or holder of a certificate.

The State Board of Nursing requested this legislation to conform provisions regarding nursing assistants with

requirements of the Federal Omnibus Budget and Reconciliation Act of 1987. Regarding the increase in the biennial fee for license renewal, the board indicated that the current fee of $50 has not been increased since 1982, and that it does not plan to request any additional fee increases until the 1995 Legislative Session. Nevada's Office of the Attorney General suggested the bill's language to clarify the procedures under which disciplinary complaints are filed and hearings are held.

S.B. 294 (Chapter 665)

Senate Bill 294 increases certain fees charged by the State Barbers' Health and Sanitation Board. Furthermore, this measure provides for the biennial renewal of a license to operate a barbershop.

The fees are revised as follows:

- The maximum fee for the examination of an applicant for a certificate of registration is increased from $75 to $100.
- The maximum fee for the biennial renewal of a certificate of registration is raised from $40 to $60.
- The maximum fee for the restoration of a certificate of registration is increased from $80 to $120.
- The maximum fee for an applicant for a license to operate a new barbershop to pay for a barbershop inspection by the board is increased from $25 to $50.
- The maximum fee for a barbershop license or license renewal is raised from $15 to $50.
- The maximum fee for the restoration of a barbershop license is increased from $30 to $50.

The State Barbers' Health and Sanitation Board requested this legislation to enable it to revise its fee schedule to cover cost increases. The examination fee has not been increased since 1969; the fees for renewal or restoration of certificates of registration were last increased in 1983; and the fees relating to barbershop licenses have not been revised since the 1979 Legislature.

S.B. 362 (Chapter 571)

Senate Bill 362 revises the provisions governing the qualifications for a license to practice medicine in a medically underserved area. It removes the requirement that an applicant for a medical license under this law must be a graduate

of a medical school in the U.S. or Canada approved by the Liaison Committee for Medical Education of the American Medical Association or the equivalent committee governing Canadian medical schools, respectively. Furthermore, it eliminates the references to the U.S. and Canada in the requirements for 1 year of resident training and a minimum of 5 years of practical medical experience as a licensed allopathic physician.

The measure allows the Board of Medical Examiners to consider such other equivalent training that it deems appropriate in lieu of the requirement for 5 years of medical experience.

In addition, the bill removes a provision which restricts the scope of practice of physicians who have passed the licensing examination given by another state and have been certified by a specialty board of the American Board of Medical Specialties. Finally, the act increases from $400 to $600 the maximum biennial registration fee which the board may charge physicians.

Communities in rural Nevada, particularly in Elko and Nye Counties, requested this legislation to assist in bringing physicians to their medically underserved populations. It is difficult for rural communities to recruit physicians who qualify under Nevada's strict licensure laws. This measure allows the Board of Medical Examiners to waive the current requirement that a physician have 5 years of practical medical experience before applying to practice in an underserved area.

S.B. 476 (Chapter 340)

Senate Bill 476 clarifies the requirements for the administration of a training program for nursing assistants. The measure specifies that an educational institution or agency providing such training shall be responsible for the curricula used in programs conducted within its service district. In addition, the educational institution or agency is required to operate its own programs and work with medical and other facilities to develop training curricula and manage training programs.

The origin of this bill was a recommendation by the Nevada Legislature's Committee on Health Care to address problems in administering the training programs. Due to questions concerning the interpretation of the previous statute, the State Board of Nursing began to administer many of the programs. The board presently administers 16 of the 34 nursing

assistant training programs in the State. Because of a potential conflict of interest, the board will not administer these programs after July 1, 1991.

The measure is expected to provide greater uniformity in training, ensure proper record keeping and allow for improved academic transition for persons who wish to pursue additional training and education as a licensed practical nurse.

S.B. 493 (Chapter 341)

Senate Bill 493 conforms provisions governing appraisers to Federal regulations. More specifically, it creates and authorizes the further creation and definition of additional classes of appraisers to comply with certain requirements of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989.

This measure authorizes the Real Estate Division of the Department of Commerce to issue the following certificates or licenses to qualified appraisers:

1. A license as a residential appraiser which allows the appraiser to perform an appraisal of real estate suitable for or consisting of no more than four residential units in any one transaction, if the total value does not exceed $1 million and does not require a certified appraiser under Federal regulations;

2. A certificate as a residential appraiser which allows the appraiser to perform an appraisal of real estate suitable for or consisting of no more than four residential units in any one transaction, without regard to value or complexity; and

3. A certificate as a general appraiser which allows the appraiser to perform any appraisal.

It also establishes the education and work experience qualifications which are necessary for persons applying for each class of certification or licensure. Furthermore, the Commission of Appraisers of Real Estate is authorized to establish, by regulation, additional classifications of certification or licensure to comply with the classifications of the Appraisal Subcommittee of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council.

The bill allows the Real Estate Division to extend the time for acting upon applications for certificates or licenses, and it increases the examination fee for a certificate or license from $55 to $100.

This measure also provides that any license issued before the effective date of this act remains effective until the expiration date of the license. Before such a license expires, the appraiser holding it may apply for a certificate or license under the provisions of this bill and must have the required fees waived by the division.

The Commission of Appraisers of Real Estate requested this legislation to conform Nevada law to the appraiser certification and licensing requirements established by Federal law. The bill's provision regarding the classification of certified residential appraiser was recommended by the Appraisers' Qualification Board of the Appraisal Foundation, the entity designated by Federal law to establish minimum Federal appraiser certification standards, and is awaiting approval by the Appraisal Subcommittee of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council.

The following provisions were requested in addition to those relating to the Federal requirements to:

- Allow the Real Estate Division to extend the time for acting upon applications for certificates or licenses.

- Increase the examination fee from $55 to $100 to reflect an increase in the cost of administering the examination.

- Repeal NRS 645C.160 which exempts from licensing the performance of certain "cursory" appraisals for use by State or federally chartered lending institutions. This provision is no longer necessary because Federal regulations prohibit the performance of such cursory appraisals.

- Provide for the expiration of licenses issued under previous law and allow a qualified holder of such a license to obtain an equivalent certificate or license under this act at no additional expense for the remainder of the term of the original license.

A.B. 31 (Chapter 285)

Assembly Bill 31 prohibits a person who is not certified as an alcohol and drug abuse counselor by Nevada's Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse from representing himself or herself as a certified counselor. Anyone who violates this provision is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The bill was requested by the Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse which indicated that it is designed to protect the public from false counselors, particularly those people who may be vulnerable as a result of an addiction.

A.B. 116 (Chapter 96)
Assembly Bill 116 grants counties the authority to license and regulate entertainment by referral services and the entertainers employed by these services in areas outside incorporated cities. The referral services covered by this bill are those which send entertainers to hotel or motel rooms or other accommodations for the amusement of the occupants.

This measure was proposed by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department to address entertainers of this sort who engage in acts of prostitution. The bill enables the police department to do background checks on entertainers who apply for a license to work for a referral service and refuse those who have previously been arrested for prostitution.

A.B. 163 (Chapter 33)
Assembly Bill 163 increases the fees for the appointment and licensing of State water right surveyors and well drillers. The application fee for State water right surveyors is increased from $25 to $50, and the annual renewal fee is increased from $10 to $20. The bill also provides that funds collected from these two fees may be used to cover any costs associated with the licensing program. Previously, the proceeds of these fees could be used only to cover the costs of issuing or renewing the certificates.

The application fee for a well driller's license is increased from $50 to $100, and the annual renewal fee is increased from $25 to $50. The measure expands the uses of these license fees to include enforcement of well drilling regulations.

This act was proposed by the State Engineer in the Division of Water Resources to cover the increased costs of operating the licensing programs.

A.B. 255 (Chapter 635)
Assembly Bill 255 revises several provisions of the law governing the practice of chiropractic. Among other changes, the bill provides that chiropractors and chiropractic assistants must notify the Nevada State Board of Chiropractic Examiners of any change of address. The bill also authorizes the board to appoint an Executive Director.

The list of items which must be included in the licensing examination is revised and applicants are required to apply 60 days before the examination is given, rather than the previous 30 days. Applicants are also required to pass an examination regarding physiotherapy administered by the National Board of Chiropractic Examiners, or an equivalent

test. The amount of college education which an applicant must have is clarified. The amount of continuing education required for the renewal of a license is increased from 10 to 12 hours.

In addition, the bill clarifies the provisions regarding chiropractic assistants. The provision which prohibits a chiropractor from employing more than two assistants at a time is amended to provide that a chiropractor may not supervise more than two assistants at the same time.

This measure was requested by the Nevada State Board of Chiropractic Examiners.

A.B. 546 (Chapter 698)
Assembly Bill 546 establishes licensing requirements and operating standards for outdoor youth programs.

The measure sets minimum levels of experience, education and training for the field staff of outdoor youth programs. Specific reporting requirements are established for health and safety matters associated with these programs. The bill further requires a comprehensive physical examination of the clients participating in the program and provides for ready access to pertinent medical information at the program's base camp.

The measure also specifies that adequate clothing and outdoor equipment be supplied to each client, that an itinerary be filed with the bureau for each expedition and that a reliable system of communication exist between an expedition and the base camp. Further, each program must meet certain nutritional and emergency medical standards for field operations. The bill also establishes requirements concerning the sending and receiving of mail by clients, and provides for a summary report concerning each client's activities.

A.B. 586 (Chapter 623)
Assembly Bill 586 provides that no one may bring an action in court to collect fees for veterinary services unless he or she is a licensed veterinarian. The bill also allows the Nevada State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners to place a veterinarian on inactive status if he or she has a medical disability, has moved his or her practice to another state, or has not practiced in Nevada for 12 months. Veterinarians who are on inactive status are exempt from requirements for continuing education. The board is to issue regulations regarding the conditions under which a veterinarian who is on inactive status may return to active status.

In addition, the bill allows the board to issue citations and assess fines of up to $2,500 for violations of laws and regulations governing veterinary medicine. The person cited may pay the fine within 30 days without admitting guilt and without becoming subject to further disciplinary action or may appeal to the board for a hearing. Previously, the board had to hold a hearing before a fine could be assessed. Licensees must pay all fines before their license may be renewed.

This measure was proposed by the board. The provision barring actions by unlicensed persons is intended to discourage the unlicensed practice of this profession. The procedure for citing and fining for violations is intended to provide a faster, less cumbersome disciplinary procedure.

A.B. 678 (Chapter 620)

Assembly Bill 678 removes provisions relating to demonstrators of cosmetics and facilities for demonstrations from the law governing cosmetology. Retailers, at a retail establishment, demonstrating make-up are exempt from regulation by the State Board of Cosmetology providing those retailers do not charge for such demonstrations and do not advertise or provide a cosmetological service, except make-up and fragrances.

The bill also exempts photographers and their employees from regulation providing they do not advertise a cosmetological service and do not charge for cosmetics. It provides that the rendering of cosmetological services by a licensed person is not prohibited if rendered in connection with photographic services provided by a photographer. Moreover, it exempts from regulation any person employed to render cosmetological services in the production of a motion picture, television program, commercial or advertisement if he renders such services only to persons who will appear in those productions.

This measure also revises the requirements for a provisional license as an instructor, and it makes various changes relating to provisional instructors. The bill allows schools of cosmetology to include persons instructing with provisional licenses in complying with the minimum requirements for licensed instructors on staff.

In addition, the bill forbids the duplication of licenses issued by the State Board of Cosmetology and makes it unlawful to practice a profession other than cosmetology in a cosmetological establishment. The scope of practice for a manicurist is expanded to include massaging another's hands, forearms, feet or lower legs. The board may disclose

information contained in its records of licensees to other licensing boards and the general public, but the board may not release the address and telephone number of a licensee in the information provided to the public.

Instructors in cosmetology, aesthetics, and manicure are required to be licensed under the cosmetology law. An applicant for a license for a cosmetological establishment is required to submit a detailed floor plan of the proposed establishment. Licensed cosmetological establishments are required to notify the board of any change in name or services offered. Schools of cosmetology are required to obtain the permission of the board before remodeling their facilities.

The amount of classroom instruction which students of various branches of cosmetology must receive before practicing on members of the public is revised. The grounds for the discipline of licensees are expanded to include the possession of a controlled substance, as well as its use, and the possession or use of a dangerous drug while engaged in the practice of cosmetology and continuing to practice after a license has expired.

This measure was proposed by the State Board of Cosmetology. The provisions exempting retailers and photographers from regulation are requested by members of those businesses and professions.

Demonstrators are removed from the cosmetology law because of their objections to being unfairly and unnecessarily regulated by the board. For example, the board issued regulations which forbid them from applying make-up to more than one-half of a customer's face.

A.B. 783 (Chapter 616)

Assembly Bill 783 amends the law relating to telephone solicitation to require a person who provides consulting services to a business engaged in making solicitations to be licensed by the Consumer Affairs Division in the Department of Commerce. Currently, the law requires telephone solicitors to be licensed. The licensing procedure includes a background investigation to ensure that applicants do not have criminal records involving fraud, embezzlement or similar activities.

This measure also adds to the exemptions from the law governing telephone solicitation. It exempts the following:

- Any solicitation of sales made through or on behalf of a newspaper or magazine of general circulation.

- Any publicly traded corporation which is exempt from registering its securities with the Securities and Exchange Commission, but not to an issuer of penny stock as defined in Section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

- The sale of books, recordings, video cassettes or similar items governed by Federal Trade Commission regulations under arrangements where the seller periodically ships merchandise to a prospective purchaser who has consented in advance to receive the merchandise on a periodic basis and has the opportunity to review the merchandise for at least 10 days and return it for a full refund within 30 days after it is received.

- A person who has been operating a retail business for at least 2 years under the same name as that used in telephone solicitation if, on a continuing basis, products are displayed for sale or services offered and provided at the business establishment, and at least 50 percent of the seller's business involves the buyer obtaining such products or services at the business establishment.

The bill also amends the exemption for solicitation of sales by a person who does not complete the sales transaction by telephone. It provides that such an exemption does not apply to any person who, immediately after soliciting a sale by telephone, causes another person to collect the payment from or deliver any item purchased to the prospective purchaser.

This measure authorizes the Commissioner of Consumer Affairs, with the approval of the State Board of Telephone Sales Communications, to adopt regulations providing for any necessary exemptions in addition to those set forth in law. Such regulations must be narrow enough in scope to protect the public. Furthermore, the bill allows the fees collected under this law to be used to enforce the provisions of the statutes governing miscellaneous trade regulations and deceptive trade practices as they relate to the conduct of sellers, whether or not they are licensed under the telephone solicitation law.

This legislation was requested by the Direct Sales Association and Dehart & Barr Associates. Some individuals have been able to evade licensing requirements by claiming to be consultants when, in reality, they are the real owners or managers of the business. The bill's provision that expands the definition of "salesman" is intended to close this loophole in the law. The provisions regarding exemptions are modeled after similar laws in California and Florida.

CORRECTIONS, CRIMES, PUNISHMENTS AND VICTIMS OF CRIME

S.B. 67 (Chapter 28)
Senate Bill 67 authorizes the use of still, visual images to supervise a person ordered to residential confinement.

This measure was requested by the City of Las Vegas. Previous law prohibited the use of visual images for determining compliance with the terms of residential confinement. A new device is available that takes a photograph of the offender's face. This device is connected to a computer that can be programmed to telephone the offender who must then open the shutter of the device to be photographed. This process is intended to make the device "minimally intrusive." The bill enhances supervision of persons in residential confinement.

S.B. 349 (Chapter 318)
Senate Bill 349 establishes a uniform crime reporting system using the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History within the Highway Patrol Division of DMV&PS. An advisory committee is created to assist the department in developing crime reporting procedures. Each State agency that deals with crime or delinquency of children is required to report statistics to the Highway Patrol Division for deposit in the central repository. These statistics must be reported to the Governor in the form of an annual report. The central repository may also compile special reports on crime issues and report other related information. Fees may be charged for publications and special reports.

This bill was requested by DMV&PS. Nevada was one of only a few states that did not keep central criminal statistics records. These statistics are needed to effectively plan criminal justice needs and prison populations. Certain Federal grants relating to criminal justice records also were jeopardized without a central reporting requirement.

S.B. 570 (Chapter 490)
Senate Bill 570 expresses the intent of the Legislature that law enforcement agencies give a high priority to the investigation of crimes involving missing children. The measure makes specific provision for the reporting, investigation and prosecution of such crimes.

The Office of the Attorney General's missing children clearinghouse is required to inform certain agencies about a missing child. These agencies include those responsible for official documents, such as school records or birth certificates. The record custodians are then required to report

any requests for these documents and are prohibited from informing the requester concerning this action.

The bill also requires that law enforcement agencies issue warrants promptly for persons responsible for the disappearance of a child. Cases involving missing children are to be prosecuted on a priority basis. The legislation further provides that investigators furnish data concerning missing children cases to the National Crime Information Center in compliance with the requirements of the National Child Search Assistance Act.

A law enforcement officer investigating a child abduction case is authorized to take a child into protective custody if he believes the child is in danger of being removed from the jurisdiction. In cases where a court has not made a decision concerning custody matters, if a person removes a child from the custody of another to protect the child, the bill requires the prompt notification of a law enforcement or child protective services agency. Finally, child custody orders must contain a warning notice regarding fines and penalties for abducting, concealing or detaining a child.

A.B. 219 (Chapter 58)
Assembly Bill 219 allows a plaintiff to file an action to recover damages for an injury arising from sexual abuse upon the later of the two following circumstances:

1. The action is commenced within 3 years after the plaintiff reaches 18 years of age; or

2. The action is commenced within 3 years after the plaintiff discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, that his injury was caused by the sexual abuse.

The previous statute of limitation was not reasonable in cases where a plaintiff was very young at the time of abuse, or when an individual, due to the traumatic nature of the abuse, repressed memories of an incident and was not able to fully remember what happened. In addition, many other states have adopted a similar "discovery rule" for sexual abuse cases.

A.B. 245 (Chapter 381)
Assembly Bill 245 restricts the use of the "choke hold" by peace officers. The "choke hold" may be used only if the agency employing the peace officer has authorized its use and the peace officer using the hold has been trained and certified to use the choke hold by the agency employing him.

The bill requires each agency which authorizes choke holds to adopt regulations that address the use of the hold, the maintenance of training and certification records, and the consequences of unauthorized or uncertified use. The Peace Officers' Standards and Training Committee is required to adopt regulations on minimum training and testing requirements and on agency compliance procedures. The committee is directed to require annual training and recertification for authorized users of the choke hold.

Testimony indicated that although the "choke hold" is a potentially lethal restraint, it is a reasonable method of self-defense when circumstances do not allow for other alternatives to be employed. In situations where the "choke hold" is justifiable, it is imperative that the officer be properly trained in its use.

A.B. 287 (Chapter 174)

Assembly Bill 287 authorizes the arrest of a person between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. for a misdemeanor offense under certain circumstances. The arrest must be made in a public place or in a place that is open to the public. The arrest must be the result of a peace officer discovering the misdemeanor based on probable cause to stop the person for another alleged violation or offense, and the person must have at least two outstanding warrants.

This bill was requested by the Reno Police Department. Under previous law, peace officers who stopped an individual in the routine performance of their duties could not arrest that person for a previous outstanding misdemeanor warrant if the stop was made between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. This measure authorizes an arrest under the specified circumstances.

A.B. 313 (Chapter 86)

Assembly Bill 313 authorizes the sheriff in charge of a county jail, or the officer in charge of a city jail, to apply to the courts for authority to release eligible prisoners early. The sheriff or officer in charge of a jail may release inmates under this authority when the number of prisoners exceeds the number of beds available in the jail. He may release the lesser of the number of persons eligible under this measure, or the difference between the number of prisoners and the number of beds.

A prisoner is eligible for release only if he has already served at least 90 percent of his sentence, and if his sentence would expire or he would otherwise be released within 5 days. Priority is given to those eligible prisoners whose expiration of sentence or other release is closest.

This bill was requested by the Washoe County Sheriff's Department to help reduce critically overcrowded jails, while not significantly impacting an individual's sentence.

A.B. 317 (Chapter 85)

Assembly Bill 317 expands jail release programs to include those for the release of prisoners for education. This measure allows a prisoner sentenced to a county, city or town jail to apply to participate in a program for education or work release. In addition, the program administrator may release a prisoner for other activities which may promote a prisoner's successful return to the community.

If a prisoner is found by the program administrator to be suitable for work or education, he may, unless the sentencing court otherwise orders:

1. Arrange for the prisoner to continue his regular employment under specified conditions, or authorize him to seek employment or participate in a work placement program; or

2. Permit him to continue his regular education or to secure further education.

Employment or paid work as part of education cannot be performed in an establishment where a labor dispute is in progress if the work would provide temporary or permanent replacements for other employees engaged in a labor dispute. In addition, employment may include the care of a prisoner's own children during the day, and education may include counseling for the abuse of alcohol or controlled substances, psychological counseling and vocational training. If the employment or a part of the education is for pay, the wage must be no less than the prevailing wage for similar work in the community, and the conditions of work no less favorable.

This bill was requested by the Washoe County Sheriff's Department. The establishment of an education release program is intended to help relieve jail overcrowding and promote a prisoner's successful return to the community. In addition, previous law restricted the number of inmates eligible to participate in a work release program to those who were employed at the time of arrest.

A.B. 579 (Chapter 312)

Assembly Bill 579 prohibits certain activities involving a "hoax bomb." Any person who manufactures, purchases, sells, advertises for sale, transports, or possesses a hoax bomb is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. The hoax bomb must be such

that the person using it knows or should know that a reasonable person may believe it to be a real explosive or incendiary device.

A "hoax bomb" is defined as an inoperative facsimile or imitation of, or a device or object that appears to be or contain, an explosive or incendiary device. An exemption is provided for a military artifact and for members of the U.S. Armed Forces, fire departments or law enforcement agencies who are acting lawfully while in the line of duty with these devices.

A.B. 597 (Chapter 533)
Assembly Bill 597 clarifies that--for the purposes of State law which prohibits smoking in public buildings--the definition of "public building" does not include facilities used by Nevada's Department of Prisons to house or provide other services to offenders.

This bill was requested by the Department of Prisons to address inmate attempts to apply public building smoking laws to prison residential housing.

Correctional Procedures

S.B. 73 (Chapter 27)
Senate Bill 73 allows law enforcement officers to take the fingerprints of a child 14 years and under at the time of arrest rather than at the time a charge is filed.

This measure was requested by the District Attorneys Association. Previous law only allowed fingerprinting of children under 14 years of age after a charge was filed. This measure allows fingerprinting at the time of arrest. Authorities then can use the fingerprints in determining whether to file a charge.

S.B. 97 (Chapter 35)
Senate Bill 97 repeals the Western Interstate Corrections Compact. The Director of the Department of Prisons is required to submit formal written notice of the withdrawal to the appropriate officials of all the other party states.

This measure was requested by the Department of Prisons. The compact is no longer needed since the Interstate Corrections Compact in Chapter 215A of NRS achieves the same purpose of allowing orderly transfers of prisoners to other states. Members of the western compact are also members of the interstate compact.

S.B. 99 (Chapter 187)
Senate Bill 99 authorizes the sheriff or chief of police of a city to establish and operate in each jail in his jurisdiction a commissary to sell certain personal items to prisoners. The sheriff or the chief of police may require prisoners committed to the jail to work in the commissary. Records of all transactions involving the commissary must be kept and submitted to the board of county commissioners or the governing board of the city. Proceeds from the commissary are required to be maintained in a separate account, and all profits are to be used for the welfare and benefit of the prisoners in the jail.

This measure is modeled after the statute that allows commissaries to be operated in the State prison system.

S.B. 100 (Chapter 128)
Senate Bill 100 changes provisions related to the assignment of inmates to minimum security facilities within the State prison system by the Director of the Department of Prisons. References to "honor camps" are changed to "conservation camps." The definition of "facility" is clarified by including "facility of minimum security."

Persons convicted of driving under the influence three or more times may be assigned to a minimum security facility. Current law requires these persons to be assigned to a minimum security facility. Persons who have committed an act of serious violence within the last year cannot be assigned to a minimum security facility.

Persons who operate motor vehicles while under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances and cause the death or serious injury of another also may be assigned to a minimum security facility. Current law requires such persons to be assigned to minimum security facilities.

This measure was requested by the Department of Prisons to change various terms to "modernize" the language. In addition, appropriate discretion is necessary while assigning inmates to minimum security prisons because not all inmates who commit certain crimes should be placed in minimum security. Some inmates convicted of DUI offenses may have previous crimes or conduct that warrant placement in medium security facilities. Inmates with mental problems may also be better treated in the prison hospital, but previous law required that they be assigned to a minimum security facility.

S.B. 101 (Chapter 332)
Senate Bill 101 authorizes the Director of the Department of Prisons to withdraw money from the Destitute Prisoners Fund to pay monthly stipends to destitute offenders. The measure clarifies that the Legislature may withdraw funds by concurrent resolution when the Legislature is in session, and that the IFC may do so when the Legislature is not in session.

This bill was requested by the Department of Prisons, which indicated that a small percentage of prisoners, primarily those on death row, cannot participate in prison programs that allow them to earn money. This measure grants the authority to pay such prisoners a stipend to purchase personal items.

S.B. 145 (Chapter 120)
Senate Bill 145 allows a court to commit certain juvenile offenders to the custody of the Youth Services Division of the Department of Human Resources for placement in a correctional or institutional facility. Under previous law, the court decided where to place the juvenile. This measure allows the Youth Services Division to make the determination of which facility is suitable. The division is required to notify the parents and the court before transferring a child from one facility to another.

This bill was requested by the Youth Services Division based on a recommendation of the Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the Youth Services Division and the Juvenile Justice System in Nevada. Some violent youth offenders and youth sex offenders were transferred to a facility in Tennessee because Nevada did not have an adequate facility for their care. This measure allows the division to decide the appropriate place for these offenders and to transfer offenders without going to court.

S.B. 150 (Chapter 317)
Senate Bill 150 provides that inmates participating in a prison industry program with a private employer are ineligible to receive unemployment benefits upon transfer or release from the incarceration for a certain period of time. The measure makes Nevada statutes consistent with Federal law.

The bill was requested by the Department of Prisons to prevent the recurrence of a recent case in which a former prison inmate applied for unemployment benefits following her release, basing the claim upon her work in the prison industries program.

S.B. 499 (Chapter 375)
Senate Bill 499 clarifies the authority of a California correctional officer to maintain custody of a prisoner while in Nevada. Previous law could have been interpreted to limit the authority of such officer to only those circumstances where the officer was transporting the prisoner to another correctional facility in California, via Nevada. This bill clarifies the authority of the officer to maintain custody and retake an escaped California prisoner in Nevada, whether or not he is in transport to another California facility.

S.B. 551 (Chapter 573)
Senate Bill 551 authorizes the Department of Prisons to contract for the construction and operation of the women's minimum security correctional facility proposed for establishment in Las Vegas. The department is precluded from entering into such contracts unless the contractor meets certain requirements, including evidence of qualifications, performance, management personnel and an indemnification plan.

The act also prescribes certain terms for such contracts and limits the use of force, power and authority of contracted employees. It provides that the Department of Prisons' authority cannot be delegated regarding credits that may be earned by prisoners, or prison-related work programs. The act becomes effective upon passage and approval.

The Assistant Director of the Department of Prisons supported privatization of correctional facilities based on the experience of other states.

S.B. 607 (Chapter 484)
Senate Bill 607 authorizes the Director of the Department of Prisons to allow not more than 30 days of credit from the sentence of an offender who successfully completes a program of treatment for alcoholism or drug abuse. The program must be operated jointly by the department and a person licensed or certified by the State to provide treatment. The measure applies to persons sentenced on or after October 1, 1991.

A.B. 65 (Chapter 9)
Assembly Bill 65 allows a board of county commissioners, with the concurrence of the sheriff, to enter into an agreement with any other city or county in the State for the detention of prisoners, or the construction, operation and maintenance of a jail.

Previous law required each county in the State to provide and maintain its own jail. It is anticipated that joint

construction, operation and maintenance of a facility would result in significant cost savings to some counties.

A.B. 66 (Chapter 17)

Assembly Bill 66 authorizes a local detention facility officer to issue a warrant for the recapture of an escaped prisoner. It requires the local government responsible for that facility to pay the costs to recapture an escaped prisoner. It also authorizes the governing body responsible for the operation of a detention facility to offer a reward--not to exceed $5,000--for information leading to the recapture of an escaped prisoner upon satisfactory evidence of the guilt of the accused. This measure further requires the local government entity responsible for the operation of a local detention facility to pay all costs for prosecuting an escaped prisoner.

This act extends the provisions of current law addressing the recapture of prisoners from State prisons to local detention facilities. It allows local detention facilities to recapture escaped prisoners in a more timely manner since they do not have to wait for a judge to issue a warrant.

Previous law allowed a reward for the actual capture of an escaped State prisoner. The measure allows a reward for information that leads to the apprehension of a prisoner who escaped from State prison rather than the actual apprehension. The provisions on rewards are made consistent for both the local detention facilities and the State prisons.

A.B. 305 (Chapter 297)

Assembly Bill 305 requires a person convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances for a third time or DUI causing death or substantial bodily harm to be evaluated prior to sentencing to determine if that person is an abuser of alcohol or drugs. If the person is determined to be an abuser, and it is determined that he can be treated successfully, the person must be placed in a treatment program beginning 1 year from the date he would be released from prison. The Director of the Department of Prisons is required to establish the treatment program for abusers. Offenders ordered to treatment may be required to pay the costs of the program using wages earned from prison work programs.

Once an offender has completed the initial phase of treatment, if he has secured employment in the community, he may be assigned to the Department of Parole and Probation and released to residential confinement. The Department of Parole and Probation is required to establish a residential confinement program including standards and procedures

regarding the program. Prisoners placed in such residential confinement are considered to be serving their prison terms and are entitled to earn good time and education credits as if they were still in prison.

A.B. 314 (Chapter 112)
Assembly Bill 314 authorizes the sheriff or chief of police, unless the sentencing court otherwise orders, to supervise a convicted prisoner electronically instead of confining him in the county jail. The prisoner must have a living situation which is capable of meeting the standards set in the general rules and conditions for electronic supervision. The sheriff or chief of police must conclude that electronic supervision will not pose an unreasonable risk to public safety.

With the approval of the court of jurisdiction, an unconvicted person detained before his trial may also be electronically supervised. The provisions of this measure regarding electronic supervision apply equally to the unconvicted person and the convicted prisoner.

The sheriff or chief of police is required to establish general rules and individual conditions for electronic supervision. He may contract with a private firm to perform electronic supervision under his direction. The county board of commissioners is directed to set an application fee and a daily fee for electronic supervision reasonably commensurate with its cost to the county. A prisoner so supervised is required to pay the fees according to his ability.

A prisoner who is electronically supervised is eligible for employment, release for work, and educational programs upon the same conditions as a prisoner physically confined. In addition, an inmate so supervised may earn and forfeit credits in the same manner as an offender who is incarcerated.

This bill was requested by the Washoe County Sheriff's Department to assist in alleviating jail overcrowding and allow pretrial detainees to be electronically supervised instead of physically confined.

A.B. 315 (Chapter 161)
Assembly Bill 315 authorizes a county or incorporated city to charge and collect an administrative fee of $25 per day from each prisoner sentenced to confinement in a county or city jail or detention center, whose sentence is served intermittently. The obligation of an individual prisoner is limited to his ability to pay. The board of county commissioners or the governing body of the city is responsible for collecting the fees.

If a prisoner fails to pay the fee, the board of county commissioners or the governing body of the incorporated city may apply to the court for judgment for the arrears and the amount to accrue. Any such judgment may not be enforced by contempt. While such a judgment is pending, the defendant may petition the court to modify or vacate it on the ground that his ability to pay has changed.

This bill was requested by the Washoe County Sheriff's Department which indicated that many of the inmates who serve intermittent sentences are very disruptive because they report to the jail in an intoxicated state. These disruptive inmates create additional costs for the jail, and the sheriff's office requested this measure to recover a portion of these extra costs.

A.B. 318 (Chapter 162)

Assembly Bill 318 allows the board of county commissioners or the governing body of a city to authorize the sheriff or chief of police to establish a program for the voluntary exchange of labor for physical confinement. The program applies to a sentenced prisoner unless the sentencing court orders otherwise in a particular prisoner's case. The rate of exchange is 10 hours of labor on public works for 1 day of physical confinement.

Public works is defined as authorized work to be done by and for the use of any county, city, or town, the expense of which is not borne entirely by the property or persons who benefit most from the work. The term does not include any labor under a contract which has been awarded by a public body.

A prisoner who voluntarily exchanges labor for confinement is required to sign a notice promising to appear before the sheriff or chief of police at a specified time and place. A prisoner who willfully violates his promise to appear is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The board of county commissioners or the governing body of a city may establish an administrative fee for participation in a program of voluntary exchange. Any such fee must be commensurate with the costs of administering the program, but a prisoner may be required to pay toward it only according to his ability. In addition, the sheriff or chief of police is directed to prescribe eligibility criteria and to adopt reasonable regulations for the performance of assigned labor.

A prisoner may be required to forfeit sentence deductions earned if he fails to return from assigned work within an

allotted time or violates rules or conditions for electronic supervision. Also, a prisoner who violates a regulation governing his conduct or his performance of assigned labor, under circumstances not constituting a public offense, may be returned by the sheriff or chief of police to physical confinement.

This bill was requested by the Washoe County Sheriff's Department to help reduce prison overcrowding and allow inmates to make restitution to the community.

A.B. 473 (Chapter 166)

Assembly Bill 473 authorizes the Chief Parole and Probation Officer to order any probationer who is arrested for violating conditions of his probation to be placed in residential confinement in lieu of detention in a county jail pending an inquiry to determine if a condition of probation has been violated. The Chief Parole and Probation Officer may order residential confinement only if he believes that the probationer poses no danger to the community and will appear at a scheduled inquiry or court hearing. Electronic monitoring devices, including the transmission of still visual images, are authorized for use.

The Chief Parole and Probation Officer is authorized to establish the terms and conditions of the confinement which may be modified at any time. The Chief Parole and Probation Officer is also authorized to terminate the residential confinement of the probationer and order his detention in a county jail under certain circumstances.

This measure was requested by the Department of Administration to help reduce jail overcrowding.

A.B. 474 (Chapter 165)

Assembly Bill 474 authorizes the Chief Parole and Probation Officer to order any parolee who is arrested for violating conditions of his parole to be placed in residential confinement in lieu of detention in a county jail pending an inquiry to determine if a condition of parole has been violated. The Chief Parole and Probation Officer may order residential confinement only if he believes that the parolee poses no danger to the community and will appear at a scheduled inquiry or court hearing. Electronic monitoring devices, including the transmission of still visual images, are authorized for use.

The Chief Parole and Probation Officer is authorized to establish the terms and conditions of the confinement which may be modified at any time. The Chief Parole and Probation Officer

is also authorized to terminate the residential confinement of the parolee and order his detention in a county jail under certain circumstances.

This measure was requested by the Department of Administration to help reduce jail overcrowding.

A.B. 750 (Chapter 369)
Assembly Bill 750 revises certain restrictions upon the detention of juveniles. A child alleged to be in need of supervision who is taken into custody and detained must be released within 24 hours, unless the court holds a hearing and determines that the child has threatened to run away from home, is accused of violent behavior at home, or is accused of violating the terms of his supervision and consent decree. If the court makes such a finding, the child may be kept an additional 24 hours in order to make an alternative placement. Under these circumstances, a child may not be detained for more than a total of 48 hours, excluding weekends and holidays.

A child alleged to be in need of supervision who is taken into custody and detained need not be released within any specified time if the court holds a hearing and determines the child is a ward of a Federal court or held pursuant to a Federal statute, has run away from another state, or is accused of violating a valid court order. The court may detain the child for such an additional period to return the child to the proper jurisdiction or make an alternative placement to a facility in which there are no physically restraining devices or barriers.

This bill is intended to bring Nevada's statutes into compliance with Federal requirements on juvenile detention.

A.B. 797 (Chapter 424)
Assembly Bill 797 imposes an interest rate on late payments due to the Department of Prisons resulting from activities associated with the prison industries program. The department leases space, facilities, and equipment within the prison system to private companies to operate the prison industries programs. It also enters into contracts regarding the goods and services associated with the program. This measure allows the department to charge interest at a rate of 1.5 percent per month on money owed the department that is past due where that money would eventually be deposited in the prison industries fund.

This bill was requested by the Department of Prisons to assist in the collection of debts owed to the prison industries fund that are not paid on time.

Definition of Crimes

S.B. 85 (Chapter 250)
Senate Bill 85 clarifies that, for the purpose of enhancing punishment for sexual assault, bodily injury may occur in connection with or as part of the sexual assault.

This bill was requested by the District Attorneys Association to clearly express the intent of the Legislature that substantial harm resulting from a sexual assault is punishable by a more stringent penalty.

S.B. 89 (Chapter 63)
Senate Bill 89 eliminates the crimes of assault with intent to kill, commit sexual assault, mayhem, robbery or grand larceny. The definition of assault as it relates to these "intent" crimes is also deleted.

This bill was requested by the District Attorneys Association. The deleted intent crimes are covered by the "attempt to commit" crimes in NRS. The jury instructions and elements that must be proven for intent crimes and attempt crimes are almost identical, and the intent crimes are seldom charged. The similarity between the two was reported to be very confusing for a jury.

References to the intent crimes found in other sections of NRS are also deleted. These sections deal primarily with admissibility of evidence, and, since the intent crimes would not exist, references to them are not necessary.

S.B. 91 (Chapter 125)
Senate Bill 91 makes it unlawful for certain persons who have knowledge of a criminal investigation to give notice to other persons regarding that investigation. A violation of this provision is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for 1 to 5 years, a fine of up to $5,000, or both.

This measure prohibits any officer or employee of a court or law enforcement agency who has knowledge of an impending search or seizure from giving or attempting to give notice of such activity with the intent to obstruct the procedure. It is also unlawful for court or law enforcement officers or employees, communications carriers, landlords, custodians, or other persons ordered to assist in an authorized wiretap operation to attempt to or give notice of the wiretap with the intent to hinder the procedure. These persons are also prohibited from similar conduct with respect to a pen register operation. A violation of this provision is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for 1 to 10 years, a fine of up to $10,000, or both.

This bill was requested by the District Attorneys Association to provide a needed enforcement tool against persons who use confidential information to obstruct a criminal investigation. It is designed to parallel the Federal obstruction of justice statute, but it is tailored narrowly to only include essentially persons employed by the police and the courts.

S.B. 92 (Chapter 109)
Senate Bill 92 prohibits financial transactions that convert profits obtained illegally into other assets. A violation of this law is punishable by 1 to 10 years in the State prison, a fine of not more than $50,000, or both.

This measure was requested by the District Attorneys Association to allow prosecution of persons who use monetary instruments obtained through criminal activity to purchase other assets, and at the same time allow forfeiture of both the illegal profits and the item being used to convert those profits.

S.B. 93 (Chapter 42)
Senate Bill 93 clarifies the definition of firearm--as it relates to the prohibition against possession by a convicted felon--to include any firearm that is loaded or unloaded, and operable or inoperable.

This measure was requested by the District Attorneys Association. The previous definition of firearm did not include an unloaded or inoperable firearm. This measure prohibits a convicted felon from possessing a firearm whether or not it is loaded or operable.

S.B. 95 (Chapter 90)
Senate Bill 95 expands the application of the term credit card as it relates to crimes involving credit card fraud. The term "credit card" is expanded to include the number or other identifying description of a credit card or credit account. Previous law allowed prosecution for credit card fraud only where the actual plastic card was involved. This provision includes illegal uses of the credit card numbers in addition to the actual card. An exemption is provided for businesses that obtain identifying information in an authorized manner in the ordinary course of business.

This bill was requested by the District Attorney's Association. Credit card information can be used in numerous ways to commit fraud without using the actual card.

S.B. 102 (Chapter 26)
Senate Bill 102 expands the definition of sexual abuse on a child to include the crime of open and gross lewdness for purposes of determining when a child is in need of protection.

This measure was requested by the District Attorneys Association. Chapter 432B of NRS, which governs State protection of certain children, refers to the definitions of sex crimes that are contained in the criminal code for use in determining when a child is in need of State protection. Previous law made lewdness with a child a sex crime for purposes of Chapter 432B; however, the definition in the criminal code for lewdness only included children under the age of 14 years. This measure adds the definition of gross and open lewdness as defined in the criminal code to NRS 432B so that children between 14 and 17 could be considered sexually abused when they are the target of open or gross lewdness. This change allows the State to intervene under NRS 432B in such cases.

S.B. 103 (Chapter 24)
Senate Bill 103 expands the definition of a child who may be in need of protection. A child may be in need of protection if the person caring for the child is responsible for the abuse or neglect of another child who has resided with that person.

This measure was requested by the District Attorneys Association. Authorities previously could not remove children from a home on the grounds that another child had been abused. By expanding the definition, children who reside with an abused child could be considered "in need of protection" and removed from the home by the State for their protection.

S.B. 120 (Chapter 324)
Senate Bill 120 makes it unlawful to have an open container of an alcoholic beverage in the passenger area of a motor vehicle while the vehicle is on a highway. An exception is provided for certain vehicles such as motor homes, house trailers, limousines and buses.

This measure was supported by representatives of MADD; the Nevada Commission on Substance Abuse Education, Prevention and Treatment; and the Nevada Highway Patrol Division of the DMV&PS, among others. The bill is intended to send a clear message that alcohol and driving do not mix--including the use of alcohol by a passenger or even the transportation of an open container in the passenger area.

S.B. 125 (Chapter 23)
Senate Bill 125 expands the scope of current law prohibiting the unlawful use of computers by listing new computer activities that may constitute criminal activity, providing for injunctive relief, and expanding the crime of forgery to include certain computer uses.

The measure adds forgery as a computer crime where a person uses a computer in a way that constitutes forgery if done on a written or printed document. The person's activities must be willful, knowing, and without authorization. A presumption is created that employees have access and authorization to use computers owned or operated by their employers. This presumption could be overcome by the employer by clear and convincing evidence to the contrary.

This measure allows injunctive relief where a person has engaged in or is about to engage in a practice that constitutes a computer crime.

Previous law listed various activities that, if done knowingly and willfully without authorization, constituted an illegal taking of computer data. This measure adds to the list activities primarily related to concealing, using, copying and disclosing data after it has been taken.

S.B. 126 (Chapter 64)
Senate Bill 126 prohibits an unsolicited transmission to a facsimile machine to solicit a person to purchase real property, goods or services. An exception is created where a preexisting business relationship exists between the persons making and receiving the transmission. A violation of this law is classified as a misdemeanor offense.

This measure was requested in order to deal with so-called "junk fax" which is a hindrance to facsimile machine owners because it unnecessarily ties up their machines. The receiving facsimile owner must also pay the expense of the paper, even though he did not request the transmission.

S.B. 243 (Chapter 123)
Senate Bill 243 allows the forfeiture of property used in the commission or attempted commission of certain crimes if the owner or claimant of the property exhibited "willful blindness" to the manner in which it was being used. "Willful blindness" means the intentional disregard of objective facts which would lead a reasonable person to conclude that the property was derived from unlawful activity or would be used for an unlawful purpose.

This measure also removes restrictions on which parties are allowed to contest a forfeiture. Any party can contest the forfeiture under this bill.

This measure was requested by the District Attorneys Association and supported by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department to allow forfeiture where the owner of the property consciously disregards the fact that an instrumentality is most likely being used to commit a crime.

S.B. 610 (Chapter 528)
Senate Bill 610 prohibits certain persons from preventing another person from entering or exiting a physician's office, health facility, medical facility, nonprofit health facility, public health center or facility for the dependent. The measure provides that persons seeking access to such facilities may not be physically detained or have their movement obstructed.

Exceptions are provided for facility employees and peace officers. The law does not apply to persons engaged in any constitutionally protected exercise of free speech or to picket lines established as part of a labor strike or work stoppage.

Persons violating these provisions are subject to misdemeanor penalties, including a fine up to $1,000 and/or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 3 months.

Senate Bill 610 was requested by Planned Parenthood to address "blockade" types of actions that have taken place at clinics in which abortions are performed. In an incident in Las Vegas, law enforcement officers found existing misdemeanor statutes insufficient to remove persons who were actively blocking access to a health facility.

A.B. 58 (Chapter 15)
Assembly Bill 58 prohibits the knowing or willful use of an emergency telephone number when no actual or perceived emergency exists. A person who violates this provision is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

This bill was requested by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department in response to persons making repeated and intentionally malicious calls to Clark County's 911 emergency number.

A.B. 60 (Chapter 94)
Assembly Bill 60 adds trafficking in controlled substances to the list of crimes related to racketeering. The measure also raises the monetary threshold from $100 to $250 of

certain offenses included in the list, specifically receiving, possessing or withholding stolen goods; embezzlement; and obtaining possession of money or property by false pretenses.

A.B. 222 (Chapter 523)
Assembly Bill 222 revises the Uniform Controlled Substances Act to incorporate 1990 revisions recommended by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. These changes update the existing controlled substances act and standardize the classification, definitions, and judicial procedures pertaining to controlled substances throughout the Nation. The measure also addresses a problem with so-called "precursor" drugs such as ephedrine. These substances are legal over-the-counter drugs, but they also may be used in manufacturing a controlled substance. The bill balances the concerns of the over-the-counter drug manufacturers, law enforcement agencies and trial lawyers.

A.B. 504 (Chapter 434)
Assembly Bill 504 creates an "aggravating factor" that may be used to enhance a penalty where a person leaves a loaded firearm in the reach of or accessible to a minor, and the minor injures or kills himself or another person with that firearm.

Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for a person to aid or knowingly permit a minor to handle a firearm, except when under the supervision of an adult. This measure provides that when the existing law is violated, the court shall consider leaving a loaded firearm within the reach of or easily accessible to a minor under the age of 14 years as an "aggravating factor" that can be considered in sentencing a person where a minor has injured or killed himself or another with such a loaded firearm. Exceptions are provided for guns in a secure container or location, accidents incident to hunting and sport shooting, theft of the firearm, and certain officers whose guns are taken from them in the course of their duties.

A.B. 608 (Chapter 304)
Assembly Bill 608 revises the definition of statutory sexual seduction by amending the previous definition and adding a new element. The former definition is amended by removing the word "consenting." A person 18 years or older who commits one of the four listed sexual acts upon a person under the age of 16 is guilty of statutory sexual seduction, whether or not the minor consented.

The addition to the definition covers sexual penetration other than the four types listed in the existing law by an

adult against a minor. The adult must have intended that the acts be related to fulfilling some sexual desire.

This bill was requested to fill a gap in coverage in the law for sexual acts committed by an adult against a person under 16 years of age.

A.B. 784 (Chapter 425)
Assembly Bill 784 clarifies certain provisions concerning possession of a short-barreled rifle or shotgun. It establishes that any person who knowingly or willfully possesses, manufactures or disposes of such a weapon is guilty of a felony unless covered by specific exceptions, to include a federally licensed collector.

This bill was necessary because Nevada's Supreme Court declared the previous statute unconstitutionally vague.

Modifications of Penalties

S.B. 34 (Chapter 80)
Senate Bill 34 increases the penalties for any violation of the provisions governing contractors. This measure makes a first offense a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $500 to $1,000 and the possibility of imprisonment in the county jail for up to 6 months. For a second or subsequent offense, the penalty is increased to a gross misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $1,000 to $2,000 and the possibility of up to 1 year in jail.

Under previous law, the penalty for a first offense was a fine of $150 to $500. The penalty for a second or subsequent offense was a fine of $300 to $500 and possible imprisonment for up to 6 months.

The State Contractors' Board and the City of Henderson supported this bill to deter unlicensed contractors from taking advantage of the large number of new residents in Nevada, particularly in Clark County. Under the previous penalties, many unlicensed contractors continued to do business because they could easily afford to pay any possible fine. Such fines were often considered to be normal business expenses.

S.B. 84 (Chapter 589)
Senate Bill 84 authorizes a court to require a convicted person to perform supervised work for the benefit of the community. Previous law authorized a judge to offer an offender the option of performing community service work in lieu of a fine or imprisonment. Persons had to agree to accept the

alternative to prison or payment of a fine. This bill allows a judge to order an offender to perform community service whether or not he or she agrees.

The bill also makes revisions to the gaming work permit law as it applies to persons who have been convicted of crimes. If the State Gaming Control Board issues or does not object to the issuance of a work permit to a person who has been convicted of a crime which is a felony or gross misdemeanor, it may limit the period for which the permit is valid. The board may limit the job classifications available to the applicant and establish other conditions for the issuance of such a permit, including required submission to unscheduled tests for the presence of alcohol or controlled substances.

S.B. 88 (Chapter 89)

Senate Bill 88 authorizes an increase in the penalty for battery committed without a deadly weapon that causes substantial bodily harm. The judge is given the discretion to impose the increased penalty.

This bill was requested by the District Attorneys Association. The previous penalty for this offense was 6 months to 1 year in jail. Some batteries committed without a deadly weapon can cause as much or more harm as batteries committed with a deadly weapon, and an increased penalty should be available.

This measure allows a penalty of imprisonment in the State prison for not less than 1 year nor more than 10 years, or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 1 year, or a fine of not more than $10,000, or both fine and imprisonment. The judge has the discretion to choose the appropriate penalty. If the penalty is a fine or imprisonment in the county jail, then the crime is deemed a gross misdemeanor.

This bill further increases the imprisonment penalty for battery causing substantial harm to a peace officer (including prison guards) from 1 to 6 years to 1 to 10 years to be consistent with the other provisions of the statute. The fine is also raised from not more than $5,000 to not more than $10,000. In addition, battery committed upon an officer who is performing his duty is punishable as a gross misdemeanor, except under circumstances where a greater penalty is provided.

S.B. 226 (Chapter 323)

Senate Bill 226 directs the court, in determining the sentence of a person convicted of DUI of alcohol or a controlled substance, if the defendant was transporting a

person under the age of 15 years at the time of the violation, to consider that fact as an "aggravating factor" for sentencing purposes.

S.B. 230 (Chapter 403)
Senate Bill 230 enhances the penalty for persons who commit felonies knowing that such crimes are for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in affiliation with a criminal gang. The penalty is enhanced by doubling the sentence for the underlying felony. The penalty enhancement is mandatory, and a person convicted under the bill cannot be released early on parole or have his sentence reduced, unless he acts as an informant. The measure allows a judge to reduce or suspend the sentence of a person if he finds that the person rendered substantial assistance in the arrest or conviction of other persons involved in the commission of the felony. The bill specifies that only one penalty enhancement for an offense may be adjudged even if a person's conduct satisfies the requirements for an additional term of imprisonment under more than one listed section of the statutes.

The measure also authorizes qualified experts to testify regarding gang operations, customs and criminal conduct.

Senate Bill 230 was requested by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department and was supported by the District Attorneys Association and the Governor's Office.

S.B. 589 (Chapter 373)
Senate Bill 589 requires the juvenile court to impose an administrative assessment of $10 whenever a juvenile is fined for a violation of the juvenile laws. The assessment is in addition to the fine.

Previous law only allowed the administrative assessment if the child was fined for a minor traffic violation. This measure extends the assessment to other cases resulting in a fine upon a juvenile.

A.B. 51 (Chapter 177)
Assembly Bill 51 expands the forfeiture statutes to allow forfeiture of property used in the commission of a crime in another jurisdiction where such a crime violates a law of that jurisdiction which prohibits conduct similar to conduct prohibited by the laws of Nevada. The property has to be located in Nevada to be subject to this provision.

This measure was requested by the District Attorneys Association. Property located in Nevada and used to commit a crime in another state was not subject to forfeiture under previous statutes. This measure allows forfeiture if the

property is used to commit a crime in another state that has a law prohibiting such activity and a similar Nevada law exists.

A.B. 291 (Chapter 216)
Assembly Bill 291 increases the penalty from a misdemeanor to a gross misdemeanor for persons involved in the procurement of false identification to a person under 21 years of age.

This measure was requested to provide a greater deterrent for this offense.

A.B. 483 (Chapter 321)
Assembly Bill 483 increases the penalties for violations of certain statutes and orders relating to hazardous waste and provides penalties for any unlawful disposal of hazardous waste. Any person who violates certain statutes, terms or conditions of a permit; violates an order issued by the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources relating to hazardous waste which threatens or harms the environment or the personal safety of other persons and has not made a good faith effort to comply with the order; or disposes or discharges hazardous waste in an unauthorized manner, is guilty of a felony. Punishment shall be imprisonment in the State prison for not less than 1 year or more than 6 years, or by a fine of not more than $50,000 for each day of the violation, or both.

The increases in penalties from misdemeanor to felony for these violations of statutes regarding hazardous waste are designed to align Nevada's penalties with those of neighboring states so as to deter potential out-of-state violators.

A.B. 625 (Chapter 295)
Assembly Bill 625 increases the penalty in certain circumstances for assault and battery upon a school employee. "School employee" is defined as any licensed or unlicensed person employed by a board of trustees of a school district. School employees are categorized with "officers" for purposes of assault and battery statutes. Such actions carry a more stringent penalty when committed upon an officer, and school employees are extended the same protection.

This measure was requested to provide stiffer penalties to help deter the increasing problem of assault and battery upon school personnel.

A.B. 670 (Chapter 547)
Assembly Bill 670 authorizes a justice of the peace or municipal judge to order an offender to serve a term of

residential confinement as punishment for committing a crime. Previous law only allowed the use of residential confinement if the offender agreed. This bill allows the judge to order such confinement whether or not the offender agrees.

Parole and Probation

S.B. 402 (Chapter 415)
Senate Bill 402 reduces the minimum time served for inmates to be eligible for parole. Previous law required an offender to serve a minimum of one-third of his sentence, or 1 year, whichever was longer. This measure eliminates the minimum 1-year requirement and only requires that the inmate serve one-third of his sentence.

This bill was based on a recommendation of the Governor's Blue Ribbon Task Force to Address Prison Overcrowding. The measure has the effect of allowing more persons to be eligible for parole at earlier dates to help relieve prison overcrowding.

S.B. 456 (Chapter 487)
Senate Bill 456 allows persons to earn good time credits while on parole in the same manner as credits are earned while in prison. The Department of Prisons is required to calculate good time credits for parolees and keep records of those credits. The Department of Parole and Probation is authorized to forfeit credits under certain circumstances for parole violations. The Department of Parole and Probation is required to report a change of status in credits to the Department of Prisons. The bill applies to persons who are sentenced after June 30, 1991.

This bill was requested by the Department of Parole and Probation. This measure is intended to act as an incentive for persons to be released on parole. Previously, some prisoners chose not to be paroled because they could earn credits while in prison and be released earlier without ever going on parole. The effect of applying credits to parole is to reduce the prison population without compromising public safety.

A.B. 56 (Chapter 16)
Assembly Bill 56 extends certain limitations on parole to a person convicted of attempted sexual assault. Previous law placed limitations on parole only for individuals convicted of sexual assault.

This measure was requested by the Criminal Division of the Office of the Attorney General to incorporate existing policy into statutory law.

A.B. 68 (Chapter 48)
Assembly Bill 68 allows the time served from the date of arrest until the time of sentencing, as well as time served after sentencing, to be used in calculating work credits for offenders in local detention facilities. Previous law only allowed time served after sentencing to be used to calculate work credits. This bill replaces the term "sentence" with the phrase "term of imprisonment" for the purpose of including time served from the date of arrest until the date the sentence begins.

This bill also establishes a system to allow credits to be earned for completing education and drug or alcohol abuse programs. The sheriff or chief of police in charge of the local detention facility is required to deduct 5 days from a prisoner's term for earning a general equivalency diploma. To be eligible for such credits, offenders must be sentenced to at least 90 days.

The sheriff or chief of police in charge of the facility may also deduct up to 5 days from an offender's term for the successful completion of a treatment program for the abuse of alcohol or drugs. The program must be approved by the Rehabilitation Division of DHR. Offenders serving more than 90-day terms are also eligible for this program.

This act equalizes the application of "good time" and "work credits." It also provides an incentive to promote the completion of educational and drug and alcohol abuse programs. The participants are required to pay for these programs.

A.B. 93 (Chapter 75)
Assembly Bill 93 requires juvenile probation officers and deputy juvenile probation officers to be certified by the Peace Officers Standards and Training Committee only if their duties require them to enforce court orders on juvenile offenders and make arrests. In addition, the measure authorizes certified probation officers and assistant probation officers to have the same powers as peace officers.

Individuals who are not required to enforce court orders and make arrests do not need to carry a gun and, therefore, should not be certified.

A.B. 496 (Chapter 272)
Assembly Bill 496 authorizes the State Board of Parole Commissioners to release a prisoner on parole regardless of whether the prisoner accepts parole.

A.B. 498 (Chapter 282)
Assembly Bill 498 revises the time within which an inmate must be released on mandatory parole. Previous law required prisoners serving sentences of 3 years or more to be released on parole 9 months before the end of their term. This measure requires those inmates to be released on parole 12 months prior to the end of their term.

A.B. 779 (Chapter 617)
Assembly Bill 779 requires the Department of Parole and Probation to establish a program for the intensive supervision of parolees and persons granted probation. In both cases, the program must include an initial period of electronic supervision. The bill outlines the requirements for electronic supervision to include that the device be minimally intrusive.

The court is authorized to fix the terms and conditions of the intensive supervision for persons placed on probation. The bill specifically provides that a court may place a person on intensive supervision probation if he is eligible for probation but requires more supervision than would normally be provided a person on probation.

A.B. 785 (Chapter 460)
Assembly Bill 785 increases the cash balance of the Parolees' Revolving Loan Account from $2,500 to $4,500. Funds in this account are used by the Department of Parole and Probation to provide loans to individual parolees in an amount not to exceed $300 to assist in work-related expenses or to cover living expenses until steady income can be obtained.

A.B. 787 (Chapter 459)
Assembly Bill 787 increases the number of members on the State Board of Parole Commissioners from five to six. This change allows for the addition of a commissioner from the Ely area, the locale of a new prison facility.

Victims of Crime

S.B. 98 (Chapter 205)
Senate Bill 98 revises the method used by the Department of Parole and Probation to pay victims money received from parolees for restitution. Money must be paid when received where the parolee makes a single payment of $200 or more, or if the total accumulated amount received from the parolee is

more than $200. If the money received from the parolee in a single payment is less than $200, or the accumulated amount received from the parolee is less than $200, then payment must be made at the end of each year.

All money remaining in the account at the end of each year must be paid in pro rata shares to each person entitled to receive restitution from that parolee. A person entitled to restitution may also file an application with the Department of Parole and Probation requesting payment at any time based on financial hardship.

This measure was requested by the Department of Parole and Probation. The previous method of payment was wasteful in many circumstances. The department paid money when it was received; however, in many cases the amount was small and cost the department more to pay the victim than the money that was paid to the fund by the parolee. This act provides a more efficient means of paying victims and still allows persons with financial hardships to be paid in a timely manner.

S.B. 296 (Chapter 66)

Senate Bill 296 makes persons who are members of a murder victim's immediate family eligible to receive funds for psychological counseling from the Crime Victims Fund. Previous law allowed such compensation only for persons who were related or had significant ties to the victim and lived in the same household as the victim.

Many relatives who are impacted by a person's murder and may need assistance do not reside with the victim. This bill makes those persons eligible for compensation. This measure does not affect the amount of money in the fund, but could affect the distribution of that money.

S.B. 510 (Chapter 291)

Senate Bill 510 makes changes to the procedure used to award compensation to victims of crime. The initial decision to approve or reject a claim and the amount to be awarded is to be made by the compensation officer rather than the hearing officer. Previously, after an investigation by the compensation officer, a recommendation was provided to the hearing officer who made a determination. This measure allows a compensation officer to make the initial determination and an applicant to appeal an adverse decision to the hearing officer.

This measure was requested by the State's Crime Victims Program which has three compensation officers and one hearing officer. The procedure of making a recommendation to

the hearing officer created a bottleneck of cases at the hearing officer level and delayed awards to victims. This measure streamlines the process while preserving an applicant's right to appeal an adverse determination. The hearing officer only hears appeals from the compensation officer.

COURTS AND PROCEDURES

S.B. 45 (Chapter 724)
Senate Bill 45 increases the amount of benefits for the surviving spouse of a Justice of Nevada's Supreme Court or district judge from $1,300 to $2,000 per month. An appropriation is made to cover the increase. The measure also appropriates $175,000 for relocation of the Supreme Court to the new Supreme Court Building.

S.B. 105 (Chapter 70)
Senate Bill 105 makes retroactive the periods of limitation on actions for damages caused by deficiencies in the construction of or improvements to real property. This measure makes the periods of limitation on actions related to real property improvements applicable where the substantial completion of the improvements occurred before July 1, 1983.

The limitations do not apply to actions filed before the effective date of the bill, or actions that would cause an impairment of the obligation of contract under the *Constitutions of Nevada* and the *United States*. The act is effective upon passage and approval.

A.B. 35 (Chapter 241)
Assembly Bill 35 increases the term of office of a justice of the peace from 4 years to 6 years. This change does not extend the current term of office of a justice of the peace elected before October 1, 1991, or the term of a person appointed or elected to fill a vacancy of such a justice.

This measure was requested by Nevada's Supreme Court which indicated that 4-year terms are not of sufficient length for justices of the peace to be properly trained and become acclimated to their duties. In addition, 6-year terms would remove some of the political pressures associated with running for judicial office every 4 years.

A.B. 301 (Chapter 630)
Assembly Bill 301 revises the fee for counsel appointed by the court to represent criminal defendants. The fee for court appearances and other time reasonably spent on a case is set at $60 per hour. Previous law allowed $60 for court appearances, but only $40 for other time spent on the matter.

If the most serious crime is a felony punishable by death or by life in prison, then the total fee must not exceed $12,000. Previous law set the cap at $6,000. The remainder of the fees prescribed by law are unchanged.

A.B. 578 (Chapter 391)
Assembly Bill 578 extends the period of advance notice required before the exoneration of a bail bond or forfeiture of other security that allowed a defendant to be admitted to bail. The previous requirement of 90-day notice is extended to 180 days' notice. The court must also exonerate and release the bail at the time of sentencing, if the court has not already done so. The court does not have to release bail if the defendant is scheduled to appear before the court in the future or if the defendant has been assessed fines or costs. Amounts posted as bail may be used to satisfy such assessments.

The fee for filing and processing each bail or property bond is increased from $20 to $40. The justice of the peace is required to collect the increased fee and pay the extra $20 to the State Treasurer who must deposit the money in the fund for the compensation of victims of crime.

The bond requirements for bail bondsmen are increased. For a bail solicitor, the bond is increased from $1,000 to $10,000, and for a bail agent, it is increased from $2,500 to $25,000. The bondsmen have until April 1, 1992, to comply with the new bonding requirements.

This bill was requested to improve the bail system. By increasing the amount of time before exoneration, the bail bondsmen hope to ensure that more defendants appear for court. Since much of the money in the Crime Victims Fund comes from bail forfeitures, the bail fee was increased to minimize the impact on the Crime Victims Fund since less forfeitures will occur.

General Procedures for Courts

S.B. 68 (Chapter 522)
Senate Bill 68 revises the procedure for determining the value of property and the amount of interest imposed in condemnation proceedings. Existing law provides that where the condemning party is the last party to cause a delay that makes the trial occur more than 2 years after the commencement of the proceeding, the property is valued at the greater of the date of service of the summons or the date of the trial. This bill provides the same benefit for the State where the party contesting the condemnation is the primary party that causes the delay in trial to exceed 2 years. In that event, the date of valuation is the lesser of the date of service of the summons or the date of trial.

This measure further revises the provisions regarding interest by fixing the rate based on the 1-year U.S. Treasury Bill

rather than the prime rate plus 2 percent. The rate must be adjusted annually, and interest is compounded annually. Interest does not accumulate during a time period between a continuance and the trial if the delay was caused primarily by the party contesting the condemnation proceeding. Also, interest does not accumulate on money that is required by statute to be placed in an account for the benefit of the party owning the property.

S.B. 69 (Chapter 20)

Senate Bill 69 excludes civil claims within the jurisdiction of the justice's court (those less than $2,500) involving motor vehicles from mandatory arbitration. An exception is created for these claims if the parties agree to arbitration or the court orders arbitration.

This measure was requested by the North Las Vegas justices of the peace. Previous law required all civil claims of less than $15,000 to be submitted to arbitration. The justices' courts indicated that they could accommodate automobile cases within their jurisdictional limits cheaper and as efficiently as arbitration.

S.B. 75 (Chapter 393)

Senate Bill 75 changes the procedures used to modify and enforce child support orders under the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Child Support Act. Previous law did not allow a judge to modify a prior child support award by increasing the award. This measure allows a judge to modify such awards by increasing them.

Existing law establishes a system of hearings officers within the Welfare Division to hear URESA cases and make a recommendation to the district court judge with jurisdiction over the modification or enforcement proceeding. This system is based on a Federal mandate that requires "expedited process" in these matters. These hearings officer programs are being done on a pilot basis but are scheduled to become statewide on July 1, 1991. Because of problems with the pilot program, this measure revises the program.

The program becomes effective July 1, 1991, for all counties except Clark. The hearings officers are changed to masters, are selected by the district judges and serve at the pleasure of the district judges. In Washoe County, the district judges are to select the masters for their district, and the judges of the remaining counties, excluding Clark, are to select their masters collectively.

Where a parent wishes to modify a child support order issued in another state, procedures are established for registering

the order in this State. A recommendation by a master to modify a previous order issued by a court in Nevada must be sent back to the original court for consideration. If the court of origin approves the order, then it must be filed with the original order which is being modified.

Clark County is authorized, but not required, to participate in the program because the master system in Clark County has worked well, and the county has met expedited process requirements. The provisions amending the hearings officer program sunset July 1, 1993. The provision allowing upward modifications does not sunset.

S.B. 77 (Chapter No. 40)

Senate Bill 77 changes the calculation of time for determining if a criminal case should be dismissed because of a delay in prosecution. The time period begins to run after the arraignment, rather than after the finding of indictment or filing of information.

This measure was requested by the District Attorneys Association. Under previous law, a case had to be brought to trial within 60 days after the finding of indictment or filing of information. This bill starts the time running from the arraignment on the indictment. At the finding of indictment or filing of information, the defendant is sometimes not aware of certain rights that he is later apprised of at the arraignment. This measure allows the time period to run from a definite time when the defendant is fully apprised of his rights.

S.B. 82 (Chapter 405)

Senate Bill 82 requires certain plea bargains to be in writing and provides exceptions to the notification requirements related to grand jury proceedings. After October 1, 1991, all plea bargains for offenses punishable as nonprobationary felonies are required to be in writing, signed by the defendant, his attorney, and the prosecutor. After January 1, 1992, plea bargains for offenses punishable by more than 10 years in prison are also required to be in writing.

This measure also allows a district attorney to apply to the court to have the notice requirement waived for defendants in grand jury proceedings. Previous law was interpreted by Nevada's Supreme Court in the *Humboldt County v. Marcum*, 105 Nev. 824 (1989) decision to require notice to the defendant regardless of the circumstances. This measure allows the district attorney to not give notice if he can demonstrate to the court that the person cannot be located,

the notice would result in the flight of the person, or the person may endanger the life or property of other persons.

Plea agreements need to be in writing because the lack of a written agreement could cause many problems when those cases are appealed. In certain circumstances, it is impossible to give a defendant notice of a grand jury proceeding or the defendant may leave the State or destroy evidence if he knows of the proceeding. For these reasons, exceptions need to be created to the notice rule for grand jury proceedings.

S.B. 83 (Chapter 88)

Senate Bill 83 prohibits a person who has waived extradition from being released on bail. However, the district attorney, with the concurrence of the demanding state, may stipulate that the person be released on bail.

This measure was requested by the Office of the Attorney General. Previous law allowed a judge to use discretion in determining whether a person who has waived extradition should be released on bail. Some persons who have waived extradition and are released on bail disappear in the 10 to 14 days necessary to complete the paperwork and for the demanding state to retrieve the prisoner. This measure does not allow bail unless the district attorney and the demanding state agree that the person should be released on bail. This bill does not affect a person's right to seek bail if he does not waive extradition.

S.B. 90 (Chapter 41)

Senate Bill 90 prohibits judges from suspending sentences or granting probation for persons convicted of crimes who are determined to be habitual criminals.

This measure was requested by the District Attorneys Association. Judges have the discretion to determine if an offender is an habitual criminal. Sentences for habitual criminals are enhanced. This bill does not limit the initial ability of a judge to suspend a sentence or grant probation since discretion to declare a person "habitual" still remains with the judge. However, if a judge declares the offender habitual, he cannot suspend the sentence or grant probation.

S.B. 232 (Chapter 413)

Senate Bill 232 requires the trustee of a deed of trust, or the lienor of a mechanic's lien on real property to record its discharge or release after the obligation has been satisfied. The beneficiary of a deed of trust is required to deliver the original note and deed of trust, if he has them, to the trustee or the trustor within 21 days of notice that

the obligation has been satisfied. The beneficiary must also at that time file a properly executed request to reconvey the estate. The trustee must record the release of the deed of trust within 45 days after the obligation has been satisfied and he has received the request for reconveyance.

If the beneficiary fails to file the request for reconveyance within the 21-day period, or the trustee fails to record the discharge of the deed within the 45-day period, the beneficiary or the trustee, as the case may be, is liable in a civil action to the grantor or owner of the real property. This measure prescribes the penalty for these activities as $100 plus reasonable attorney's fees and costs and any other damages resulting from the failure to timely and completely record.

The bill provides the same liability for a lien holder who fails to properly record the discharge of a lien, except the lien holder has 21 days to record the discharge after he receives a written request by the lienor for discharge.

The measure also allows a recorded deed of trust or a lien of record to be released or discharged by an entry in the margin of the appropriate recorded instrument. It must be signed by the trustee or lien holder in the presence of, and witnessed by, the recorder or deputy. The marginal release method may not be used if the deed of trust or record of lien has been recorded by microfilm or other photographic process.

This bill was requested to require the holder of a lien or trustee of a trust to record the release or discharge in a timely manner. Failure to record can cause many problems for the owner of real property, and this measure requires timely and efficient recording.

S.B. 277 (Chapter 115)

Senate Bill 277 allows a sheriff up to 25 days to return a writ of attachment to the issuing court certifying the proceeds of the attachment. Previous law allowed only 20 days, and this measure gives the sheriff an additional 5 days.

This bill was requested by the Washoe County Sheriffs. Where the sheriff is required to serve a writ of attachment to a third party for garnishment of property, the third party has 20 days to respond to the interrogatories that are served with the writ. If that party takes the full 20 days, it is impossible for the sheriff to return the writ to the court in 20 days.

S.B. 280 (Chapter 448)
Senate Bill 280 makes various changes related to child support, most of which bring the State into compliance with Federal law. The State Bar of Nevada is required to review the child support formulas and determine the advisability of any modifications and report its findings and any proposed amendments to the Legislature before the 1993 Session, and every 4 years thereafter. Requirements that the State allow the use of genetic information in parentage cases are added. A provision is added to clarify that the child support formula is to be used in all URESA proceedings.

In URESA proceedings, the county is prohibited from charging the State court costs and attorney's fees since the State is required by law to pursue these matters. Notice to parents regarding support must be achieved by certified mail, restricted delivery, to ensure that the party personally receives the notice. The bill further clarifies that the juvenile court must use the child support guidelines when determining support of children in need of protection under Chapter 432 of NRS. This measure also removes the restriction that child support payments achieved through wage withholding can be discontinued after 18 consecutive months of payment.

This bill was requested by the Welfare Division primarily to ensure that Nevada remains in compliance with Federal child support laws.

S.B. 308 (Chapter 311)
Senate Bill 308 expands the list of property that is exempt from execution to satisfy a judgment by including certain private retirement funds not to exceed $100,000 in present value. Previous law allowed an exemption for certain public retirement funds but not private funds.

This bill was requested to provide a benefit for senior citizens who have private retirement funds. Public retirement funds are exempt from execution, and private qualified retirement funds should also be exempt.

S.B. 366 (Chapter 454)
Senate Bill 366 requires all civil actions arising in Nevada judicial districts whose populations are 100,000 or more, where the amount at issue does not exceed $25,000, to be submitted to mandatory nonbinding arbitration. Nevada's Supreme Court, in association with the National Judicial College, State Bar of Nevada and other organizations, is required to establish a program to provide trained volunteers to act as arbitrators. The district courts are required to administer the program.

The Supreme Court is required to adopt regulations that provide guidelines for the district courts to establish mandatory arbitration where the amount at issue does not exceed $25,000 and voluntary arbitration in other cases. The rules must address disincentives to appeal. The Supreme Court may also authorize the use of settlement conferences and other alternative methods of resolving disputes in certain instances. The bill excludes certain actions from the mandatory arbitration provisions by allowing the court to order other methods of alternative dispute resolution where arbitration is not appropriate. The bill requires Nevada's Supreme Court to submit a report with specified information concerning arbitration to the Legislature.

The measure also increases the fee by $5 for filing, answering, or appearing on a civil complaint in district court. This money is restricted for use in the mandatory arbitration program.

This bill was based on recommendations of the interim Subcommittee to Study Alternative Methods of Resolving Disputes. The committee found that arbitration is an effective method of resolving disputes and should be expanded. Previous law required arbitration of claims arising out of the use of automobiles where the amount at issue did not exceed $15,000. This bill extends those provisions to all civil claims less than $25,000.

S.B. 367 (Chapter 353)

Senate Bill 367 establishes a mandatory mediation program to resolve disputes regarding child custody and visitation in Washoe County and establishes neighborhood justice centers in Clark County. Counties with populations of less than 100,000 are authorized to establish mediation programs, and two or more counties may establish a program jointly.

The district court in Washoe County is required to promulgate rules approved by the Supreme Court that require impartial mediation of child custody and visitation matters, exclude cases from mediation for good cause, and provide standards for the training of mediators. The training standards must prescribe minimum education and skills for mediators and an apprenticeship period for persons without prior experience. Mediators cannot be limited to any specific profession or educational background.

The court is also required to establish a sliding schedule of fees for participation in the program based on the client's ability to pay. The court may also refer any financial matter related to child custody or visitation to other persons for assistance in resolving the dispute. The

mediator may close any proceedings at his discretion, and the proceedings cannot be used in court if a trial occurs later.

The costs of the program are required to be paid from the account for dispute resolution in the county general fund. An additional filing fee of $5 is added for any party in a justice court or district court whose population exceeds 100,000 who files a complaint, answer, or appearance. These additional fees are limited to use for the mediation program.

In Clark County, the Board of County Commissioners is required to establish a neighborhood justice center which must be modeled after the American Bar Association's multi-door courthouse program. The center must provide for impartial mediation of minor disputes and provide information regarding dispute resolution and services available in the community. A referral system must be established which guides clients to the appropriate forum for dispute resolution. The center must be supported by the money in the account for dispute resolution in the county general fund.

The act is effective July 1, 1991, but the mediation program and the neighborhood justice center must be operational by January 1, 1992. Reports on these programs are required to be submitted to the LCB for distribution to the Legislature on or before March 1 of each odd-numbered year. The reports are to include information on the number and types of cases and suggestions for legislation to improve the programs. These programs sunset on June 30, 1995.

This bill was based on the recommendations of the interim Subcommittee to Study Alternative Methods of Resolving Disputes. The mediation program for child custody and visitation is intended to assist the parties in resolving disputed issues since they would have to agree among themselves. It removes the adversarial component of litigation from the process. The neighborhood justice centers allow persons access to dispute resolution without using the courts. The resolution could be quicker and more satisfactory to the parties than litigating in court.

S.B. 609 (Chapter 441)

Senate Bill 609 requires that the court in determining the custody of a child, where the parents are not going to be awarded custody, give preference to a person related to the child within the third degree of consanguinity, regardless of whether the relative resides within Nevada. The same

preference is provided for relatives of delinquent children and children in need of protection who are being placed because of that status.

The measure also allows the court to grant visitation rights to grandparents. Authority is granted to place a child in need of protection with the child's great-grandparents. The measure further clarifies that out-of-state placements must comply with Nevada placement laws.

This measure was requested to provide a preference for relatives above strangers in child custody matters and to expand the rights of grandparents in such custody matters.

S.B. 637 (Chapter 500)
Senate Bill 637 revises the distribution of proceeds of administrative assessments collected in municipal and justice courts. Previous law required that certain dollar amounts collected from administrative assessments be distributed to various agencies related to the judicial system until the fund was spent. This measure changes the dollar amounts to percentages of the total amount in the fund. The actual amounts each agency receives will vary based on the change to percentages.

This measure also requires the city clerks to give notice to the Court Administrator when there has been a change in criminal laws within the city. A provision is also added that authorizes a judge or justice to declare that a fine is uncollectable and to cancel that fine.

A.B. 45 (Chapter 153)
Assembly Bill 45 establishes standards pertaining to plea bargains for a lesser charge or a recommendation of a reduced sentence. The measure specifies that a plea agreement is void if the defendant's testimony is false. The agreement must be in writing and specifically state that the agreement is void if false testimony is given by the defendant.

The bill prohibits a prosecuting attorney from entering into an agreement which is contingent on the testimony contributing to a specified conclusion or which limits the defendant to give predetermined testimony.

Additionally, this measure directs the court to instruct the jury with an appropriate cautionary statement concerning the possible pressures on the defendant to plea bargain if the defendant has not yet entered into an agreement or been sentenced pursuant to the agreement. Also, the court must permit the jury to inspect the agreement after irrelevant and

prejudicial statements have been removed. The bill further directs the court to allow the defense counsel to cross-examine fully the defendant regarding the agreement.

Finally, this measure provides that a defendant is not incompetent to be a witness solely because he has entered into an agreement with the prosecuting attorney. In addition, the testimony of the defendant may be admitted whether or not he has entered his plea or been sentenced pursuant to the agreement.

This bill was requested by the District Attorneys Association to allow an accomplice's testimony to be used without delay and thus speed up the trial process.

A.B. 71 (Chapter 355)

Assembly Bill 71 authorizes the court to issue a writ of attachment of a child's person, commanding a law enforcement officer or a representative of an agency which provides protective services to place the child in protective custody. A writ of attachment may be issued in circumstances where the child would not otherwise be adequately protected.

This bill further adds the child's attorney and the district attorney to the list of individuals entitled to receive notice of a master's findings and recommendations. If any of these individuals requests a hearing concerning the findings, the court must allow one. A master's findings and recommendations, upon approval by the court, constitute a decree of the court.

The measure also requires the Welfare Division to develop and distribute a pamphlet that prescribes the procedures for taking a child into protective custody. The pamphlet must also set forth the legal rights of persons who are parties to protective custody proceedings.

This bill was requested by the District Attorneys Association to help the courts provide protection for children who are in danger or who have been absconded by a person responsible for the child's welfare.

A.B. 89 (Chapter 516)

Assembly Bill 89 adds to Nevada's implied consent law for DUI by allowing the revocation of a driver's license of a person who is found to have a detectable amount of a controlled substance in his system. Previous law only provided for the revocation in reference to the 0.10 standard for alcohol-impaired driving. The measure defines a controlled substance as any of 21 substances listed in the bill for which a valid prescription has not been issued to the consumer.

This bill was requested by the Nevada Highway Patrol Division to address situations in which a person is stopped for suspected DUI, has less than 0.10 of alcohol in his system, but is found to be driving under the influence of a controlled substance.

Secondary marijuana smoke ingested through passive inhalation may cause a detectable amount of the controlled substance to be found. For this reason, marijuana was not included in the list of 21 controlled substances.

A.B. 227 (Chapter 44)

Assembly Bill 227 revises the procedure governing post-conviction relief. Previous law provided two avenues for a person to pursue post-conviction relief--Chapter 177 of NRS, which deals with post-conviction relief; and Chapter 34 of NRS, which deals with writs of habeas corpus. A person was required to seek post-conviction relief under Chapter 177 of NRS before he could seek habeas corpus relief under Chapter 34 of NRS.

In many cases, prisoners could seek relief under Chapter 177, and if that relief was denied, they would seek the same relief using the same issues under Chapter 34 using habeas corpus. This measure repeals the sections in Chapter 177 that address post-conviction relief. The result is that only one form of post-conviction relief exists for a prisoner--habeas corpus. The current provisions of Chapter 34 address the procedures and standards.

This measure is contingent on the approval and ratification of Senate Joint Resolution No. 13 of the 65th Session, which would amend the *Nevada Constitution* to clarify and extend the jurisdiction of the district courts relating to writs of prohibition and habeas corpus. The constitution currently provides that a petition for a writ of habeas corpus can only be heard in the district court that has jurisdiction over the prison in the geographic area where the person is being held. Senate Joint Resolution No. 13 of the 65th Session would amend the constitution to enable a new provision in this bill which would allow writs of habeas corpus to be considered in the court which issued the original conviction. The court which issued the original conviction may be in a better position to hear a habeas corpus petition because it possesses all the original court records. The prosecutors who charged the case and the original judge in some cases would be in that jurisdiction.

In addition, this measure provides that the writ of habeas corpus is the exclusive means a prisoner can use to challenge the computation of the time being served.

This bill was requested in response to a need to simplify the method whereby a prisoner seeks post-conviction relief. Previous law provided for two overlapping processes for post-conviction relief. As a matter of judicial economy, one process is better and less confusing. By allowing petitions for writs of habeas corpus to be filed in the court of original conviction, the burden on district courts with jurisdictions that include large prison populations is relieved.

A.B. 280 (Chapter 224)

Assembly Bill 280 authorizes boards of county commissioners in counties with a population of 100,000 or more to establish centralized billing and collection of fines, fees, bails, forfeitures and charges for the cost of legal defense imposed by a justice's court.

This measure was proposed by Washoe County to provide for centralized collection that would be more effective and efficient than allowing each court to collect its own accounts.

A.B. 304 (Chapter 453)

Assembly Bill 304 amends Sections 2.5 and 18.5 of Chapter 228 of *Statutes of Nevada 1991* (A.B. 422 and S.B. 66 of the 1991 Session). The chapter was added to allow a city council of an incorporated city to designate by ordinance the municipal court as a court of record. Under previous law, the municipal court was not a court of record; therefore, appeals from the court involved an entirely new trial rather than an appellate court review of the record of the municipal court. A new trial is now only allowed on appeal if the municipal court was not a court of record. Assembly Bill 304 provides that these new provisions do not apply to appeals from the municipal court that are perfected before October 1, 1991. This deadline ensures that those appeals perfected before October 1, 1991, are entitled to a new trial notwithstanding the new provisions of the statute.

A.B. 383 (Chapter 160)

Assembly Bill 383 allows a defendant, with the consent of the court and the district attorney, to enter a conditional plea of guilty or no contest. The defendant may reserve the right, on appeal from the judgment, to a review of the adverse determination of any specified pretrial motion. A defendant who prevails on appeal is allowed to withdraw the plea.

The district attorney or attorney for a defendant may issue subpenas subscribed by the issuer for witnesses within the

State to appear before the court at which an indictment, information or criminal complaint is to be tried. This measure further requires that a certificate of service accompany each motion filed.

The court, after satisfying fines and costs, is required to refund the surplus of any bail to the person who deposited the bail, unless that person has directed, in writing, that any surplus be refunded to another.

This measure further prohibits a child from being certified to be tried as an adult unless he was 16 years of age or older at the time the offense was allegedly committed. Finally, this bill clarifies the procedures for the sealing of records.

A.B. 421 (Chapter 465)

Assembly Bill 421 authorizes the juvenile division of the district court to appoint a panel of three or more citizens, who are to serve without compensation, to conduct the semi-annual reviews of the placement of a child in need of protection. The measure also allows the court to place such a child in the permanent custody of a suitable relative.

In addition, A.B. 421 authorizes the court to dispense with the annual hearings to review the disposition of the case if the permanent placement of the child has been approved by the court. The order must include the plan for permanent placement unless the court determines that the identification of the person with whom the child is placed would create a risk of harm to the child. However, if the plan is subsequently changed or the child is moved, the court is required to resume the annual hearings.

Finally, the bill requires the court to hold a hearing concerning the permanent placement of the child no later than 18 months after the most recent removal of the child from his or her home. At the hearing, the court is required to establish a plan for the permanent placement of the child and determine, among other things, whether proceedings should be initiated to establish a guardianship or to terminate the parents' rights so the child may be placed for adoption.

The provisions concerning hearings for permanent placement are needed to put Nevada in compliance with Federal law.

A.B. 426 (Chapter 138)

Assembly Bill 426 revises the jury instruction concerning reasonable doubt. For doubt to be reasonable, it must be actual, not mere possibility or speculation.

This measure was requested by the District Attorneys Association. Previous law stated that doubt to be reasonable had to be actual and substantial, not mere possibility or speculation. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that "actual," in combination with "substantial," places too high of a burden on the defendant, and that actual alone is sufficient.

A.B. 429 (Chapter 389)
Assembly Bill 429 requires the court to appoint two persons to examine an alleged offender with respect to his mental competency in various criminal proceedings. The persons appointed must be psychiatrists, psychologists, or one of each. Previous law allowed only psychiatrists to examine an individual with respect to his mental condition in criminal proceedings and for parole or probation eligibility. A State-licensed psychologist may participate, both individually and as a member of a board, in the review of the mental condition of certain persons to determine their competency and eligibility for parole or probation.

The measure adds a provision that allows the court of jurisdiction over misdemeanors to appoint a psychiatric social worker or other person qualified by the MH/MR Division of DHR to conduct a mental examination to determine if the misdemeanant is competent. In those cases, a determination of the sanity commission or a psychologist and psychiatrist would not be necessary. The judge would decide the competency based on the psychiatric worker's examination.

It was argued that psychologists are as qualified as psychiatrists to perform these examinations of persons charged with felonies, and many more psychologists than psychiatrists reside in the State. Also, a social psychiatric worker is qualified to examine and render an opinion regarding a misdemeanant's competency to stand trial.

A.B. 484 (Chapter 488)
Assembly Bill 484 exempts vehicles modified for handicapped persons and prosthetic devices from execution in judgments against debtors, and revises the required notices of execution to reflect these exemptions. This bill also expands the current exemption from execution allowed for a vehicle where the equity does not exceed $1,000. This measure increases to $1,500 the amount of equity that a person may have in a vehicle before it becomes subject to execution.

A.B. 502 (Chapter 270)
Assembly Bill 502 requires a justice of the peace to appoint a person to take his place when he is disqualified from acting in a case or when he is unable to perform his official duties. The appointee must be a qualified justice

of the peace or chosen from a panel of substitute justices of the peace selected by the board of county commissioners. A person so appointed is required to take and subscribe to the official oath before acting as a justice of the peace pro tempore.

If a justice of the peace fails or is unable to appoint a substitute, the chairman of the board of county commissioners is required to appoint another justice of the peace of the same or another county or a person from the panel of substitute justices of the peace to act as justice of the peace pro tempore. If the county has a population of 100,000 or less, the chairman of the board of county commissioners may appoint a municipal judge to act as justice of the peace pro tempore.

This measure was requested by Nevada's Supreme Court which indicated that it is becoming more difficult for justices of the peace to find replacements for their courts when they are unable to perform their official duties.

A.B. 512 (Chapter 433)

Assembly Bill 512 increases the administrative assessment fee imposed on defendants who plead guilty to or are convicted of a felony from $20 to $25. The bill provides for the disposition of these funds by requiring that $5 of each assessment be paid to the special account in the county general fund for the use of the district court. The remainder of each assessment is credited to the Special Account for the Assistance of Criminal Justice in the State General Fund which is distributed to the Attorney General as authorized by the Legislature.

This bill was requested by the Office of the Attorney General. In 1987, the Legislature approved the creation of a capital case coordinator position in the Office of the Attorney General. This person is supposed to handle the prosecution of all capital offense cases at the Attorney General level. This position was intended to be funded by administrative assessments in district court. However, the amount of money collected from these assessments is not enough to fund the position, and the increase in the amount and revision of the procedures for distribution allows the position to be funded and operative.

A.B. 521 (Chapter 363)

Assembly Bill 521 allows persons who are related within the third degree of consanguinity to adults who were adopted to submit their names to the State register for adoptions. This provision allows identifying information to be available for consenting parties who are not parents of an

adopted person, but are related to an adopted person. The information can only be released to the class of persons related within the third degree of consanguinity that the adopted person has designated to receive the information.

The Welfare Division is authorized to accept relinquishments for adoption on behalf of certain child-placing agencies located in other states. Such child-placing agencies are required to reimburse the Welfare Division for costs related to accepting such relinquishments. In addition, employees of child-placing agencies are authorized to witness adoptions.

The measure further specifies that, in the case of a specific adoption, the natural parent placing the child for adoption must be offered the opportunity to review the investigation report on the home before the child may be placed.

This measure was requested by the Welfare Division to bring Nevada adoption laws up to date.

A.B. 561 (Chapter 567)

Assembly Bill 561 increases the fee that a commissioner of marriages may charge to solemnize a marriage from $25 during business hours on weekdays and $30 after business hours and on weekends and holidays to $35 at all times. The fee charged by a justice of the peace for celebrating a marriage and returning the certificate to the county recorder is increased from $20 to $35.

The provisions of A.B. 487 regarding these fees are repealed as they are inconsistent with the fees in A.B. 561 because they were based on different levels for holidays, weekends and after business hours rather than a flat fee. A provision is added to allow a facsimile of the acknowledged writing that is required from a parent or guardian when a person underage intends to marry, if the original is not available.

A.B. 564 (Chapter 265)

Assembly Bill 564 allows a court to defer action on a plea agreement between a defendant and the district attorney that recommends a punishment until the court has reviewed the presentence report. If the court accepts the parties' recommendation, it must impose the specified punishment or a lesser punishment. If the court rejects the recommendation, the defendant may withdraw the plea.

Within 7 days after a jury returns a verdict of guilty, the court may set aside the verdict and enter a judgment of

acquittal if the evidence is insufficient to sustain a conviction. Procedures regarding new trials and appeals of such judgments of acquittal are prescribed.

A.B. 606 (Chapter 566)
Assembly Bill 606 makes changes to the adoption laws. The Welfare Division of DHR is required to publish an annual informational booklet on adoption. The booklet must contain a description of the adoption process, a comparison with surrounding states and other adoption agencies in Nevada, and information regarding the number and kinds of children available for adoption and the number of persons waiting to adopt. The division is required to distribute it to persons and organizations involved in the adoption process.

The division must also maintain a register which contains nonidentifying information about children available for adoption who have special needs. No fee may be charged for the adoption of children with special needs.

The measure allows persons to exchange information regarding adoptions so long as no money or other valuable consideration is exchanged for such information.

The fees charged by the division for adoptions must not exceed $2,500.

Structure of Court System

S.B. 65 (Chapter 170)
Senate Bill 65 raises the monetary limit of the jurisdiction of justices' courts from $2,500 to $5,000. The measure also clarifies the ability of the justices of the peace to order a bond posted in criminal matters to be forfeited regardless of the amount of the bond.

Senate Bill 65 was requested by the North Las Vegas justices of the peace. Many cases under $5,000 were not being heard in district court because the expenses of litigation in that court were prohibitive. Many claims under $5,000 are heard in justices' courts, and claimants could previously seek only $2,500 because of the jurisdictional limitation.

S.B. 66 (Chapter 93)
Senate Bill 66 allows the city council of an incorporated city to designate by ordinance the municipal court as a court of record. Under previous law, the municipal court was not a court of record; therefore, appeals from the court involved an entire new trial rather than an appellate court review of the record of the municipal court.

This measure was requested by the Nevada Chapter of the League of Cities. Resources were wasted under the previous system because a defendant essentially was entitled to a second trial raising the same issues at the appellate level that were raised at the municipal court level. Defendants who appeal cases originating in other courts of record are entitled to a review of the record to determine if any legal errors were made. This bill allows that same process for cases originating in municipal court. The city council has the discretion to determine whether a municipal court should be a court of record.

S.B. 395 (Chapter 659)

Senate Bill 395 increases the number of district judges in the Second and Eighth Judicial Districts to add one and six, respectively, to serve as family court judges. It establishes the family court as a division of the district court in the judicial districts of Clark and Washoe Counties. These new judges would be elected as family court judges and serve 6-year terms in the family court.

The measure also provides for the original, exclusive jurisdiction of the family court in certain proceedings related to family law. It further requires all district judges who preside in family or juvenile courts after November 3, 1992, to attend a course designed for the training of new judges of such courts at the National College of Juvenile and Family Law in Reno.

The bill clarifies the definitions of "juvenile court" and "juvenile division" to conform to the family court structure. It also clarifies the appointment provisions and responsibilities of the directors of juvenile services as they relate to the family courts. It further requires the district court of each judicial district in which a family court is not created to report to the 67th Session of the Legislature concerning whether the court desires to have such a court and under what conditions in such districts.

This measure requires the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, in cooperation with the staff of LCB, to conduct a study to determine the appropriate workload levels for family courts. The results of this study are to be reported to the next legislative session. An operational study of the family courts by the council from 1992 through 1994 also is required to be reported to the 1995 Legislature.

The bill appropriates $285,000 over the next biennium to pay the salaries and judicial pensions of the six additional judges.

This measure implements the constitutional amendment approved in November 1990 which authorizes the establishment of family courts.

S.B. 413 (Chapter 657)
Senate Bill 413 provides for an additional judge in the Seventh Judicial District (Eureka, Lincoln and White Pine Counties). The judge is to be selected at the General Election held on November 3, 1992, and is to take office on January 4, 1993. His term of office expires on January 6, 1997.

The bill appropriates $40,629 to pay the salary of the additional judge.

The district court case load in the Seventh Judicial District has increased dramatically due in large part to the new maximum security facility placed in White Pine County and the resulting inmate lawsuits that are now filed in that county.

A.B. 216 (Chapter 56)
Assembly Bill 216 clarifies that, in certain actions for possession of lands and tenements, the district courts or the justices' courts may have jurisdiction. (Justices' courts have jurisdiction over civil cases that do not exceed $2,500.) This measure directs that the court with jurisdiction in the matter be identified when notice is served by the landlord or agent.

This bill was designed to clarify that a district court has jurisdiction in certain cases involving the possession of lands and tenements. Under previous law, considerable time and money was wasted because it was unclear whether authority rested in the district courts or with the justice of the peace.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

S.B. 75 (Chapter 393)
Senate Bill 75 changes the procedures used to modify and enforce child support orders under the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Child Support Act. Previous law did not allow a judge to modify a prior child support award by increasing the award. This measure allows a judge to modify such awards by increasing them.

Existing law establishes a system of hearings officers within the Welfare Division to hear URESA cases and make a recommendation to the district court judge with jurisdiction over the modification or enforcement proceeding. This system is based on a Federal mandate that requires "expedited process" in these matters. These hearings officer programs are being done on a pilot basis but are scheduled to become statewide on July 1, 1991. Because of problems with the pilot program, this measure revises the program.

The program becomes effective July 1, 1991, for all counties except Clark. The hearings officers are changed to masters, are selected by the district judges and serve at the pleasure of the district judges. In Washoe County, the district judges are to select the masters for their district, and the judges of the remaining counties, excluding Clark, are to select their masters collectively.

Where a parent wishes to modify a child support order issued in another state, procedures are established for registering the order in this State. A recommendation by a master to modify a previous order issued by a court in Nevada must be sent back to the original court for consideration. If the court of origin approves the order, then it must be filed with the original order which is being modified.

Clark County is authorized, but not required, to participate in the program because the master system in Clark County has worked well, and the county has met expedited process requirements. The provisions amending the hearings officer program sunset July 1, 1993. The provision allowing upward modifications does not sunset.

S.B. 76 (Chapter 117)
Senate Bill 76 requires hearings for the termination of parental rights to be closed to all people other than those necessary to the action or proceeding, unless the court determines that an open hearing will not be detrimental to the child.

S.B. 280 (Chapter 448)
Senate Bill 280 makes various changes related to child support, most of which bring the State into compliance with Federal law. The State Bar of Nevada is required to review the child support formulas and determine the advisability of any modifications and report their findings and any proposed amendments to the Legislature before the 1993 Session, and every 4 years thereafter. Requirements that the State allow the use of genetic information in parentage cases are added. A provision is added to clarify that the child support formula is to be used in all URESA proceedings.

In URESA proceedings, the county is prohibited from charging the State court costs and attorney's fees since the State is required by law to pursue these matters. Notice to parents regarding support must be achieved by certified mail, restricted delivery, to ensure that the party personally receives the notice. The bill further clarifies that the juvenile court must use the child support guidelines when determining support of children in need of protection under Chapter 432 of NRS. This measure also removes the restriction that child support payments achieved through wage withholding can be discontinued after 18 consecutive months of payment.

This bill was requested by the Welfare Division primarily to ensure that Nevada remains in compliance with Federal child support laws.

S.B. 304 (Chapter 240)
Senate Bill 304 provides for the establishment of centers for displaced homemakers throughout the State. Previous law only required a center to be established in Clark County. This measure requires a displaced homemaker center also to be established in Washoe County, and it authorizes the Board for the Education and Counseling of Displaced Homemakers to establish such a center in the other counties and to establish regional centers in two or more counties to the extent that money is available.

The bill further imposes the additional $15 fee for the commencement of a divorce action in each county. Previous law limited the collection of this additional fee only to Clark County. This money is used to administer the provisions relating to the education and counseling of displaced homemakers. Total revenue from the $15 fee from all counties, except Clark County, is projected to be approximately $81,000 in each fiscal year.

S.B. 367 (Chapter 353)
Senate Bill 367 establishes a mandatory mediation program to resolve disputes regarding child custody and visitation in

Washoe County and establishes neighborhood justice centers in Clark County. Counties with populations of less than 100,000 are authorized to establish mediation programs, and two or more counties may establish a program jointly.

The district court in Washoe County is required to promulgate rules approved by the Supreme Court that require impartial mediation of child custody and visitation matters, exclude cases from mediation for good cause, and provide standards for the training of mediators. The training standards must prescribe minimum education and skills for mediators and an apprenticeship period for persons without prior experience. Mediators cannot be limited to any specific profession or educational background.

The court is also required to establish a sliding schedule of fees for participation in the program based on the client's ability to pay. The court may also refer any financial matter related to child custody or visitation to other persons for assistance in resolving the dispute. The mediator may close any proceedings at his discretion, and the proceedings cannot be used in court if a trial occurs later.

The costs of the program are required to be paid from the account for dispute resolution in the county general fund. An additional filing fee of $5 is added for any party in a justice court or district court whose population exceeds 100,000 who files a complaint, answer, or appearance. These additional fees are limited to use for the mediation program.

In Clark County, the Board of County Commissioners is required to establish a neighborhood justice center which must be modeled after the American Bar Association's multi-door courthouse program. The center must provide for impartial mediation of minor disputes and provide information regarding dispute resolution and services available in the community. A referral system must be established which guides clients to the appropriate forum for dispute resolution. The center must be supported by the money in the account for dispute resolution in the county general fund.

The act is effective July 1, 1991, but the mediation program and the neighborhood justice center must be operational by January 1, 1992. Reports on these programs are required to be submitted to the LCB for distribution to the Legislature on or before March 1 of each odd-numbered year. The reports are to include information on the number and types of cases and suggestions for legislation to improve the programs. These programs sunset on June 30, 1995.

This bill was based on the recommendations of the interim Subcommittee to Study Alternative Methods of Resolving Disputes. The mediation program for child custody and visitation is intended to assist the parties in resolving disputed issues since they would have to agree among themselves. It removes the adversarial component of litigation from the process. The neighborhood justice centers allow persons access to dispute resolution without using the courts. The resolution could be quicker and more satisfactory to the parties than litigating in court.

S.B. 609 (Chapter 441)

Senate Bill 609 requires that the court in determining the custody of a child, where the parents are not going to be awarded custody, give preference to a person related to the child within the third degree of consanguinity, regardless of whether the relative resides within Nevada. The same preference is provided for relatives of delinquent children and children in need of protection who are being placed because of that status.

The measure also allows the court to grant visitation rights to grandparents. Authority is granted to place a child in need of protection with the child's great-grandparents. The measure further clarifies that out-of-state placements must comply with Nevada placement laws.

This measure was requested to provide a preference for relatives above strangers in child custody matters and to expand the rights of grandparents in such custody matters.

A.B. 23 (Chapter 286)

Assembly Bill 23 increases from 45 to 60 the percentage of the total number of children receiving Federal assistance funds who may have been in foster care for more than 24 months.

The bill was requested by Nevada's Welfare Division which indicated that this change is in anticipation of increasing numbers of low-income children in foster care who are eligible for Federal assistance. The measure allows the division to take full advantage of available Federal funds for these children without violating State statutes.

Assembly Bill 23 also deletes previous statutory language requiring a reduction annually in the total number of children receiving Federal assistance who have been in foster care for more than 24 months. This language was added in 1981 in response to the division's interpretation of Federal law. It has since been determined that the Federal Government does not require this provision.

A.B. 71 (Chapter 355)
Assembly Bill 71 authorizes the court to issue a writ of attachment of a child's person, commanding a law enforcement officer or a representative of an agency which provides protective services to place the child in protective custody. A writ of attachment may be issued in circumstances where the child would not otherwise be adequately protected.

This bill further adds the child's attorney and the district attorney to the list of individuals entitled to receive notice of a master's findings and recommendations. If any of these individuals requests a hearing concerning the findings, the court must allow one. A master's findings and recommendations, upon approval by the court, constitute a decree of the court.

The measure also requires the Welfare Division to develop and distribute a pamphlet that prescribes the procedures for taking a child into protective custody. The pamphlet must also set forth the legal rights of persons who are parties to protective custody proceedings.

This bill was requested by the District Attorneys Association to help the courts provide protection for children who are in danger or who have been absconded by a person responsible for the child's welfare.

A.B. 269 (Chapter 526)
Assembly Bill 269 increases from $7 to $10 the portion of the marriage license fee that is earmarked for programs to assist victims of domestic violence. The portion of the fee earmarked for the State of Nevada is also increased from $4 to $9.

On July 1, 1994, the $10 portion for domestic violence will increase to $12, and the $9 fee for the State will decrease to $7.

On July 1, 1996, the $12 portion for domestic violence will increase to $15, and the $7 fee for the State will decrease to $4.

A.B. 421 (Chapter 465)
Assembly Bill 421 authorizes the juvenile division of the district court to appoint a panel of three or more citizens, who are to serve without compensation, to conduct the semi-annual reviews of the placement of a child in need of protection. The measure also allows the court to place such a child in the permanent custody of a suitable relative.

In addition, A.B. 421 authorizes the court to dispense with the annual hearings to review the disposition of the case if the permanent placement of the child has been approved by the court. The order must include the plan for permanent placement unless the court determines that the identification of the person with whom the child is placed would create a risk of harm to the child. However, if the plan is subsequently changed or the child is moved, the court is required to resume the annual hearings.

Finally, the bill requires the court to hold a hearing concerning the permanent placement of the child no later than 18 months after the most recent removal of the child from his or her home. At the hearing, the court is required to establish a plan for the permanent placement of the child and determine, among other things, whether proceedings should be initiated to establish a guardianship or to terminate the parents' rights so the child may be placed for adoption.

The provisions concerning hearings for permanent placement are needed to put Nevada in compliance with Federal law.

A.B. 521 (Chapter 363)

Assembly Bill 521 allows persons who are related within the third degree of consanguinity to adults who were adopted to submit their names to the State register for adoptions. This provision allows identifying information to be available for consenting parties who are not parents of an adopted person, but are related to an adopted person. The information can only be released to the class of persons related within the third degree of consanguinity that the adopted person has designated to receive the information.

The Welfare Division is authorized to accept relinquishments for adoption on behalf of certain child-placing agencies located in other states. Such child-placing agencies are required to reimburse the Welfare Division for costs related to accepting such relinquishments. In addition, employees of child-placing agencies are authorized to witness adoptions.

The measure further specifies that, in the case of a specific adoption, the natural parent placing the child for adoption must be offered the opportunity to review the investigation report on the home before the child may be placed.

This measure was requested by the Welfare Division to bring Nevada adoption laws up to date.

A.B. 606 (Chapter 566)
Assembly Bill 606 makes changes to the adoption laws. The Welfare Division of DHR is required to publish an annual informational booklet on adoption. The booklet must contain a description of the adoption process, a comparison with surrounding states and other adoption agencies in Nevada, and information regarding the number and kinds of children available for adoption and the number of persons waiting to adopt. The division is required to distribute it to persons and organizations involved in the adoption process.

The division must also maintain a register which contains nonidentifying information about children available for adoption who have special needs. No fee may be charged for the adoption of children with special needs.

The measure allows persons to exchange information regarding adoptions so long as no money or other valuable consideration is exchanged for such information.

The fees charged by the division for adoptions must not exceed $2,500.

A.B. 743 (Chapter 379)
Assembly Bill 743 makes various changes relating to domestic relations proceedings. Any person who violates an injunction or restraining order for protection against domestic violence is guilty of a misdemeanor, unless a more severe penalty is prescribed by law. If the violation is accompanied by a violent physical act, the court must fine the person $1,000 or require him to perform a minimum of 100 hours of work for the community; sentence him to 5 days to 6 months in the county jail; order him to reimburse the person the costs of enforcing the order and for all medical expenses incurred because of the violent act; and order him to participate in a counseling program at his own expense.

In reference to child custody, the court is required to consider any child abuse by a parent or person seeking custody as an element in determining the best interests of the child.

This bill was requested to respond to a need for strong enforcement against persons who violate orders related to domestic violence.

EDUCATION

S.B. 241 (Chapter 667)
Senate Bill 241 increases the maximum amount of tax that may be levied to raise money for capital projects regarding schools. The measure raises the cap for a school district with fewer than 25,000 pupils from 50 cents to 75 cents on each $100 of assessed valuation, and from 35 cents to 50 cents in districts with 25,000 pupils or more. Any proposed increase in this tax must be approved by a majority of the registered voters of the county voting on the question.

S.B. 658 (Chapter 499)
Senate Bill 658 provides State aid for school districts for the 1991-1993 biennium. This measure provides for a 4 percent salary increase for school district employees, effective October 1, 1991, and raises the statewide, average basic support guarantee per pupil from $3,110 in FY 1990-91 to $3,285 in FY 1991-92 and $3,312 in FY 1992-93.

The bill contains appropriations of $318.7 million for FY 1991-92 and $298.2 million for FY 1992-93 to support the pupil support guarantees. This amount represents a 3.3 percent increase in State General Fund appropriations over the 1989-1991 biennium. In addition, it authorizes $66.4 million in the first year of the biennium and $73.2 million in the second year to be expended from annual slot tax revenue, interest earned on the Permanent School Fund, income from mineral leases on Federal land, and local school support tax revenue from out-of-state sales not attributable to a specific county.

Total State funding for education will exceed $756 million in the 1991-1993 biennium. This amount represents a 4.8 percent increase over the State's share in the 1989-1991 biennium. Locally generated revenue within the formula increases 52.5 percent over the prior biennium due to an increase in the rate of the local school support tax from 1.5 to 2.25 percent.

The amount of State aid for regular (nonprison) adult diploma programs will no longer be determined through an open-ended formula but will be set by the Legislature, as is done for prison programs. A cap was necessary to control and predict program costs. This measure provides $8 million for FY 1991-92 and $8.6 million in FY 1992-93 for adult diploma programs. Of those amounts, spending for prison programs is limited to $3 million in the first year and $3.2 million in the second year.

The bill also provides an additional 84 special education units in FY 1991-92 and another 86 units in FY 1992-93 to bring the total number of units to 1,389 in the first year and 1,475 in the second year. Funding for special education is increased from $25,200 per unit in FY 1990-91 to $25,956 in FY 1991-92 and to $26,208 in FY 1992-93.

This measure also requires school districts to submit annual reports of the number and salaries of employees paid from each fund, actual expenditures during the prior fiscal year, estimated expenditures for the current year, and the number of pupils by category. These reports are to be submitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction who must provide this information to the Department of Administration and the Fiscal Analysis Division of LCB.

A.B. 13 (Chapter 146)

Assembly Bill 13 progressively increases the salaries for boards of trustees of school districts. The initial salary increases are effective on July 1, 1991, and the subsequent raises are effective on July 1, 1992.

The salary increases for boards of trustees of school districts with pupil enrollments of less than 1,000 are as follows:

- In 1991, the salary of the clerk and president of the board is increased from $20 per board meeting they attend, not to exceed $40 per month, to $70 per meeting, not to exceed $140 per month. In 1992, the salary increases to $85 per meeting, not to exceed $170 per month.

- In 1991, the salary for other trustees is increased from $15 per meeting, not to exceed $30 per month, to $65 per meeting, not to exceed $130 per month. In 1992, the salary is raised to $80 per meeting, not to exceed $160 per month.

The salary increases for boards of trustees of school districts with pupil enrollments of 1,000 or more are as follows:

- In 1991, the salary of the clerk and board president is increased from $55 per board meeting they attend, not to exceed $220 per month, to $70 per meeting, not to exceed $280 per month. In 1992, the salary is raised to $85 per meeting, not to exceed $340 per month.

- In 1991, the salary for other trustees is increased from $50 per meeting, not to exceed $200 per month, to $65 per

meeting, not to exceed $260 per month. In 1992, the salary is raised to $80 per meeting, not to exceed $320 per month.

This measure was proposed by the Nevada Association of School Boards to increase the compensation which may be paid to members of the boards of trustees of the school districts. The board members in the smaller districts had not received a salary increase since 1969, a 22-year interval. The salary for those board members in the larger districts had remained the same since 1981.

A.B. 492 (Chapter 361)

Assembly Bill 492 reduces, from 10 to 5 days, the timeframe within which a school superintendent is required to begin proceedings to effect the dismissal of a licensed school employee who has been suspended without notice or hearing.

The bill allows a suspended employee to continue to receive salary and benefits from the date he is suspended until the date on which dismissal proceedings are commenced. The employee may continue to receive salary and benefits after the date on which dismissal proceedings commence and until the final report or decision is made if he posts an acceptable bond or security providing for repayment in the event that he is dismissed or not reemployed. The board may not unreasonably refuse to accept security other than a bond.

A.B. 751 (Chapter 714)

Assembly Bill 751 appropriates $300,000 to the State Department of Education from the State General Fund for the biennium to assist local school districts in the recruitment of minority teachers and other licensed personnel.

The bill also creates a committee to establish guidelines for assisting school districts in developing plans for the recruitment of minority teachers and other licensed personnel, and for the distribution of money appropriated for this purpose.

A.B. 799 (Chapter 716)

Assembly Bill 799 revises the composition of the Commission on Professional Standards in Education. The bill removes the member from the State Board of Education and replaces the position with a representative of the general public.

The State Board of Education has veto power over regulations adopted by the commission. This bill, therefore, is necessary to keep the boundaries clear between the State board and the commission since the board member on the commission may present a conflict to either agency.

Elementary and Secondary Education

S.B. 404 (Chapter 377)
Senate Bill 404 requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to inspect private elementary and secondary educational institutions every 2 years. The purpose of the inspection is to verify compliance with existing record keeping, insurance, and health and safety requirements. The measure also clarifies the meaning of "private schools" to exclude home schooling.

In addition, the bill provides an extension for the term of a private institution's license from the previous maximum of 2 years to a maximum of 4 years. This extension may be granted if the institution has operated in the State for at least 4 years without being cited for violations of statute or having complaints lodged against it.

Further, the measure permits an institution to furnish a certificate of deposit as a condition of licensing, instead of the bond required under previous law.

This bill was requested by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

S.B. 420 (Chapter 655)
Senate Bill 420 requires that physiology be taught in the public schools of the State. The course is to include instruction in basic emergency care including CPR which is in accordance with the standards of the American Heart Association or the American National Red Cross. The bill does not require that a pupil become certified, and it provides that a student be excused from this required instruction if a parent or guardian submits a written statement indicating that such instruction is not in conformity with the religious beliefs of the parent or guardian.

Finally, the bill provides that a person who has completed a CPR course and renders care not be held liable for damages as a result of any act or omission which does not amount to gross negligence.

S.B. 460 (Chapter 313)
Senate Bill 460 requires a school district to credit a teacher's previous experience with another school district within the State for the purpose of determining the salary of the teacher. The act becomes effective on July 1, 1991.

The measure was requested to address circumstances in which a teacher moving from one school district to another within the State loses credit for some or all of the experience

gained in the old district. Since salaries are based upon experience, a loss of credit for several years of experience may result in a significant financial loss for the teacher.

S.B. 492 (Chapter 450)
Senate Bill 492 requires a health authority and the principal of a school to notify the superintendent of a school district concerning the presence of a person infected with the human immunodeficiency virus within a school in the district. The superintendent is likewise required to notify the health authority about the presence of such cases when he is made aware of them.

This measure was requested to address confidentiality and communications problems that have developed with regard to notification concerning the presence of HIV within the public school system.

S.B. 544 (Chapter 468)
Senate Bill 544 authorizes the Superintendent of Public Instruction to approve a district's request for fewer than 180 days of school if the proposed schedule provides for an equivalent or greater number of hours of instruction. Once a 12-month school program has been established, the district has the authority to maintain such a schedule.

This measure was requested to provide flexibility for schools that wish to adopt a multitrack or year-round schedule.

S.B. 558 (Chapter 535)
Senate Bill 558 establishes certain duties of school nurses and requires each school district to develop a plan to reduce the ratio of pupils to school nurses.

The measure prohibits a school district from employing a person as a school nurse unless he or she holds an endorsement issued under regulations adopted by the Commission on Professional Standards in Education. Duties of a school nurse are specified in the bill to include, among other things, ensuring that immunization requirements are met, evaluating pupils' health, making appropriate referrals for health services, and interpreting medical and nursing information relating to a pupil's individual educational plan.

A school nurse may supervise other qualified health personnel in carrying out certain observations and examinations of pupils. In addition, any other person who performs these observations or examinations must be trained by a school nurse to conduct them.

Each school district is required to develop a plan to achieve and maintain a ratio of one school nurse for every 1,000 pupils enrolled in the district. The plan must be submitted to the State Board of Education, and by January 1, 1993, and January 1, 1995, the district must report to the State board the progress made in achieving the specified ratio. The State board must report to the 67th and 68th Sessions of the Nevada Legislature on the progress made by the school districts in achieving the ratio and on the need for and the estimated cost of maintaining the ratio.

S.B. 653 (Chapter 518)

Senate Bill 653 appropriates money to fund additional reductions in the ratio of pupils to teachers in certain grades and to provide certain scholarships to UNS. It states that this Legislature's goal is to achieve a pupil/teacher ratio of no more than 15 pupils per teacher or 30 pupils per two teachers in a classroom where core curriculum is taught in kindergarten and grades 1, 2 and 3. The bill allocates money to local school districts for their use in complying with the required reductions in class sizes. This measure also removes the requirement that each school district develop a plan for specialized instruction in teaching methods for use in classes with reduced numbers of pupils.

For FY 1991-92, $25,887,267 is appropriated from the State General Fund to reduce pupil/teacher ratios in 1st and 2nd grades and selected kindergartens with pupils who are considered at risk of failure by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. For FY 1992-93, $28,642,453 is provided to reduce the pupil/teacher ratio in 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades in addition to selected kindergartens.

In addition to the general fund allocations, $4,369,320 in public education's share of estate tax revenue is appropriated from the Trust Fund for Class-Size Reduction for distribution to local school districts for use in complying with the class size reduction provisions in FY 1991-92. In FY 1992-93, $21,369,320 in estate tax revenue is provided for class size reduction.

In relation to the universities, $130,680 is appropriated for 90 scholarships each for FYs 1991-92 and 1992-93. The scholarships, 45 to each State university, are to be provided for qualified students pursuing teaching degrees.

A.B. 103 (Chapter 637)

Assembly Bill 103 creates the Fund for the Enhancement of Occupational Education in the State Treasury, and it provides that the fund is to be administered by the State Board for Occupational Education. The money in the fund must be used

for occupational education programs for pupils, and the money may be used to establish classes on occupations in general and to improve occupational classes. The State Board for Occupational Education must adopt courses of study establishing minimum standards for those programs and classes. The bill prohibits the money in the fund from being considered in contract negotiations for school district employees or used to reduce the amount of money which would otherwise be available for occupational education.

This measure requires the State Board of Education to establish, by regulation, a course of study in occupational guidance and counseling with instruction which must be made available to each pupil in grades 7 to 12. The board of trustees of each school district must establish the curricula for the course of study in that district, and each school district must organize and offer the curricula within the limits of money made available by the Legislature for that purpose.

The bill also requires the State Board of Education to establish, by regulation, a course of study in technology which may include the latest technological advances in certain subject areas and provide pupils with the opportunity to design, develop, maintain and operate technological systems in those areas. The instruction in technology must be made available to each pupil before the completion of the 8th grade. The board of trustees of a school district may direct that the course of study be given over a 3-year period during grades 6, 7 and 8. Each school district must incorporate the course of study into the curricula within the limits of money made available by the Legislature for that purpose.

This measure appropriates from the State General Fund to the State Board of Education the following:

1. The sum of $100,000 for the purchase of computer equipment for at least 50 rural and urban pilot programs to provide career, education, and labor market information to middle school and high school pupils as they prepare to enter the work force or higher education; and

2. The sum of $1.66 million ($1,666,110) for the purchase of equipment and instructional materials for school districts to use in providing the course of study in technology that is required under this act.

This legislation was requested by the State Board of Education as one of its top priorities. It incorporates major provisions of the "Nevada Business Plan for Education" that was developed in 1990 by the Committee for Excellence in

Occupational Education and the State Council on Occupational Education. The plan includes new programs and requirements for applied academic skills (educational, personal and social) and career development necessary for job success in the 21st century.

A.B. 261 (Chapter 467)
Assembly Bill 261 allows the temporary suspension of pupils in special education programs, except those pupils in gifted and talented programs, without the approval of the board of trustees of the school district. The suspension must be in accordance with the procedural policy adopted by the board for such matters.

Suspensions must not be for more than 10 days and may be imposed for each violation which includes any offenses of battery which result in bodily injury of an employee of the school, selling or distributing any controlled substance and possession of dangerous weapons which have not been approved by the school principal. Suspension for more than 10 days or expulsion may only occur after the board of trustees of the school district has reviewed the circumstances and determined that the action is in compliance with the Federal Education of the Handicapped Act.

This measure was requested by the State Department of Education to comply with a recent ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court. The 10-day limit and the process described in the bill address specific changes in statute required by the Supreme Court decision.

A.B. 268 (Chapter 632)
Assembly Bill 268 requires the State Board of Education, in cooperation with the board of trustees of the county school districts, to develop programs to reduce the number of pupils who drop out of school and to prevent alcohol and drug abuse. These programs are to be designed for pupils in grades 1 through 8.

This measure also sets restrictions on the use of the money that the Legislature specifically appropriates for school improvement to the State Department of Education for FY 1991-92 and FY 1992-93. It requires that the money be distributed by the department to the school districts for the payment of the salaries and benefits of additional school counselors employed to assist in the programs developed pursuant to this act and any costs of those counselors obtaining State alcohol and drug abuse certification.

This legislation was requested by the State Department of Education and the Nevada Parent Teacher Association. It is

intended to begin to address the need for early intervention programs for pupils, that is, the need to prevent problems before they become crises by teaching young children coping strategies before they become school dropouts or alcohol or drug abusers. School counselors are believed to be best qualified to use early intervention strategies to assist children in achieving their potential. Pupils who are at risk in the early grades particularly need guidance and counseling programs to raise their self-esteem and help prevent problems such as drug abuse and teenage pregnancy in later years. This measure is the first step in assuring that guidance and counseling programs are available for all pupils in grades 1 through 8.

A.B. 386 (Chapter 629)
Assembly Bill 386 requires a school district to establish a kindergarten in each elementary school or school attendance area if funds are made available to do so.

In addition, the bill provides an opportunity to reconsider establishing a kindergarten if fewer than 15 children have requested admittance to such a class by June 1 preceding the beginning of the school year. In such an instance, this mandate does not apply to that school or area; however, the board may decide whether to provide a kindergarten class for those children who have applied.

At the present time, there are 10 areas in the State which do not provide kindergarten classes, and typical class sizes hold 32 to 35 students.

An exemption is included for rural areas because of the expense involved in establishing a kindergarten that may not be utilized. If a class will not contain more than 15 students, this bill includes the opportunity for exemption.

A.B. 466 (Chapter 380)
Assembly Bill 466 requires a school district's board of trustees to inform each employee of the district who has consistent contact with a pupil if that pupil has, within the preceding 3 years, unlawfully caused or attempted to cause bodily injury to any person.

A school district is not liable for failure to comply if a good faith effort to comply is made. Such information received by an employee is confidential and must not be further disseminated by the employee.

This measure was requested to allow school employees to be aware of any potential for the violent behavior of a pupil.

A.B. 626 (Chapter 257)
Assembly Bill 626 makes mandatory the suspension of a pupil who is found in possession of a dangerous weapon on school premises, at school-sponsored activities or on a school bus. Under previous law, such a suspension was permissive.

In addition, the bill gives the school principal the authority to approve the possession of certain knives or firearms in accordance with other policies or regulations of the board of trustees of the school district. Previous law allowed a teacher or administrator to grant such approval.

A.B. 635 (Chapter 366)
Assembly Bill 635 requires that school districts allow employees who leave one district to take a position in another to transfer all accumulated sick leave, as long as the amount transferred does not exceed the amount which the district to which the employee transferred allows to be carried over from 1 year to the next. An employee who has transferred sick leave must first use the sick leave earned in the new district before using transferred sick leave. A district is not required to compensate an employee for unused sick leave transferred from another district. Previous law allowed a school district employee to transfer a maximum of 30 days of sick leave from one district to another.

The bill was requested by the Nevada State Education Association to address certain problems that have occurred in the past. Teachers who develop a serious illness after an interdistrict transfer may rapidly exhaust their allowable sick leave, often leading to financial hardship.

Higher Education

S.B. 51 (Chapter 539)
Senate Bill 51 allows interlocal agreements between UNS police and other law enforcement agencies, in counties whose population is less than 400,000. Such agreements may allow the University police to exercise police powers on streets adjacent to University property and on property used by University-affiliated fraternities or sororities. The agreements also may extend University police authority in the near vicinity of property owned or used by the University and may include matters concerning the rendering of mutual aid.

This bill was requested by UNR police to address past problems in responding to calls near the campus or on fraternity or sorority property.

S.B. 52 (Chapter 538)
Senate Bill 52 eliminates the requirement that community college instructors be qualified to teach secondary education before high school pupils may receive credit toward graduation for completing courses taught by such instructors.

Under previous law, high school students in the community college system who were seeking dual credit for a course at both the community college level and toward high school graduation had to have an instructor who was qualified to teach in secondary schools. The bill eliminates this requirement.

This measure was requested by UNS. The existing provision was thought to be unnecessary due to the community colleges' current hiring policies for instructors.

S.B. 302 (Chapter 664)
Senate Bill 302 appropriates $200,000 to the National College of Juvenile and Family Law for expenses relating to the operation of the college.

S.B. 514 (Chapter 647)
Senate Bill 514 authorizes the State Board of Examiners to issue general obligation bonds not to exceed more than $2 million for completing a building at the Northern Nevada Community College.

S.B. 516 (Chapter 506)
Senate Bill 516 authorizes the Board of Regents of UNS to establish a program to educate and train persons to work in nursing homes. The bill also authorizes the board to apply for available grants and accept gifts or other donations which would help support the program.

The program must be developed and administered through the community colleges and the University of Nevada School of Medicine. One or more nursing homes may carry out the program through a joint venture with the Board of Regents, but the board has final authority to direct and supervise the program.

This bill was recommended by the Nevada Legislature's Committee on Health Care which found that, due to the lack of training available for long-term care personnel, training and education occur on the job. In addition, statutory permission is needed to apply for available grant funds.

S.B. 578 (Chapter 504)
Senate Bill 578 authorizes the Board of Regents of UNS to issue revenue bonds in an amount not exceeding $3.6 million to finance the completion of the Thomas and Mack Center at

UNLV. The revenue is to be used to pay a portion of the cost of construction and improvement so as to complete the building pursuant to its original design, including the expansion of rest rooms, concession stands, first-aid centers and security offices; and equipment, furnishings and related items.

S.B. 606 (Chapter 451)
Senate Bill 606 authorizes the Board of Regents of UNS to increase from $40 million to $100 million the amount of revenue bonds and other securities of UNS that may be issued for the construction and furnishing of an office and laboratory building at UNLV. The original authorization for the issuance of bonds and securities for this project was made by the Legislature in 1989.

The office and laboratory building will be leased to the Federal Environmental Protection Agency which will cover all costs, including repayment of the bonds, utilities and maintenance of the building.

S.B. 620 (Chapter 501)
Senate Bill 620 authorizes the Board of Regents of UNS to issue revenue bonds in an amount not exceeding $10 million for facilities at UNR, and in an additional amount not exceeding $10 million for facilities at UNLV. The revenue is to be used to pay a portion of the cost of acquiring additional student housing and dining facilities at each campus.

A.B. 179 (Chapter 555)
Assembly Bill 179 increases the amount of contribution that both UNS and each participant must contribute toward the university retirement program. The increase is from 8.5 percent of gross compensation to 10 percent of gross compensation for both the participant and UNS.

A.B. 204 (Chapter 55)
Assembly Bill 204 requires national collegiate athletic associations to observe minimum procedural standards in proceedings involving member institutions in Nevada.

The bill states that the Legislature finds that these associations have substantial control over intercollegiate athletics in the United States, and that the imposition of sanctions may have a considerable effect upon the institutions affected by them and upon the careers of student athletes. Therefore, the Legislature requires that the proceedings of these associations meet minimum standards of due process.

The measure requires that all parties against whom sanctions may be imposed must be given an opportunity for a hearing. Proper notice of the hearing must be provided. Parties may be represented by counsel and are entitled to confront all witnesses and evidence against them and may call witnesses on their own behalf. At least 30 days before the hearing, all parties must be provided with the evidence which will be introduced at the hearing. Written statements introduced as evidence must be notarized and signed under oath. Proper records of the hearing must be kept, and, at the request of any party, oral statements made at the proceeding must be transcribed. The bill also sets forth the rules of evidence to be followed.

The person who presides over the hearing must be impartial. Decisions must be rendered in a reasonable period of time and supported by a preponderance of evidence. Any penalties which are imposed must be reasonable and consistent with those previously imposed on other institutions.

A national collegiate athletic association may not impose a sanction upon a Nevada institution or anyone associated with it, or bar an institution from competition, unless it follows these procedural requirements. An association is also forbidden to threaten to sanction or impair the membership of an institution which seeks redress under the provisions of this measure.

In addition, the bill creates a cause of action if the procedural requirements are not followed. A district court may enjoin an association from violating the law and may award costs and reasonable attorney's fees to successful plaintiffs. An association is also liable for monetary losses sustained as a result of a penalty imposed in violation of these requirements.

This measure becomes effective upon passage and approval and applies to any proceeding or portion of a proceeding involving acts which take place after that effective date. The bill does **not** apply to any portion of a proceeding conducted before the effective date.

A.B. 825 (Chapter 718)

Assembly Bill 825 authorizes the Board of Regents of UNS to issue up to $21.9 million in general obligation bonds of the State for financing the construction and furnishing of a classroom and office complex at UNLV. This measure allows these bonds to be redeemed using pledged revenues derived from annual slot tax revenue funds deposited in the Special Capital Construction Fund for Higher Education.

ELECTIONS

S.B. 47 (Chapter 62)
Senate Bill 47 increases the fee for filing a declaration of candidacy or accepting candidacy for the office of justice of the peace from $10 to $50. The increase is considered necessary to discourage frivolous filings by persons who are not serious candidates.

S.B. 166 (Chapter 585)
Senate Bill 166 addresses the use of campaign contributions. The bill specifically declares that it is unlawful for a candidate to spend campaign contributions for his personal use.

The measure also provides for the disposition of unspent contributions. It states that every candidate for a State, district, county, city or township office who is elected and who received contributions which were not spent or committed for expenditure before the election must:

1. Return the unspent money to the contributors;

2. Use the money in his next election or for payment of other expenses related to public office or his campaign;

3. Contribute the money to:

   - The campaigns of other candidates;

   - A political party; or

   - A person or group advocating the passage or defeat of ballot questions;

4. Donate the money to a tax-exempt nonprofit entity; or

5. Dispose of the money in any combination of these methods.

Every candidate who is not elected and received contributions that were not spent or committed for expenditure before the election must, not later than the 15th day of the second month after his defeat, dispose of the money in the same manner, except that he may not use the money in his next election or for the payment of other expenses related to public office or his campaign.

The bill also addresses the officeholder who does not run for reelection and is not a candidate for another office but

has unspent campaign contributions remaining from a previous election. In this situation, the person must dispose of the money not later than the 15th day of the second month after the expiration of his term of office in the same manner as provided for the candidate who is not elected.

In addition, the measure defines the term "contributions" as including interest or other income earned on the contributions. It establishes reporting requirements associated with the amount and disposition of the unspent contributions. And finally, the bill declares that willful violation of its provisions is a misdemeanor.

S.B. 324 (Chapter 674)

Senate Bill 324 amends the law relative to recall of public officers. The measure clarifies filing and administrative procedures associated with petitions for recall. It also specifies that if a petition has sufficient signatures, the district court hearing thereon must be set within 30 days after the filing of the petition.

The measure specifies that persons who give notice of their intent to circulate a recall petition but do not submit the petition for verification of signatures still must file it with the appropriate officer within 60 days of filing the notice of intent. In addition, the bill establishes a procedure whereby a person who signs such a petition may remove his name from the petition. The act becomes effective on July 1, 1991.

The bill was supported by the Nevada Association of Counties. The measure is intended to clarify the procedures associated with the recall of public officers. The filing of petitions which do not obtain sufficient signatures allows the public and the elected officials to determine the true significance of the recall efforts.

S.B. 335 (Chapter 527)

Senate Bill 335 provides for the registration of voters by mail. A person may request an application from the county clerk of the county in which he resides, or obtain one at various public places within the county. After completing the application and signing a prescribed affidavit under penalty of perjury, the person must mail or deliver the application and affidavit to the county clerk. Among other things, the completed application must include the applicant's Social Security number, driver's license number or identification card number which was issued by DMV&PS. The applicant must provide the street address of his actual place of residence and may furnish his telephone number.

If the county clerk finds the application to be complete, he must notify the applicant by mail as soon as possible that he is registered to vote. If the postcard is returned to the county clerk by the U.S. Postal Service because of a fictitious address or because the person does not live at that address, the registration must be canceled.

The bill also sets forth certain procedures to be followed by the county clerk if he finds an application to be incomplete. A person may not be registered to vote unless he provides all of the information required by the application.

Any person who registers to vote must swear or affirm that he is not laboring under any felony conviction or other loss of civil rights which would make it unlawful for him to vote.

In addition, the bill requires the Secretary of State to adopt regulations to carry out the provisions of the act relating to the registration of voters by mail. Finally, the measure revises certain procedures for the challenge of a voter at a polling place.

S.B. 463 (Chapter 457)

Senate Bill 463 amends the statutes relative to elections. The bill authorizes not more than one representative from each political party for each precinct at a polling place to examine the pollbook four times during an election to determine the registered voters who have not voted in that election. The examination must not interfere with the election, and the representative must provide proof of identity and a written statement of authorization from the county central committee.

In addition, the measure directs county clerks to provide lists of registered voters to State central committees of major political parties upon their request. Under existing law, the clerks are only required to provide such lists to county central committees.

In counties which have computer systems capable of recording information on magnetic tape, the bill provides that the State and county central committees may request up to four times per year a tape which includes only additions and revisions made to the list of registered voters. The bill requires that such lists either include additions only or show all registered voters with a notation for each entry of the date on which the entry or latest information change was made.

S.B. 540 (Chapter 416)
Senate Bill 540 clarifies and revises certain provisions in State election law. The measure provides that a city council, as well as a board of county commissioners, may make abstracts of election results and that the abstracts are to be certified by the relevant city or county clerk. The bill further clarifies that a defeated candidate may demand, in writing, a recount of the vote within 3 working days after the canvass of the vote and certification of the abstract. Previous law did not specify that the 3-day period referred to "working" days, nor was it clear that the demand for recount was to be filed "in writing."

S.B. 647 (Chapter 493)
Senate Bill 647 redistricts the Senate and Assembly districts of the Nevada Legislature. The redistricting plan embodied in this measure retains the existing aggregate number of 63 members, and reallocates one Senate and two Assembly seats from Washoe County to Clark County to account for population disparities.

The plan creates 42 single-member Assembly districts with an overall range of deviation of 4.55 percent which is well below the 10 percent standard for state legislative districts under current legal guidelines for population equality. In reference to minority considerations, the plan creates, in Clark County, one majority (55 percent) Black population district, a 47 percent Black population plurality district, and a 40 percent Hispanic population influence district.

The Senate redistricting plan creates 16 districts, has an overall range of population deviation of 2.6 percent, and establishes one majority (51 percent) Black population district. All Senate districts in Washoe County are single-member districts, while five of the eight Senate districts in Clark County are multimember (two-member) districts. In contrast with previous redistricting in Nevada, only 6 of the 16 Senate districts are completely nested within the boundaries of Assembly districts.

The bill includes requirements for the Director of LCB and the Secretary of State relating to the filing, maintenance, and provision to the public at a reasonable fee of the maps of the new district boundaries. Except for the purpose of nominating candidates for and electing the members of the Legislature at the Primary and General Elections in 1992, the act becomes effective on November 4, 1992.

A.B. 308 (Chapter 553)
Assembly Bill 308 deletes a provision which requires that the boundaries of county commissioner election districts in Washoe County follow the boundaries of Assembly districts under specified circumstances. As amended, this provision requires only that county commissioner election districts be contiguous and as compact as possible.

The provision being deleted is not applicable under any reapportionment scenario that may be developed by the county.

A.B. 417 (Chapter 482)
Assembly Bill 417 establishes limitations on the amounts of campaign contributions and the times when they may be made or accepted.

The bill limits the amount of campaign contributions which may be made to or accepted by a candidate for a city, county, State, judicial or statewide office. Contributions from an individual to a candidate for all except the statewide races may not exceed $2,000, and they may not exceed $10,000 for a candidate in a statewide race. Contributions from groups, other than political parties or committees sponsored by political parties, to a candidate for all except the statewide races may not exceed $10,000, and they may not exceed $20,000 for a candidate in a statewide race.

In addition, the bill makes it unlawful for a member of the Legislature, the Lieutenant Governor or the Governor to solicit or accept any monetary contribution for a political purpose beginning 30 days before a regular session and ending 30 days after the final adjournment or from the day after proclamation of a special session until 15 days after final adjournment of the special session. The measure also prohibits legislative caucuses from receiving or making contributions during these same time periods.

A.B. 475 (Chapter 480)
Assembly Bill 475 makes various changes pertaining to election campaign practices. The bill requires that independent groups and political action committees, as well as persons or groups which advocate the passage or defeat of ballot questions, report contributions they receive which exceed $500. Likewise, the bill clarifies that independent groups, political action committees, political parties, political caucuses, and persons or groups who advocate the passage or defeat of ballot questions must report expenditures which exceed $500. Consistent filing dates are established by changing the references in the law from "sixty days after the general election" to be "the 15th day of the second month after the general election."

The measure requires that anonymous contributions of $100 or more must be delivered to the State Treasurer or donated to a nonprofit entity. In addition, a candidate may voluntarily subscribe to a "Code of Fair Campaign Practices" which is set forth in the bill. Finally, the measure incorporates technical changes associated with registration of political action committees and reporting contributions related to recalls of public officials.

Although the bill contains the same language as A.B. 417 relative to limitations on campaign contributions, a later measure removes the duplicative text from A.B. 475.

A.B. 652 (Chapter 675)
Assembly Bill 652 makes various changes in State law pertaining to elections. Miscellaneous topics addressed include absentee ballots, access to voter registration information, certain filing deadlines, voter challenges, tampering with mechanical voting systems, and voters with physical disabilities.

Major provisions of the bill include change of address procedures, numbers of voters in a precinct and the frequency of a purge of inactive voters. Sections 2 through 4 of the bill contain provisions which require counties with a population of 100,000 or more to enter into an agreement with the U.S. Postal Service for information concerning changes of address. The county clerk is required to identify from this information the registered voters who have moved to new addresses within the county. The county clerk then must send notices to those voters advising them that they will be reregistered to vote at their new addresses unless, within 15 days, they notify the county clerk that the change of address is not a change of permanent residence. This provision establishes a positive procedure to minimize the number of voters who inadvertently vote in the wrong precinct because of failure to change their registration after moving within a county. The bill appropriates $35,000 from the State General Fund to the Secretary of State to implement these provisions, and requires the adoption of related regulations by January 1, 1992.

The bill increases from 1,000 to 1,500 the maximum number of persons who may be registered to vote within a precinct which uses a mechanical voting system. A final major component of the measure is found in Section 28 which provides for the purge of voters once every 4 years after each presidential election for their failure to vote. The law previously required a purge once every 2 years following each General Election. This revision is a positive approach to keep more citizens eligible to participate in the electoral process.

Assembly Bill 652 was proposed by Nevada's Secretary of State.

A.B. 772 (Chapter 400)

Assembly Bill 772 redistricts the congressional districts of Nevada's two members of the U.S. House of Representatives. The redistricting plan embodied in this measure creates the 1st Congressional District to include the majority of the metropolitan area of Las Vegas and Henderson. The 2nd Congressional District includes the outlying areas of the Las Vegas Valley and rural Clark County, and the remainder of the State.

This plan complies with the equal population criteria established by U.S. Supreme Court decisions for congressional districts, has an overall deviation of seven people based upon the official 1990 census redistricting data, and is composed entirely of 1990 census voting districts (precincts) within Clark County.

This bill requires the Director of the LCB to retain copies of the maps of the congressional districts, make them available to any interested person for a reasonable reproduction fee, and file a copy with the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State is required to provide copies of the maps to each county clerk, and also to make them available to any interested person for a reasonable reproduction fee.

A.B. 776 (Chapter 411)

Assembly Bill 776 creates and revises the districts from which the members of the Board of Regents and the State Board of Education are elected. The redistricting plan embodied in this measure establishes two complete districts in Washoe County, two districts covering the rural areas of the State, and seven districts in southern Nevada.

In accordance with A.C.R. 37 of the 1991 Session, which provided for agreement on an 11-member structure, two new districts are created in the southern portion of the State. One new district includes the eastern and northern parts of Clark County and all of Lincoln County, and the other new district includes the western portion of Clark County and southern Nye County.

The plan has an overall range of deviation of slightly more than 5 percent which is well within the acceptable range for population equality. It maintains the traditional basis of representation on the two boards between the western, rural and southern regions of the State; and it enhances the minority population in Subdistrict A of District 2 in Clark County.

The measure includes requirements for the Director of the LCB and the Secretary of State relating to the filing, maintenance, and provision to the public, at a reasonable fee, of the maps of the new district boundaries.

A.B. 827 (Chapter 719)

Assembly Bill 827 is a "trailer" bill to S.B. 647--the Nevada Legislature's redistricting act. This measure corrects the descriptions of Assembly District Nos. 35 and 36, and revises the effective date of the Legislature's redistricting plan. This date is changed to January 1, 1992, for the purpose of nominating candidates for and electing members of the Legislature at the Primary and General Elections in 1992.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES

S.B. 464 (Chapter 256)
Senate Bill 464 provides for binding arbitration in collective bargaining between school districts and employee organizations representing teachers and educational support personnel.

The procedures are similar to those applying to firefighters and police officers. The process incorporates the method known as "last best offer" with the arbitrator directed to choose one of the final offers in its entirety. (In other words, the arbitrator is precluded from combining elements from each proposal into a package which he or she designs.)

The bill was supported by the Nevada State Education Association.

A.B. 144 (Chapter 92)
Assembly Bill 144 authorizes the temporary, limited appointment of handicapped persons certified by the Rehabilitation Division of DHR to all class grades in the classified service of the State and its cities and counties.

Under previous law, these handicapped persons could be appointed only to entry level positions. They were excused from the examination for the position, but they had to complete a special probationary period of 700 hours. This bill opens all classified positions to appointments of this type.

This measure was proposed by the Governor's Committee on the Employment of People with Disabilities which indicated that the appointment of handicapped persons should not be limited to entry level positions.

A.B. 160 (Chapter 320)
Assembly Bill 160 prohibits an employer from dismissing an employee because of his service as a member of a volunteer search and rescue or reserve unit of a sheriff's department or a Civil Air Patrol unit, unless the employee fails to notify the employer of his participation in the unit or the employer provides notification that he chooses not to allow the employee to participate in search and rescue activities during his normal working hours. The measure further requires that applicants for employment disclose to their prospective employers that they are members of these units. The bill also specifies the civil action remedy if an employee is wrongfully discharged.

This act was proposed by the Washoe County Sheriff's Department, and it is similar to current statutory provisions protecting volunteer firemen.

A.B. 249 (Chapter 283)

Assembly Bill 249 amends the law relating to collective bargaining for firemen and police officers. The bill provides that an employee organization which represents two or more bargaining units consisting of firemen or police officers may select members of either or both units to be part of its negotiating team, even if one unit represents supervisory employees and the other does not.

Supervisory personnel in firefighting and police services share a "community of interests" with the employees they supervise which is unique and different than the supervisory relationships in other fields. These supervisors view themselves as firefighters and policemen first, and supervisors second. Thus, the conflict of interest inherent in most other situations does not apply to firemen and police officers.

The practical aspects of allowing joint negotiating teams include elimination of the duplicated efforts associated with running parallel negotiations and reduction of the manpower lost from regular jobs while people are participating in the negotiation process.

A.B. 272 (Chapter 78)

Assembly Bill 272 makes permanent a change in the method of calculating base period wages for unemployment compensation. Under previous law, an individual was eligible to receive compensation only if the wages earned within the person's entire base period were at least 1 1/2 times the wages earned in the highest paid quarter of the period. Under these provisions, employees of certain seasonable occupations, who were otherwise entitled to benefits, were deemed ineligible.

The 1989 Legislature enacted a law to add the provision that a claimant is also eligible for unemployment compensation if the person earned wages in each of at least three of the four quarters in the base period. Due to questions about projected costs, the 1989 legislation contained a "sunset" clause. After 2 years, the actual cost of $300,000 confirms earlier estimates. The bill removes the "sunset" provision and allows the change to be permanent.

A.B. 273 (Chapter 79)
Assembly Bill 273 repeals the sunset provision concerning the Employment Training Program for unemployment compensation claimants.

The Claimant Employment Program was approved by the Nevada Legislature in 1989 and is operated by ESD. The project's goals are to foster job creation, minimize unemployment costs to employers and meet the needs of employers for skilled workers by providing training to unemployment compensation claimants. The estimated cost-benefit ratio for the program is a savings of $2.39 for every $1 spent. The bill removes the project's "sunset" provision and allows the program to continue.

A.B. 289 (Chapter 247)
Assembly Bill 289 requires the State Gaming Control Board to disclose to the Welfare Division of DHR the Social Security number, residential address, and current employer for a specific person who has applied for or holds a work permit. The Welfare Division must request such information specifically by name.

This measure was requested by the Welfare Division in response to a recent Federal audit which found that the division needs additional means to locate parents who are delinquent in child support payments.

A.B. 389 (Chapter 137)
Assembly Bill 389 provides that unemployment compensation benefits are payable to aliens lawfully present or admitted to the U.S. in accordance with certain Federal immigration and naturalization statutes.

The measure was requested by the Department of Administration and was supported by ESD. The bill does not enlarge the Unemployment Insurance Act, but simply brings Nevada into compliance with Federal law.

A.B. 580 (Chapter 707)
Assembly Bill 580 requires the payment of the prevailing wage rate on certain development projects. The measure provides that the existing prevailing wage requirements for public works projects also apply to contracts awarded on or after January 1, 1992, by municipalities for urban renewal projects.

The bill clarifies that this requirement also applies to contracts, financial incentives and certain property transactions which are executed after October 1, 1991, between a

community redevelopment agency and a developer. This provision affects financial incentives or property transactions in excess of $100,000. Prevailing wage requirements would not apply to any future development, unless the agency provides additional financial incentives in excess of $100,000.

The legislation also provides that on or after January 1, 1992, prevailing wage statutes apply to city and county projects financed by economic development revenue bonds and programs financed by State industrial development revenue bonds. Water projects financed by State securities or revenue bonds must also comply with these provisions.

The measure repeals sections of the urban renewal statutes dealing with provisions already contained in the prevailing wage section of NRS.

This bill was requested to clarify the intent of the Legislature with regard to economic development and urban renewal projects using public funds. When the package of economic development legislation was enacted in previous sessions, the members of the Legislature understood that projects financed by public funds would be subject to prevailing wage requirements. This assumption remained until recent urban renewal projects in southern Nevada raised the issue.

The bill addresses certain concerns raised by agencies presently engaged in negotiating contracts for various projects. Current negotiations are unaffected since the measure applies to contracts executed after January 1, 1992.

A.B. 667 (Chapter 359)

Assembly Bill 667 prohibits an employer from discriminating against a worker or prospective worker who engages in the lawful use in this State of a product outside the employer's premises during the employee's nonworking hours. The prohibition exists as long as the use of the product does not adversely affect workplace safety or the employee's job performance.

The bill allows a worker who has been terminated or is a victim of discrimination for this reason to bring a civil action against the employer for lost wages and benefits, for damages equal to lost wages and benefits, and for reinstatement or other offer of employment. The measure also allows the court to award attorney's fees and court costs to the prevailing party in such an action.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

S.B. 27 (Chapter 107)
Senate Bill 27 imposes a fee of $100 for the reinstatement of a certificate of exemption issued to a mortgage company. This measure also eliminates the provision which allows a mortgage company the option of holding a borrower's advance payment without placing it in escrow. In addition, it clarifies that advance payments to cover reasonably estimated costs paid to third persons are excluded from the escrow requirements. The bill also removes the provision which allows a mortgage company to retain advance payments only for costs paid to third parties for loans of $50,000 or less.

This measure was requested by the Commissioner of Financial Institutions and supported by the Mortgage Bankers' Association.

S.B. 28 (Chapter 671)
Senate Bill 28 provides for the exemption of certain out-of-state collection agencies from licensing requirements, and it authorizes the Commissioner of the Division of Financial Institutions to adopt regulations permitting collection agencies licensed in Nevada to collect debts outside of this State. A collection agency is eligible for an exemption if it is licensed in another state and either collects only commercial debts or has no contact with debtors or customers in Nevada except for attempts to collect by telephone or letter.

In addition, this measure increases the membership of the Collection Agency Advisory Board from three to five members and changes the board's required meetings from quarterly to semiannually.

S.B. 74 (Chapter 149)
Senate Bill 74 authorizes the State to take custody of certain unclaimed property held by an intermediary in another state. Intangible personal property issued by a Nevada entity held for the owner by entities outside of Nevada is presumed abandoned when the property remains unclaimed for more than 3 years. The last known address of the owner must be unknown to the holder of the property.

This bill was requested by the Office of the Attorney General. It is aimed primarily at securities that were issued by Nevada entities where the owner entitled to payment becomes unknown or cannot be found. Most of these securities are held by stock brokerage firms in New York. Previously, the State of New York claimed the property as abandoned after it was held

by these intermediaries for the statutory time limit. This bill enables Nevada to take custody of the unclaimed securities that were issued by a Nevada entity rather than the state where the intermediary holding the security happens to be located.

S.B. 196 (Chapter 235)
Senate Bill 196 provides for the regulation of lease agreements with options to purchase leased property.

This measure defines the terms relating to lease-to-purchase agreements and contains provisions which distinguish such transactions from installment credit sales and other types of sale and lease agreements. It requires that a lease agreement with an option to purchase disclose certain information to the customer. These disclosures must include, among other things, the cash value of the property, the total number and amount of payments necessary to own the property, payment due dates, and a statement of all fees which may be charged.

Furthermore, the bill contains late payment procedures and provisions for customers to reinstate such an agreement. It prohibits certain instruments and provisions, such as an assignment of wages or customer waiver of any claims or defenses, from being contained in lease-to-purchase agreements. In addition, the measure requires written receipts for cash or money order payments. It also requires that certain information be included in any advertisement for these agreements.

A person who willfully and intentionally violates any provision of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor. In addition, lessors who violate the provisions of this bill, and fail to correct their violations within 30 days after they are notified, are liable for civil penalties equal to actual damages or 25 percent of the cost of obtaining ownership of the property under the lease agreement.

Lease-to-purchase agreements are commonly known as "Rent-to-own" transactions. When consumers choose this option, they obtain the use of property--usually major appliances, furniture or entertainment equipment (televisions, stereo sound systems and video cassette recorders). The rent-to-own transaction does not involve commercial equipment or automobiles.

Customers pay a fee in advance for each rental period which is typically a week or month. At the end of the rental period, the customer decides either to continue renting or to return the property. More than 70 percent of rent-to-own

transactions are short-term (less than 6 months' duration) and do not continue through to ownership.

If the customer chooses to pursue ownership through rent-to-own, he is informed in advance of the number of payments necessary to secure ownership. By making the payments on time for the prescribed period, the customer purchases the item. At any time, however, the customer may elect not to continue the rent-to-own process and arrange for the return of the property. There is no penalty or additional obligation.

Neither an installment credit sale nor financed lease, the rent-to-own transaction involves no debt or obligation for the customer to continue renting. Property used by customers during the rental period remains the possession of the rent-to-own store, which maintains, repairs, and transports it and pays inventory and personal property taxes on it.

The rent-to-own industry has experienced phenomenal growth in the last 10 years--from 2,000 stores nationwide in 1980 to more than 6,000 stores today. Nevada has also experienced this growth in such businesses.

Nevada was among the 27 states which did not regulate the rent-to-own transaction. When disputes arose concerning such transactions, they had to be resolved in the courts through the use of interpretations of laws not originally drafted to apply to this transaction. At least 23 states now have enacted lease-purchase agreement acts.

Senate Bill 196 was proposed by the Nevada Rental Dealers Association based on model legislation suggested by The Council of State Governments.

S.B. 259 (Chapter 252)

Senate Bill 259 limits the prohibition against the payment by a bank of a commission or fee for the sale of its stock. This measure restricts the prohibition only to the stock sold by any bank in the process of organization.

The Nevada Bankers' Association requested this legislation to modernize the law governing the payment of the capital stock of banks. The previous statute prohibited the payment of commissions or fees for selling any bank's capital stock, but the actual practice is to pay commissions or fees to those persons involved in secondary sales of bank stocks. This measure does not remove the prohibition against the payment of commissions or fees for the sale of stock by banks in the process of organization.

S.B. 267 (Chapter 421)

Senate Bill 267 provides standards for safety of customers using automated tellers which accept or dispense cash in connection with an account maintained in a bank or other financial institution. This measure requires each operator of an automated teller to adopt a procedure for evaluating the safety of the teller's location before it is installed. The evaluation must consider the following:

- Lighting for the automatic teller.
- The presence of landscaping or other obstructions in the area of the automatic teller and its areas of access and defined parking.
- The incidence of violent crimes in the immediate neighborhood of the automatic teller.

Furthermore, the measure establishes standards for illumination which must be provided for the automatic teller, area of access to the teller and the defined parking area. In addition, it requires the issuer of an access device to provide each customer with notice of precautions to be taken when using an automatic teller.

The provisions of this measure supersede and preempt all local government codes, ordinances and regulations regarding the safety of customers at automated tellers. Substantial compliance with this act is conclusive evidence that the operator of an automated teller has provided adequate measures for customer safety. This bill does not impose a duty to relocate or modify an automated teller upon the occurrence of any particular event or circumstance or establish liability of an operator who does not modify an automated teller already in existence on October 1, 1991.

If an automated teller was installed before October 1, 1991, the operator must comply with the provision for evaluating the safety of a teller's location on October 1, 1991; and the operator and other persons in control of any area for access or parking must comply with the illumination provisions on or before July 1, 1993. If a device for access to an automated teller was issued before October 1, 1991, the most recent issuer of the device must comply with the provisions for notifying certain customers of safety precautions on or before December 31, 1991.

The Nevada Bankers' Association requested this legislation because there were no statewide standards regarding the

safety of customers using automatic teller machines. Safety measures vary from bank to bank and from location to location.

This bill makes it more difficult to commit crimes against ATM customers, and its intent is to prevent such crimes. Customers have been robbed at ATMs in Nevada, and such crimes have increased greatly in other states. Location, lighting and customer education are the key components of this measure.

S.B. 446 (Chapter 316)

Senate Bill 446 revises the duties and responsibilities of certain fiduciaries. The trustee of a nontestamentary trust is not required to give annual notice to a beneficiary unless the beneficiary is currently entitled to receive benefits. Banks acting as fiduciaries may invest securities in a management investment vehicle if it meets certain requirements related to its viability and such an investment would not contradict the requirements of the underlying instrument creating the fiduciary relationship. A bank is also authorized to provide services to an investment trust or company. The manner in which compensation for such services is calculated must be disclosed to the beneficiary of the fiduciary relationship.

S.B. 455 (Chapter 339)

Senate Bill 455 specifically authorizes a person who makes installment loans to conduct business within the same place of business as a mortgage company under certain circumstances. The person licensed to make such loans and the mortgage company must operate as separate legal entities; maintain separate accounts, books and records; hold separate licenses; and be subsidiaries of the same parent corporation. In addition, the mortgage company must be licensed in Nevada and must not receive money to acquire or repay loans or trust accounts.

This measure also makes it clear that a licensed person may make an installment loan on the land on which a mobile home is located if the mobile home and the land secure the loan.

The Nevada Consumer Finance Association requested this legislation to codify in statute current regulations or policies of the Division of Financial Institutions.

The Commissioner of Financial Institutions indicated that the provisions that authorize making installment loans in the same place of business as a mortgage company were previously found in the NAC but not in statute. In addition, the provision which allows an installment loan on land on

which a mobile home is located, if secured by a combination of the mobile home and its land, is division policy but was not clear in the previous law.

S.B. 587 (Chapter 414)
Senate Bill 587 provides that security for bids on the purchase of State securities may be furnished through a financial surety bond provided by an insurer authorized to transact business in this State. Previously, such security could only be provided in cash or through a check drawn on a bank or trust company.

A.B. 154 (Chapter 134)
Assembly Bill 154 allows institutions in which State money is deposited to return microfilmed copies of paid checks to the State Treasurer, or to return other evidence of these checks that may be transmitted by computer if the State Treasurer approves these types of transmittals. Previously, the law required these institutions to return the actual checks. The intent of this measure is to save storage space and make records of paid checks more easily accessible.

A.B. 256 (Chapter 223)
Assembly Bill 256 revises Article 3, repeals Article 6, and adds Article 4A of the *Uniform Commercial Code*. These revisions were proposed by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. Article 3 deals with notes and other negotiable instruments, and Article 4A deals with electronic fund transfers at the "wholesale" level. Article 6 contains the bulk sales transfer provisions and is repealed by the bill. Transactions entered into pursuant to Article 6 before the effective date of the bill are still to be governed by Article 6 as if it was not repealed.

Previous Nevada law did not regulate electronic transfers of funds at the wholesale level such as wiring funds from one bank to another. This measure regulates such transactions. The new Article 4A has received favorable comment and been adopted in 12 states, and it is anticipated that it will be adopted in many more states in the near future.

The commissioners recommended that states either adopt a new Article 6 or repeal the old Article 6. Since no states have adopted the new Article 6, the best option for now is to repeal it.

A.B. 288 (Chapter 113)
Assembly Bill 288 removes the exemption from registration for securities which are approved for inclusion in the automated quotation system of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

This measure was requested by the Office of the Secretary of State. Nevada was the only State which, under previous law, exempted from registration securities listed on the automated quotation exchange.

A.B. 343 (Chapter 200)

Assembly Bill 343 amends a section of the law relating to the licensing of banks to make it consistent with Nevada's interstate banking statutes and deletes an obsolete provision regarding license fees. The bill also authorizes the Commissioner of Financial Institutions to adopt regulations regarding limits on loans to a single borrower and investments in private securities.

In addition, the bill prohibits any overdraft outstanding for more than 90 days from being considered an asset of the bank unless it is adequately secured and being collected.

This measure was proposed by the Division of Financial Institutions to clarify provisions of the law administered by that agency.

A.B. 499 (Chapter 564)

Assembly Bill 499 transfers the responsibility for regulating escrow agencies and escrow agents (other than those who work for title companies) from the Real Estate Division in the Department of Commerce to the Division of Financial Institutions in the same department. The Division of Financial Institutions is also authorized to conduct audits of the escrow activities of title companies. The bill requires that all escrow agencies and title companies be examined annually. The examination may be conducted by the Division of Financial Institutions or by a CPA. The Commissioner of Financial Institutions is to determine whether examinations which are conducted by these accountants are equivalent to those conducted by the division. The Commissioner is authorized to establish a schedule of fees to be paid by escrow agencies and title companies for supervision and examination.

The bill also extends the definition of escrow to include the collection of payments and other services rendered by a third person in connection with a loan secured by a lien on real property and increases from $20,000 to $25,000 the amount of the corporate surety bond which an escrow agency must provide.

In addition, this measure provides for the revocation or suspension of the license of an escrow agency or title company which fails to properly supervise the activities of an

escrow officer or title agent. The Commissioner is to adopt regulations prescribing standards for determining what constitutes adequate supervision.

Finally, the bill provides that the insolvency of an escrow agency or title company is grounds for revocation of its license and allows the Commissioner of Insurance to take possession of an insolvent title company.

This measure was proposed by the Department of Commerce to allow for better supervision and regulation of escrow agencies and title companies and provide greater protection for those who use these services.

GAMING

S.B. 161 (Chapter 206)
Senate Bill 161 eliminates the sunset clause regarding the operation of a sports pool or race book at a nonrestricted establishment by a licensee other than the holder of the nonrestricted license. Previous law allowed a licensed sports pool or race book to be operated by the licensee at an establishment with a nonrestricted license. The authority to operate under two licenses in one establishment in such a manner would have expired on October 1, 1991. This measure allows such operations to continue.

The sunset clause was inserted in the original bill in 1989 to allow the Legislature to review the effects of the law. Concern was expressed that the bill could have had the effect of limiting the ability of small casinos to compete with larger casinos. Such competition has not been hindered, and the State Gaming Control Board supported lifting the sunset.

S.B. 348 (Chapter 583)
Senate Bill 348 increases the salary of members of the Nevada Gaming Commission. The salary of the Chairman is increased from $24,000 to $42,000 per year. The salary of other members is increased from $14,000 to $30,000. The bill also makes an appropriation from the State General Fund to meet the cost of these increases.

S.B. 525 (Chapter 418)
Senate Bill 525 establishes an account for racing and pari-mutuel wagering within the State General Fund to be administered by the Nevada Racing Commission. The commission is authorized to approve grants from the account to certain licensees for capital improvements to racing facilities, purses for racing or promotion of such facilities. The account is to be funded from not more than 1 percent of the proceeds of taxes collected on certain pari-mutuel wagering.

S.B. 532 (Chapter 645)
Senate Bill 532 revises various provisions related to administrative procedures and licensing of gaming. The measure clarifies that procedures for the appeal of cases from the Nevada Gaming Commission are to follow the same procedures as other appeals of civil cases. The failure of an agent to mail notice of a decision regarding a patron dispute does not cause the State Gaming Control Board to lose jurisdiction over the matter. Procedures for patron disputes must be done in accordance with regulations adopted by the commission. The bill also revises the time within which determinations by

the commission of license fee disputes are deemed final. The measure allows a party against whom an adverse determination by the commission has been made to petition for judicial review. The State Gaming Control Board is expressly prohibited from petitioning such a case for judicial review.

The bill clarifies that even though the public policy of the State is for gaming to be open to the public, gaming establishments are not prohibited from exercising existing rights to exclude or eject persons for any reason.

The gaming commission is also authorized to appoint a committee of persons to negotiate agreements related to off-track pari-mutuel wagering. This measure also amends Chapter 464 of NRS by changing the tax structure for off-track pari-mutuel sports wagering to be the same as off-track pari-mutuel race wagering. This change allows pari-mutuel sports wagering to be taxed based on wins (commission) rather than the amount bet. This change could enhance the tax revenues for these activities. The Nevada Gaming Commission is authorized to establish the amount of commission that could be charged for the sports betting and the tax on wins is to be based on that amount.

S.B. 533 (Chapter 314)

Senate Bill 533 revises various statutes related to the collection of gaming debts by nonrestricted license gaming establishments. The establishment may accept a credit instrument before, at the time of, or after the actual debt is incurred. If a credit instrument is lost or destroyed, the casino can still enforce the debt if it can prove its existence. Claims of mental disorders to invalidate a credit instrument are prohibited. This measure also exempts nonrestricted licensees and their credit issuances from the provisions of NRS that relate to installment loans.

S.B. 535 (Chapter 485)

Senate Bill 535 limits the issuance of nonrestricted gaming licenses to resort hotels only. The measure applies in counties whose population exceeds 100,000. "Resort hotel" is defined as a hotel with more than 200 rooms, at least one bar that seats more than 30, a restaurant that is open all the time, and a gaming area.

The effective date of the measure is July 1, 1992. The bill does not apply to applications for gaming filed before the effective date. Existing establishments that hold a license are exempt. Establishments that held a license but have ceased gaming operations for less than 2 years before the effective date are also exempt.

S.B. 548 (Chapter 578)
Senate Bill 548 clarifies that the annual tax on slot machines is an excise tax. The bill also makes some technical clarifications regarding the allocation of the slot tax revenues that are used for the support of higher education.

S.B. 583 (Chapter 315)
Senate Bill 583 amends the statutes that apply to the Reno-Sparks Convention and Visitors Authority. The bill adds a third member representing the gaming industry, thus increasing the overall membership from 11 to 12. The measure also broadens the representation from the airlines to encompass air service interests generally and specifies that this person must not be an elected official.

In addition, the bill makes the nomination process for two of the members more direct by specifying that the nomination for a representative of air service interests is made by the Airport Authority of Washoe County and the nomination of a representative of motel operators is made by the relevant associations. These nominations previously were made through the Reno Chamber of Commerce.

The measure further provides that the members are entitled to receive the same per diem allowances and travel expenses as State officers and employees generally, and it increases the maximum compensation that a member can receive from $100 to $480 per month and from $25 to $80 per meeting.

This bill was proposed by the Reno-Sparks Convention and Visitors Authority.

A.B. 73 (Chapter 253)
Assembly Bill 73 establishes a penalty for the late payment of gaming license fees to a county. The penalty is set at the greater of $50 or 25 percent of the amount due, but not more than $1,000 if the fees are less than 10 days late, and in no case more than $5,000. The penalty must be paid in addition to the usual license fees and collected as are other gaming charges, license fees and penalties.

A county may waive all or part of this penalty if the board of county commissioners issues a written finding that the fees were late as a result of circumstances beyond the licensee's control. The operator of a slot machine route, who is contractually responsible for the payment of license fees for a particular establishment, is also responsible for the payment of any penalties imposed for late payment of license fees. In such cases, the owner of the establishment is not responsible for the payment of these penalties.

This bill was requested by Clark County to deal with the increasing problem of late payment of gaming license fees.

A.B. 74 (Chapter 284)

Assembly Bill 74 provides additional definitions and clarifications pertaining to horse and dog racing. Any person who uses or is responsible for the use of any electrical device or appliance to alter the speed of a racing animal is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. Any person who possesses, manufactures, sells, distributes, markets, or instructs another in the use of such a device is also guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

The maximum principal bond posted by a licensee of the Nevada Racing Commission for the running of a race is increased from $50,000 to $100,000. Nonprofit organizations conducting a race meet are exempt from this bond requirement.

The Nevada Racing Commission is authorized to issue licenses for the holding of trotting and pacing meetings, and chariot and cutter races at which pari-mutuel wagering will be conducted. Pari-mutuel wagering at a track less than 100 miles from another track is authorized if a different type of race is conducted at the second track.

This measure was requested by the Nevada Racing Commission to clarify existing law and to prohibit the use of hand-held "machines" and "buzzers" which are used to alter the speed of a racing animal.

A.B. 423 (Chapter 357)

Assembly Bill 423 makes various changes related to gaming. The measure provides definitions for "contest" and "tournament" and clarifies that a promotional scheme conducted by a licensed gaming establishment in direct association with a licensed gaming activity, contest or tournament is not a lottery.

The Chairman of the State Gaming Control Board is authorized to designate a member of the board to perform certain functions pertaining to the issuance of work permits. The board may also appoint a hearing examiner to perform these duties.

Procedures are specified for collecting, refunding and remitting fees collected in connection with the dissemination of information to race books. Interest on money owed by the State Gaming Control Board is set at the same rate as for judgments by justice courts.

The bill also clarifies the definition of a "publicly traded corporation" as it pertains to gaming, and sets forth

procedures concerning such corporations that apply for or hold a State gaming license. The measure further clarifies that certain unlawful devices are prohibited both on and off the premises of a gaming establishment.

This bill was requested by the State Gaming Control Board to clarify and modernize certain gaming-related procedures. In addition, the measure allows gaming licensees to be more creative and competitive in the expanding gaming industry.

A.B. 424 (Chapter 685)
Assembly Bill 424 increases the minimum gross revenue threshold for the auditing of financial statements of nonrestricted gaming licensees from $3 million to $5 million. The threshold must be adjusted annually in accordance with the changes in the CPI.

A.B. 425 (Chapter 244)
Assembly Bill 425 allows a gaming licensee who provides a patron with additional play at bingo as the result of an initial wager to deduct as losses from winnings all money or tokens paid directly to that patron as a result of such additional play.

In addition, this measure provides a credit for prepaid license fees when a gaming license is transferred if:

1. A licensed gaming partnership is dissolved and the assets are transferred to a corporation whose assets are comprised of at least 80 percent of the former partnership's interests; or

2. A licensed gaming partnership is dissolved or reorganized and the assets of the gaming establishment are transferred to a partnership whose assets are owned at least 80 percent by the former partnership interests.

This bill was requested by the State Gaming Control Board which indicated that free bingo plays cause problems in tax and revenue reporting. It also recommended that gaming license transfer procedures be extended to dissolved gaming partnerships which transfer assets to corporations or other partnerships.

A.B. 427 (Chapter 409)
Assembly Bill 427 revises the licensing fee for conducting off-track pari-mutuel wagering on racing or sporting events by clarifying what must be included in "gross revenues." The Nevada Gaming Commission determined that off-track pari-mutuel wagering, plus breakage and the face amount of unpaid winning tickets that remain unclaimed for a period specified

by the commission, must be included as gross revenues. This determination causes the tax to be revenue enhancing rather than revenue neutral.

The measure also clarifies procedures for the disposition of evidence seized as part of a gaming investigation. The bill was requested by the Nevada Gaming Commission.

A.B. 428 (Chapter 561)

Assembly Bill 428 makes various changes relating to the regulation of gaming. It defines the term "affiliate" and authorizes the agents of the State Gaming Control Board and the Nevada Gaming Commission to perform audits on an affiliate's premises in the presence of an affiliate or its agent. The definition of "gaming employee" is expanded to include persons licensed to disseminate information concerning racing and accounting or internal auditing personnel who are directly involved in any record keeping or the examination of records associated with gaming revenue. The measure also requires junket representatives (now known as "independent agents" under other legislation) to obtain a work permit.

The bill provides that agents of the board whose duties include enforcement or investigation, and who have been certified, have the powers of a peace officer during the performance of those duties. This measure authorizes the State Gaming Control Board to select disseminators without a hearing, and requires off-track pari-mutuel system operators to have a State gaming license.

A.B. 435 (Chapter 276)

Assembly Bill 435 requires gaming licensees to file with the Nevada Gaming Commission, on or before the 24th day of each month, a report showing the amount of all gross revenue received during the preceding month. Each report must be accompanied by:

1. The fee due based on the revenue of the month covered by the report; and

2. An adjustment for the difference between the estimated fee previously paid for the month covered by the report, if any, and the fee due for the actual gross revenue earned in that month. If the adjustment is less than zero, a credit must be applied to the estimated fee due with that report.

This measure was requested by the Department of Administration. The Nevada Gaming Commission charges and collects gaming license fees 3 months in advance based on estimated revenues. Previously, if a difference arose between the

estimated fee previously paid and the fee due for the actual gross revenue for a month, that difference was not settled until the licensee closed his business. This measure allows the gaming commission to settle these differences on a monthly basis.

A.B. 449 (Chapter 688)
Assembly Bill 449 authorizes the operation of certain lotteries and provides for their regulation. This act implements the provisions of Section 24 of Article 4 of the *Constitution of the State of Nevada* which was approved by the voters in 1990. It declares that the public policy of the State is to provide for the operation of legitimate lotteries by bona fide charitable and nonprofit organizations.

The bill authorizes the operation of a charitable lottery for qualified organizations without registration or approval, if the total prizes offered do not exceed $2,500 for a single lottery, or $15,000 for a calendar year, and tickets or chances will be sold only to its members or guests at a special event. For lotteries open to the general public, such organizations can conduct no more than two in a calendar year.

For all other lotteries, qualified organizations must register or obtain the prior approval of the Chairman and Executive Director of the State Gaming Control Board. The bill further sets out requirements for registration and application for approval. Upon disapproval, the Control Board must notify the applicant, in writing, of the reasons for disapproval.

For an organization approved by the Executive Director of the State Gaming Control Board, the total value of all prizes offered in lotteries operated by the organization during the same calendar year may not exceed $200,000. For an organization which registers with the Executive Director, prizes in such lotteries may not exceed $25,000 in value during the same calendar year. Registration and approval are revocable privileges.

The measure stipulates that qualified organizations shall expend net proceeds of a lottery only for the benefit of charitable or nonprofit activities in Nevada.

The bill also prohibits any individual or entity outside the qualified organization from receiving any compensation for organizing or conducting such lotteries. It prohibits any ticket or chance on such lotteries from sale outside the primary county or those counties bordering the primary

county in which the lottery is being conducted. It authorizes local governments to regulate and license such charitable lottery activities.

The bill exempts certain activities from being considered lotteries based on their exclusion as "valuable consideration."

A.B. 553 (Chapter 390)
Assembly Bill 553 deletes certain security interests from the list contained in the existing law that requires security interests to be approved by the Nevada Gaming Commission before they may be enforced. The bill also authorizes appointment of a supervisor when a gaming license is surrendered for various reasons and prescribes the role of the commission in petitioning the district court for appointment of a supervisor.

A.B. 555 (Chapter 266)
Assembly Bill 555 clarifies the prohibition against a person under the age of 21 years from placing wagers at or collecting winnings from a gambling game, slot machine, race book, sports pool or pari-mutuel operator.

A.B. 770 (Chapter 371)
Assembly Bill 770 provides a mechanism for State Gaming Control Board approval of the operation of a gaming device at a public transportation facility that restricts public access. This measure makes a legislative declaration that gaming remain open to the general public. It further provides that access to gaming in a public transportation facility may not be restricted for security reasons without approval of the State Gaming Control Board. The bill provides procedures for applying to the board to operate a gaming device in a public transportation facility that restricts access for security reasons.

This measure also provides a mechanism to allow the district court to authorize the use of a pen register or trap and trace device by agents of the State Gaming Control Board who are investigating violations of the gaming control laws.

This bill was requested by the State Gaming Control Board to resolve problems that occurred as a result of the security measures used at Nevada airports that resulted in restricted access to slot machine facilities during the Persian Gulf crisis.

A.B. 824 (Chapter 717)
Assembly Bill 824 appropriates $200,000 to the State Gaming Control Board to conduct a study of the business of operators of slot machine routes. The study will include financial

audits, inspections of businesses and the monitoring of slot machines to determine the volume of play, gross revenues, and the manner of collection of those revenues. Upon request, the board is required to report the status and progress of its study to the Legislative Commission's interim study on gaming for its information and consideration. The board is required to report the results of the study to the Legislature before January 1, 1993.

HEALTH

S.B. 369 (Chapter 509)
Senate Bill 369 authorizes a temporary advance from the State General Fund to the Health Division of DHR if a delay in the receipt of money from Federal grants causes current claims to exceed the amount of money available. Only certain budget accounts are eligible, and only 25 percent of the money expected to be received may be drawn.

A.B. 27 (Chapter 145)
Assembly Bill 27 updates the language in the statutes by changing references from "crippled children" to "children with special health care needs."

A.B. 29 (Chapter 147)
Assembly Bill 29 provides that nonprofit food establishments which are open on a regular basis to sell food to the public are subject to the regulations of the Health Division.

Previous law provided a loophole for restaurants that did not wish to comply with Health Division regulations. By claiming nonprofit status, restaurants could escape Health Division review. This bill closes that loophole.

A.B. 55 (Chapter 74)
Assembly Bill 55 clarifies the duty of social workers to report the abuse, neglect or exploitation of older persons. The measure also makes the same clarification for social workers to report any conduct by a nursing assistant which constitutes grounds for the denial, suspension or revocation of a certificate.

A.B. 81 (Chapter 18)
Assembly Bill 81 relates to the inspection of livestock, poultry, game animals or birds, or carcasses or parts thereof. The bill allows an officer of the Health Division to contract with a person to perform the duties of an inspector. It also allows the authorization of the owner or operator of an official establishment to act as an inspector for antemortem and postmortem inspections with written approval. An "official establishment" is defined in the law as one which, on a commercial basis, slaughters or processes for hire animal meat for human consumption.

The measure outlines procedures for the application, suspension and revocation of permits to operate official establishments. The State Board of Health is directed to announce rules and regulations regarding certain procedures

for hearings, fees for permits, licenses and inspections, and standards for various types of inspections.

The bill clarifies that the cost of inspections is to be paid by the owner or operator of the establishment.

The Health Division requested this change to establish adequate certification procedures and preclude the need to hire additional inspection staff.

A.B. 550 (Chapter 302)
Assembly Bill 550 revises provisions which refer to the authority of registered nurses to prescribe and dispense controlled substances, poisons, and dangerous drugs. Those provisions are changed to refer to advanced practitioners of nursing rather than registered nurses. The bill also adds advanced practitioners of nursing to the list of persons who may authorize a pharmacist, by prescription, to sell hypodermic devices.

Health Care Professions

S.B. 35 (Chapter 611)
Senate Bill 35 requires a physician's assistant or an advanced practitioner of nursing to pass an examination on the law relating to pharmacy before being authorized to dispense controlled substances, poisons, dangerous drugs or devices. The State Board of Pharmacy requested this bill to assure that physician assistants and advanced practitioners of nursing who are dispensing drugs and other dangerous substances have an adequate knowledge of Nevada's drug laws.

S.B. 362 (Chapter 571)
Senate Bill 362 revises the provisions governing the qualifications for a license to practice medicine in a medically underserved area. It removes the requirement that an applicant for a medical license under this law must be a graduate of a medical school in the U.S. or Canada approved by the Liaison Committee for Medical Education of the American Medical Association or the equivalent committee governing Canadian medical schools, respectively. Furthermore, it eliminates the references to the U.S. and Canada in the requirements for 1 year of resident training and a minimum of 5 years of practical medical experience as a licensed allopathic physician.

The measure allows the Board of Medical Examiners to consider such other equivalent training that it deems appropriate in lieu of the requirement for 5 years of medical experience.

In addition, the bill removes a provision which restricts the scope of practice of physicians who have passed the licensing examination given by another state and have been certified by a specialty board of the American Board of Medical Specialties. Finally, the act increases from $400 to $600 the maximum biennial registration fee which the board may charge physicians.

Communities in rural Nevada, particularly in Elko and Nye Counties, requested this legislation to assist in bringing physicians to their medically underserved population. It is difficult for rural communities to recruit physicians who qualify under Nevada's strict licensure laws. This measure allows the Board of Medical Examiners to waive the current requirement that a physician have 5 years of practical medical experience before applying to practice in an underserved area.

S.B. 453 (Chapter 203)

Senate Bill 453 authorizes licensed practical nurses and registered nurses to manipulate persons for the collection of specimens for laboratory examination.

The Nevada Nurses' Association and the State Board of Nursing requested this legislation to clarify that nurses may specifically conduct this activity. Licensed practical nurses and registered nurses already collect specimens in their practice.

Because the previous law which regulated laboratories specifically named only licensed physicians, dentists and technical laboratory personnel as those who could collect such specimens, some attorneys were challenging the legality of specimens obtained by nurses from persons arrested in DUI cases. Such legal challenges created concern among hospital emergency room nurses and potential implications for most nurses, particularly those practicing home health care or in rural areas.

S.B. 477 (Chapter 651)

Senate Bill 477 provides a State General Fund appropriation of $100,000 each year to the University of Nevada School of Medicine for grants to help subsidize a portion of the malpractice insurance premiums for providers of prenatal care in rural Nevada.

The bill was recommended by the Nevada Legislature's Committee on Health Care to address the lack of obstetric care in many rural areas of the State. Due to the small population base and the high cost of malpractice insurance for the delivery of a baby, obstetric services in rural Nevada have

been greatly diminished during the last decade. This shortage has forced many women in rural communities to travel to metropolitan areas to obtain necessary obstetrical services.

S.B. 596 (Chapter 575)
Senate Bill 596 requires health care providers to report certain burn-related injuries to the appropriate local fire department. Reportable injuries include second or third degree burns to 5 percent or more of a person's body, burns to a person's upper respiratory tract including swelling of the larynx as a result of inhaling heated air, or burns which may result in death.

The report is to be submitted within 3 working days after treatment and must include the person's name, address, location of treatment and the character and extent of the injuries. In counties with populations more than 25,000, the report must be submitted to the appropriate local fire department. In counties with populations less than 25,000, it must be submitted to the State Fire Marshal.

This measure provides health care providers with immunity from civil action for any disclosures made in good faith in accordance with the provisions of this act.

The bill requires a fire department to investigate any injury report submitted pursuant to this law and determine the origin of the fire which caused the injury. It also requires the State Fire Marshal to cooperate with local fire departments in the investigation of such injury reports.

This legislation was supported by Nevada firemen. Injury reports of this type are intended to assist arson investigators identify arsonists who often sustain burn injuries. The law is similar to that of reporting gunshot injuries or deaths and is not intended to cause undue hardship to innocent victims of fire-related injuries. Although it will create some fiscal impact on local fire departments, the cost should not be significant because investigations are an ongoing process in cases of arson.

A.B. 279 (Chapter 407)
Assembly Bill 279 amends the law relating to physicians, homeopathic physicians, and osteopathic physicians.

The bill provides that the Board of Medical Examiners may not license a physician whose license has been revoked in another jurisdiction for gross medical negligence. The board may revoke the license of a physician practicing in Nevada if it determines that the physician's license to practice medicine

in another jurisdiction has been revoked for gross medical negligence. The board must adopt regulations defining gross medical negligence.

The bill makes the same provision for homeopathic and osteopathic physicians. The licensing boards for homeopathic and osteopathic physicians must not issue a license to an applicant whose license to practice in another jurisdiction has been revoked for gross medical negligence, and the boards may revoke the license of any practitioner whose license has been revoked in another jurisdiction for gross medical negligence. In addition, the licensing boards for these specialties are allowed to institute disciplinary action against or deny a license to a practitioner whose license has been revoked in another jurisdiction for other reasons.

The provisions of this act do not apply to any person who has been issued a license to practice medicine, homeopathic medicine or osteopathic medicine before the effective date of this measure.

This legislation was supported by Nevada's Board of Medical Examiners and the Nevada State Medical Association to guard against the practice of medicine by doctors who have been guilty of serious misconduct in other states. Only seven states, including Nevada, did not have statutes which prohibit the licensing of physicians who have lost their license to practice in other states because of gross medical negligence.

A.B. 469 (Chapter 358)

Assembly Bill 469 requires that proposed or adopted regulations concerning the licensing of certain health care professionals be submitted to the Nevada Legislature's Committee on Health Care for review. The bill then requires the committee to notify the agency promulgating such regulations of its opinion regarding the advisability of proceeding with the regulation under review. In addition, the committee shall recommend to the Legislature any appropriate legislation resulting from the committee's review of these regulations.

A.B. 500 (Chapter 597)

Assembly Bill 500 amends the laws relating to medical records and pharmacies. The measure makes it clear that health care providers may require those who request copies of medical records to pay the costs of postage but that no administrative fee may be charged. The bill also requires that operators of ambulance services must make medical records available to patients, their authorized representatives and investigators from State licensing boards.

The measure also makes various changes in the laws relating to pharmacy. The changes include amending references authorizing emergency medical technicians and advanced emergency medical technicians to possess and administer drugs to require such authorization only in accordance with regulations of the State Board of Pharmacy and the State Board of Health or a district board of health. The State Board of Pharmacy is authorized to adopt regulations regarding the transmission of information between pharmacies or the transmission of prescriptions to pharmacies by electronic means. The measure also provides that if a health care practitioner's license is revoked or suspended by a licensing board or the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration, the practitioner's authorization to possess, dispense or administer drugs is automatically revoked.

In addition, the bill authorizes a pharmacy, institutional pharmacy or other properly licensed person to sell dangerous drugs to certain nonprofit search and rescue operations, including ski patrols, and a governmental agency, or person under contract with the agency, that regularly provides emergency care to injured and sick persons.

Health Care Services and Facilities

S.B. 36 (Chapter 197)
Senate Bill 36 defines "practice of pharmacy" as including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Performance or supervision of activities associated with manufacturing, compounding, labeling, dispensing, and distributing a drug;

2. Interpretation and evaluation of prescriptions or orders for medicine;

3. Participation in drug evaluation and research;

4. Advising of the therapeutic value, reaction, drug interaction, hazard and use of a drug;

5. Selection of the source, storage and distribution of a drug;

6. Maintenance of proper documentation of a drug's source, storage and distribution;

7. Interpretation of clinical data contained in a person's medication record;

8. In collaboration with a health care practitioner, development of written guidelines and protocols which authorize the implementation, monitoring and modification of drug therapy for a patient in a licensed medical facility; and

9. In accordance with the authorization of the prescribing practitioner, implementation and modification of drug therapy for a patient in a retail pharmacy.

The term does not include the changing of a prescription by a pharmacist or practitioner without the consent of the prescribing practitioner, except when such a prescription is changed according to the provisions which allow for the substitution of generic drugs for drugs prescribed by brand name.

This legislation was requested by the Nevada Pharmacists' Association and the State Board of Pharmacy to provide a definition of the "practice of pharmacy" in statute. This definition is necessary to legitimize certain practices of pharmacy which are conducted within the team approach to patient treatment. The act expands the role of Nevada pharmacists to reflect the actual duties of pharmacists today and the expanding medical technology of the immediate future. It conforms to the recommendations of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and its Model State Pharmacy Act.

S.B. 57 (Chapter 669)

Senate Bill 57 allows the required medical examination of a person to be conducted in any licensed hospital, or by a licensed physician under certain circumstances, before his admission to a mental health facility. In counties with populations less than 400,000 (i.e., all counties in Nevada other than Clark County), a preadmission examination may be conducted by a physician outside of a hospital. The county is required to pay the cost of the examination when it is conducted at the county hospital or a hospital designated by the county.

Previous law required that a person being admitted to a mental health facility first be examined by a physician to determine if there was an underlying medical problem. The examination was to take place in a county hospital or in a hospital designated by the county.

The bill was requested by Clark County to address the duplication of services that occur in instances when patients are first admitted, examined and treated in private hospitals,

then transported to a county hospital for a similar examination prior to admission to a mental health facility. This measure allows the preadmission examination to take place at the private hospital, or in rural counties, in a physician's office.

S.B. 157 (Chapter 474)
Senate Bill 157 requires the Rehabilitation Division of DHR to establish a program for persons with traumatic brain injuries. The bill outlines the services which may be provided by the program, subject to legislative appropriation. The division is further required to evaluate the program and report on the evaluation and any recommended legislation to each regular session of the Legislature.

This measure was a recommendation from the Legislature's interim study on traumatic brain injuries.

S.B. 158 (Chapter 475)
Senate Bill 158 requires Nevada's Division for the Review of Health Resources and Costs to establish and maintain a reporting system of information relating to persons with traumatic brain injuries and to adopt regulations governing the data which must be reported to the division. The bill further requires each hospital in the State to submit the required information to the division; failure to do so would result in a misdemeanor penalty.

This measure also requires the division to submit a statistical report on this information annually to the Legislative Commission.

This bill was a recommendation from the Legislature's interim study on traumatic brain injuries.

S.B. 159 (Chapter 476)
Senate Bill 159 requires the Rehabilitation Division to adopt regulations concerning the care of persons with traumatic brain injuries.

This measure was a recommendation from the Legislature's interim study on traumatic brain injuries. The bill establishes regulatory authority over programs created through approval of the division's budget and the enactment of S.B. 157.

S.B. 610 (Chapter 528)
Senate Bill 610 prohibits certain persons from preventing another person from entering or exiting a physician's office, health facility, medical facility, nonprofit health facility, public health center or facility for the dependent. The

measure provides that persons seeking access to such facilities may not be physically detained or have their movement obstructed.

Exceptions are provided for facility employees and peace officers. The law does not apply to persons engaged in any constitutionally protected exercise of free speech or to picket lines established as part of a labor strike or work stoppage.

Persons violating these provisions are subject to misdemeanor penalties, including a fine up to $1,000 and/or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 3 months.

Senate Bill 610 was requested by Planned Parenthood to address "blockade" types of actions that have taken place at clinics in which abortions are performed. In an incident in Las Vegas, law enforcement officers found existing misdemeanor statutes insufficient to remove persons who were actively blocking access to a health facility.

A.B. 26 (Chapter 601)

Assembly Bill 26 expands the definition of "facility for intermediate care" to include all 24-hour care establishments for people who do not require the level of care provided by a skilled nursing facility or hospital. Previous language limited the definition to establishments which cared for four or more people.

The bill defines "residential facility for groups" as an establishment providing room, board, and limited assistance to any aged, infirm, mentally retarded or handicapped person or to four or more women during pregnancy or after delivery. The term does not include facilities providing day care nor care provided by family members. In addition, the definition does not include a natural person who provides care to no more than two persons in his home or to facilities funded by the Welfare or MH/MR Divisions.

Assembly Bill 26 also directs the State Board of Health to adopt regulations governing the granting of extensions of the time a person may provide care within his home without being considered a residential facility for groups.

This measure authorizes inspection of every medical facility or facility for the dependent. Previous law limited this authority to licensed facilities. Further, the bill allows the Administrator of the Aging Services Division to investigate a complaint involving a person less than 60 years of age.

Finally, the measure clarifies the authority of the advocate for residents of facilities for long-term care to visit residents of such facilities and review any matter of concern to the health and welfare of the resident.

A.B. 299 (Chapter 408)

Assembly Bill 299 limits most CON provisions to counties with populations less than 100,000. With the exception of two specialized services, projects located in the other counties (Clark and Washoe) would not be subject to CON requirements. Services for burn treatment and trauma centers would continue to be subject to CON review in all counties.

Under this act, pending applications for CON approval for projects in counties with populations of 100,000 or more, excepting the two specialized services, shall be considered approved. In addition, pending applications for new or renewed medical facility licenses are not required to comply with CON requirements if the facilities are located in these counties.

The removal of CON requirements in larger counties will allow competitive forces to operate. Previous CON regulations had the effect of giving existing health care providers an advantage by keeping potential competitors out of the market. Additional health care providers are expected to make the pricing of services more competitive.

In rural areas, CON review is retained to protect community hospitals which typically operate on a relatively small margin of income to operating expenses.

A.B. 501 (Chapter 435)

Assembly Bill 501 makes two changes in the laws relating to pharmacies. First, it provides for the licensing of mail order pharmacies located outside Nevada which sell prescription drugs to Nevada residents. Second, it provides for the licensing of wholesale drug distributors.

The bill requires that all mail order pharmacies which supply prescription drugs to Nevada residents must be licensed by the State Board of Pharmacy. In order to receive a license, a pharmacy must present satisfactory evidence that it complies with Federal law and the laws of the state in which it is located. The pharmacy must be willing to make available for inspection any records required by the board and must provide the board with information regarding prescriptions which are shipped to Nevada residents. The pharmacy must provide Nevada customers with a toll free number which they may call for information.

The bill also requires wholesalers of drugs to be licensed by the State Board of Pharmacy and defines the conditions under which a license may be granted.

This bill was requested by the State Board of Pharmacy. The sale of prescription drugs by mail is increasingly common. Health maintenance organizations often use this kind of service. The bill is intended to allow the board to deal with mail order companies in the case of a consumer complaint, patient injury, or quality of care dispute involving a Nevada resident.

The provisions regarding the licensing of wholesale distributors are added to the law in accordance with the Federal Prescription Drug Marketing Act of 1987 which requires that wholesale distributors be licensed by the states.

A.B. 552 (Chapter 264)

Assembly Bill 552 prohibits medical laboratories from submitting bills for cytological examinations to the physician who ordered the examination. Instead, the bill must be submitted directly to the patient, the patient's insurer, or a hospital, public health clinic or nonprofit health clinic. Physicians are prohibited from charging patients for examinations of cytological specimens by medical laboratories.

This legislation was proposed by the Assembly Committee on Commerce at the request of Cytology West and the PAPNET cytological screening system. The bill is intended to deal with problems involving the PAP smear, a common test for cervical cancer.

Testimony indicated that it was a common practice for physicians to bill patients for PAP smears which were submitted to medical laboratories for evaluation. The charge to the patient often exceeded that charged by the laboratory. This practice created an incentive for physicians to use those laboratories which charged the least. Some of these laboratories had inadequate quality control, and the results of their examinations were unreliable. Since early detection is required to effectively treat cervical cancer, faulty evaluations by medical laboratories may endanger lives.

This act provides for direct billing of patients for PAP smears, eliminating the incentive for physicians to submit specimens to laboratories which might charge low fees but provide inaccurate results.

A.B. 577 (Chapter 706)

Assembly Bill 577 contains two major programs relating to health care costs. First, the measure limits increases in

charges for inpatient hospital care and establishes programs to assist in containing health care costs. Second, the bill establishes a Medicaid provider tax to increase matching funds Nevada receives from the Federal Government.

Cost-Containment Provisions

The measure freezes the billed charges of major Nevada hospitals for the period beginning July 1, 1991, through June 30, 1992. In addition, the amount by which billed charges may be increased in each of the three subsequent fiscal years is limited to the percentage of the Medical Component of the CPI in the preceding FY. Such increases may be made after the hospitals have been notified by the Director of DHR of the allowable percentage.

Certain other increases are allowed with the approval of DHR's Director. Hospitals affected by the freeze may raise rates to pass along any new taxes. Penalties are provided for any major hospital which willfully and intentionally violates the provisions concerning price increases. Hospitals are further prohibited from attempting to collect copayments from indigent Medicare patients.

Assembly Bill 577 also requires major hospitals to reduce total billed charges by at least 30 percent to patients who do not have private or public health insurance and who make reasonable arrangements within 30 days after discharge to pay.

The bill provides that the major hospitals establish a foundation to promote and encourage hospital nursing; provide technical assistance to rural hospitals; and promote wellness programs. The costs of these programs and those associated with monitoring compliance concerning charge increases, are supported by assessments of the major hospitals.

This measure further creates a Commission for Hospital Patients within Nevada's Insurance Division. The commission is authorized to arbitrate billing disputes between patients and all hospitals. Hospitals, other than Federal or State hospitals, with 49 or more licensed beds are required to help fund the commission.

The bill also provides that the chairmanship of the Nevada Legislature's Committee on Health Care alternate between the houses of the Legislature, and that the Chairman for the 1991-93 biennium must be from the Assembly.

Medicaid Provider Tax Provisions

The measure authorizes the Director of DHR to impose a tax on hospitals if the Federal Government accepts related changes to Nevada's Medicaid plan. The tax on hospitals is retroactive to July 1, 1991, and takes one of three forms: a tax on operating costs; on billed charges; or on the State share of Medicaid paid to each hospital. Nursing homes and other long-term care facilities are exempt from this tax.

The funds generated by the tax are expected to add $50 million to the amount the State currently uses to obtain Federal matching dollars for its Medicaid program. After Nevada "draws down" the additional Federal matching dollars, the amount taxed is returned to the hospitals. Under the bill, each hospital is guaranteed the return of the amount taxed, plus an additional $100,000 each fiscal year. After paying administrative expenses, the additional amount raised is to be used to fund shortfalls in the Medicaid budget resulting from increased utilization or from federally mandated expansions of the program.

The measure also provides for a tax on nonhospital Medicaid providers, including physicians, dentists and others in the health care field. These tax funds also are to be used to "draw down" Federal matching dollars. The tax and the additional amount raised is to be returned to these providers in the form of a higher rate of reimbursement.

A.B. 581 (Chapter 530)

Assembly Bill 581 prohibits a physician from inserting a breast implant in a patient unless the procedure is explained and informed consent is obtained, in writing, within 5 days before the procedure is performed. The bill outlines the people who must provide such consent and the information that must be provided to them. Consent may be withdrawn, in writing, at any time before the procedure has begun, with or without cause. Anyone who violates these provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor.

This measure also requires the Health Division to prepare and provide to physicians, upon request, explanation and consent forms that incorporate the bill's requirements. The division is authorized to collect a fee for all forms distributed that is adequate to cover the costs of the forms.

A.B. 607 (Chapter 708)

Assembly Bill 607 relates to the transfer of medical records. The bill provides that if a patient is transferred from a medical facility or facility for the dependent to another facility or a licensed physician, the patient's records are

to be forwarded before the date of the patient's transfer. The measure specifies that the facility is not required to obtain the oral or written consent of the patient in order to forward the records.

A.B. 619 (Chapter 622)
Assembly Bill 619 authorizes UNS to establish a clinical genetics program in cooperation with the Health Division. The program will provide diagnostic evaluation for children and adults to determine the cause of birth defects, mental retardation, and genetic diseases, such as diabetes, coronary artery diseases and cancer. The program also will offer patients medical management of these disorders and communicate educational and clinical information about rare genetic diseases to primary care health providers, educators and families. In addition, the program will provide counseling services to pregnant women regarding risk factors and prevention of birth defects. The bill includes an appropriation of $155,000 to UNS and the Health Division for the biennium to operate the program.

A.B. 706 (Chapter 345)
Assembly Bill 706 requires the certification, by Nevada's Health Division, of radiation machines used for mammography and of the persons who operate such machines, excluding licensed physicians and osteopaths. The bill outlines the requirements for certification, authorizes the division to adopt pertinent regulations, and provides a penalty for the violation of this act or any corresponding regulations.

This act becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purposes of adopting regulations and establishing procedures for certifying these machines and their operators. Other provisions of the act become effective on January 1, 1992.

This bill was considered necessary to prevent undertrained technicians from performing these tests using machines of questionable safety and reliability. The requirements for certification and continuing education are expected to increase the accuracy and safety of mammography testing and restore public confidence in the procedure.

Indigency

S.B. 58 (Chapter 591)
Senate Bill 58 authorizes a hospital to appeal a county's medical indigency determination to the Director of DHR. Under previous law, the county's social service agency made determinations concerning indigency status, and any contested claims were taken to court. Nevada law requires that certain hospitals in Washoe and Clark Counties provide a specified

dollar amount of indigent care. If the indigent care obligation is not met, the hospital is assessed the difference and that amount is paid to the county for indigent care.

A ruling from a recent court case noted that, since the county makes the determination and benefits from adverse decisions about indigent status, the process was unfair. The ruling further allowed hospitals to appeal each contested cases on an individual basis. The ability to appeal future cases to the Director of DHR allows for an intermediate step in this process.

A.B. 413 (Chapter 388)
Assembly Bill 413 requires a county hospital to give notice within 3 working days of the admission of a resident of another county who is reasonably believed to be indigent. Notice is to be given by the hospital to the board of county commissioners of the resident's county.

This measure was originally requested by the Association of County Welfare Directors.

A.B. 420 (Chapter 551)
Assembly Bill 420 provides that, for purposes relating to indigent care, the county of residence of a person placed in institutional care is the county in which the person resided before being placed in such care.

This bill was requested by the Nevada Association of County Welfare Directors to formalize an agreement established by members of the association.

Right to Die

S.B. 442 (Chapter 258)
Senate Bill 442 enacts the Uniform Act on Rights of the Terminally Ill and amends Nevada's current living will and durable power of attorney provisions regarding the right to die. The living will provisions are amended to conform with the new definitions in the uniform act regarding "life sustaining treatment" and "terminal condition." The form of a living will is altered to include these definitions. The living will provisions are also amended to make performance of the directive mandatory.

The bill requires a physician to carry out the directive of the patient or transfer the patient to another physician or provider of health care. A physician who fails to transfer such a patient is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. The durable power of attorney provisions are amended to make reference to the new provisions on living wills.

Section 10 of S.B. 442 incorporates the provision of the uniform act that allows a surrogate to make decisions on behalf of a person who does not have a living will or durable power of attorney. The section provides a list of persons who may act as a surrogate, in order of priority. These persons may submit written consent to the withholding of treatment. The decision of the attending physician acting in good faith that a consent is valid or invalid is conclusive.

A provision is also added that allows a person 18 years and older, who is declared to be in a terminal condition, to make decisions regarding life-sustaining treatment so long as he is able. Physicians are not subject to civil or criminal liabilities for giving effect to a declaration or consent unless they had knowledge that the declaration was revoked. Criminal penalties are prescribed for persons who act in a willful or fraudulent manner regarding the various duties related to living wills.

Living wills executed in another state under that state's laws are valid and enforceable in Nevada. The bill does not authorize any actions that would constitute mercy killing or euthanasia.

A.B. 639 (Chapter 569)
Assembly Bill 639 changes the effective date of S.B. 442 (Chapter 258, *Statutes of Nevada 1991*) to upon passage and approval.

Senate Bill 442 enacts the Uniform Act on Rights of the Terminally Ill and amends Nevada's current living will and durable power of attorney provisions regarding the right to die. Previously, it would have become effective on October 1, 1991.

S.B. 576 (Chapter 505)
Senate Bill 576 authorizes a person to grant a durable power of attorney for health care decisions to any person associated with a health facility or a health care provider if that individual is also the spouse, legal guardian or next of kin of the person granting the power of attorney.

Previous law prohibited a health care provider or an employee of the provider and the operator or employee of a health facility from serving as the attorney in fact for these decisions. This bill provides an exception for relatives or dependents of persons employed in the health care field.

INSURANCE

S.B. 5 (Chapter 100)
Senate Bill 5 authorizes the Administrator of the Rehabilitation Division of DHR to administer Nevada's laws governing vocational rehabilitation. In addition, it broadens the provisions for determining disability. This measure also allows vocational rehabilitation applicants or recipients to receive a fair hearing before a hearing officer after being aggrieved by any action or inaction of the Administrator.

The Administrator of the Rehabilitation Division requested this bill to conform with his current administrative practices and responsibilities concerning vocational rehabilitation. The previous statute contained language that was 20 years out-of-date. The provisions in S.B. 5 conform with the Federal Rehabilitation Act and the Social Security Act.

S.B. 245 (Chapter 666)
Senate Bill 245 increases certain fees required to be collected of entities regulated by the Commissioner of Insurance. The fees are revised as follows:

- For the issuance of an insurer's certificate of authority for two or more kinds of insurance, the fee is increased from $500 to $578.
- For the issuance of an insurer's certificate of authority for a reinsurer, the fee is increased from $250 to $283.
- For each annual continuation of an insurer's certificate of authority for any one kind of insurance, the fee is increased from $250 to $283.
- For each annual continuation of an insurer's certificate of authority for a reinsurer, a fee of $283 is imposed.
- For an original registration of each additional "title" for property or multiple line insurers, the fee is increased from $25 to $50.
- For an application by an organization for dental care to change its service area or modify its operations, a fee of $100 is imposed.
- For the renewal of a certificate of authority of an organization for dental care, the fee is increased from $250 to $283.

- For the filing of the annual report required of an organization for dental care, a fee of $25 is imposed.

- For the issuance of a certificate of authority to a motor club, the fee is increased from $250 to $283.

- For the annual renewal of a motor club's certificate of authority, the fee is increased from $250 to $283.

This measure also allows a person to retain his Nevada insurance license as a resident agent or broker for 60 days after establishing residency in another state. To the list of activities considered to be unfair trade practices, it adds failure to comply with the statutory requirements for an insurer to provide notice of withdrawal from providing insurance for a particular class of insureds.

The bill establishes a definition of "trust liability" under the provisions governing funeral and burial services. It also reduces the number of persons required to incorporate a domestic insurer from five to three.

This measure changes the reporting requirements regarding the financial statements of HMOs, organizations for dental care and motor clubs. The statements must be for the preceding calendar year rather than fiscal year. If any of these entities fails to file its financial statement with the commissioner on or before June 1 of each year, it is subject to an administrative penalty of $100 per day until the statement is filed, or a maximum penalty of $3,000. The statement for any HMO must cover the preceding 12-month period and must be filed within 90 days after the end of the organization's fiscal year. The commissioner may grant an extension of time for the filing of the statement of any HMO or organization for dental care which requests an extension, in writing, and shows good cause.

The bill provides that every organization for dental care which wishes to change its geographic service area or modify its operations must file with the commissioner an application for amending its certificate of authority and pay the required application fee. If the application is not disapproved by the commissioner within 30 days after filing, the application is considered approved.

The Insurance Commissioner requested this legislation to correct various inconsistencies and problems with the current statutes. Some of the inconsistencies are the result of inadequate revision of the *Insurance Code* (i.e., language missed in bill drafting) when various laws were enacted by the 1987 and 1989 Legislative Sessions. For example, the

1987 Legislature intended to increase all the insurance fees to support necessary staff additions in the Insurance Division. The commissioner discovered, however, that not all the fees were increased under the 1987 legislation.

This bill amends the fees missed in the two previous sessions, and raises about $6,000 per year. It also makes various reporting requirements more uniform, and brings Nevada law into conformance with national insurance standards.

S.B. 382 (Chapter 238)

Senate Bill 382 prohibits the charging of unemployment benefits paid to a claimant against the experience rating record of the claimant's employer if the spouse of the claimant is an active member of the U.S. Military and the transfer of the spouse to a different location is the cause of the unemployment.

In addition, this measure changes the time within which the employer must provide satisfactory evidence regarding the claimant's reason for leaving employment or being discharged to the Executive Director of the ESD so that benefits will not be charged against his record. The time is changed from 10 days to 10 working days after the department mails its notice of charging benefits to the employer's account.

This legislation was requested by a corporation in Douglas County which had problems with certain employees leaving the job because of their military spouse being transferred to another state. Under previous law, such an employer's record for experience rating was charged for the unemployment benefits if the former employee filed for unemployment. In addition, notice from another state that such benefits were being charged could take several days to reach the employer, thus causing him to miss the deadline for filing the necessary evidence about the employee's reason for leaving.

S.B. 393 (Chapter 337)

Senate Bill 393 provides that a certificate of authority to transact insurance is not required of certain alien or foreign insurers for transactions involving the procurement of excess liability insurance above underlying liability coverage or self-insured retention of at least $25 million. To qualify under this measure, the insurance must be procured by a person whose total annual premiums for property and casualty insurance is $1 million or more and who employs 250 or more full-time employees. A person who procures insurance under this act must report and pay any required insurance premium tax.

This bill was supported by the Nevada Independent Insurance Agents, and the Acting Commissioner of Insurance indicated that certain large casinos and utility companies in the State needed this measure to allow them to obtain excess limit policies with very high insurance coverage.

S.B. 626 (Chapter 642)
Senate Bill 626 requires an insurer to notify an insured if the rate of his insurance premiums will be increased or decreased because the U.S. Postal Service changed the zip code assigned to his address. This measure requires that such notice must be made in a manner which the Commissioner of Insurance prescribes by regulation.

S.B. 644 (Chapter 603)
Senate Bill 644 removes the requirement imposed by S.B. 178 of the 1991 Legislative Session (Chapter 396, *Statutes of Nevada 1991*) that claim forms submitted to insurers must contain or be accompanied by a notice that any person who knowingly and willfully files such a form that contains false, incomplete or misleading information is guilty of a felony.

A.B. 380 (Chapter 136)
Assembly Bill 380 amends the law relating to reinsurance. The bill allows a domestic insurer to secure the written approval of the Commissioner of Insurance after entering into a treaty of reinsurance. Previously, the commissioner's approval had to be given in advance. The bill also exempts reinsurance placed with Lloyd's of London from this requirement.

In addition, this measure adds sales to the list of activities in which a subsidiary of an insurance company may engage.

This bill is intended to bring Nevada law into conformity with accepted practices in the reinsurance industry.

A.B. 600 (Chapter 261)
Assembly Bill 600 provides an exception to the requirement that the assets of a domestic insurer be kept within the State. The bill allows negotiable securities held in book entry form in American banks and recorded in the name of the insurer or its nominee to be kept outside the State.

The Nevada Medical Liability Insurance Company requested this legislation to modernize the exceptions in the statute which require domestic insurers to keep their assets within

the State. This measure allows such insurers to invest in negotiable securities in book entry form through the U.S. banking system.

A majority of the states have similar statutes, and most negotiable securities are no longer issued as paper certificates. Approximately 80 percent of securities are issued and held solely by electronic means; that is, by computer.

A.B. 680 (Chapter 308)
Assembly Bill 680 expands the authority of the Commissioner of Insurance to regulate the conduct of insurers and their employees to ensure that the insurance business is conducted in a suitable manner. The Commissioner may hold hearings to inquire into the conduct of insurers and their employees and may suspend, limit, revoke or refuse to renew the certificate of authority of an insurer whose conduct has been unsuitable. The Commissioner is required to define, by regulation, the terms "unsuitable person" and "unsuitable manner."

A.B. 728 (Chapter 519)
Assembly Bill 728 removes the Insurance Division from the Department of Commerce and the statutes, and it creates a Department of Insurance with the statutory duties and responsibilities of the division. Furthermore, it creates the Office of Advocate for Insurance Customers within the Department of Insurance. Under the law pertaining to the stabilization of insurance rates, the bill declares the Legislature's intent to protect the rights of insurance customers in this State.

This measure establishes the Commissioner of Insurance, who is to be appointed by the Governor, as the head of the Department of Insurance. It also outlines the duties, powers and responsibilities of the Commissioner. Moreover, the bill provides for the qualifications, duties and powers of the Advocate for Insurance Customers, who must be an attorney and who is to be appointed by the Governor for a term of 4 years.

Under this act, the Advocate for Insurance Customers may:

- Examine, if authorized by an order of the Commissioner, the records and documents of any authorized motor vehicle insurer of private passenger vehicles;

- Intervene or participate on behalf of an insurance customer or group of customers in any proceeding concerning motor vehicle insurance rates covering private

passenger vehicles, the solvency of insurers offering such insurance policies and any similar matter before the Commissioner;

- Appeal any order or decision of the Commissioner regarding rates and essential insurance in any matter in which the advocate has intervened or is a party; and

- Establish a program of education that provides information to the public concerning policies of motor vehicle insurance for private passenger vehicles.

The bill authorizes the Commissioner to adopt regulations governing the advocate's review of rates and supplementary information, participation or intervention in hearings, and the Commissioner's procedures for conducting rate hearings. It requires motor vehicle insurers and their rate service organizations to provide the advocate with copies of any of the rate and supplementary information required to be filed with the Commissioner.

This measure also sets conditions under which the Commissioner may issue an order authorizing the advocate to examine an insurer's records and documents, and it revises the provisions for the Commissioner to approve or disapprove proposed insurance rate increases within 60 days after they are filed. It extends that period up to an additional 60 days if more time is needed to allow the advocate to intervene or participate.

This measure also increases or imposes certain fees and charges which must be paid to the Commissioner of Insurance. These fees are as follows:

- The fee for filing an initial application for an insurer's certificate of authority is increased from $500 to $2,450;

- The fee for each annual continuation of an insurer's certificate of authority is increased from $250 (for one kind of insurance) or $578 (for two or more kinds of insurance) to one standard fee of $2,450;

- The fee for the application and license for a rating organization is increased from $100 to $500, and the annual renewal fee for such organizations also increases from $100 to $500;

- The fee for the initial registration and review of an application of a risk retention group is set at $2,450;

- The fee for the application for surplus line insurers is set at $2,450;

- The fee for the application for a license to engage in the business of a company is increased from $200 to $500, and the application for renewal of such a license is increased from $100 to $500;

- The various fees relating to the issuance and renewal of a certificate of authority of a fraternal benefit society, HMO and organization for dental care are increased to $2,450; and

- The fee for motor clubs to file an annual report with the Commissioner of Insurance is set at $500.

The bill provides that the money received by the Department of Insurance relating to the medical-legal screening panels for medical malpractice actions must be deposited with the State Treasurer for credit to the department's account in the State General Fund.

Most of the provisions of this bill become effective on July 1, 1991. The Office of the Advocate for Insurance Customers is required to carry out its duties as soon as practicable, but not later than January 1, 1992.

This legislation was proposed to increase the stature of insurance regulation in Nevada. It is also designed to protect consumers of insurance. The fee increases included in the bill provide the new Department of Insurance with additional funding to hire more staff and better serve insurance companies and their customers.

A.B. 805 (Chapter 613)

Assembly Bill 805 makes various changes in the financial regulation of insurance companies by the Insurance Division in the Department of Commerce.

The bill requires that fraternal benefit societies, corporations for medical service, and domestic insurers, other than those which do business only in Nevada or those which are exempted by order of the Commissioner of Insurance, file an annual financial statement which is certified by a CPA with the commissioner. The accountant who certifies the statement must report any violations of the law which he discovers. This provision, which is based upon a model law proposed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, is intended to allow the commissioner to more carefully monitor the financial condition of these insurers.

Provisions of the insurance code which specify the minimum capital and surplus required to do business in Nevada are revised to make these requirements more stringent. The commissioner may allow a company which is currently operating in the State up to 2 years to meet these new requirements. These changes are intended to ensure that insurance companies are financially stable.

The bill also provides for the regulation of companies which insure securities against default. This type of insurance is included within the definition of surety insurance and companies which sell it are not allowed to sell other types of insurance.

The basis upon which the premium tax is assessed is clarified to include direct premiums written.

The bill adopts a definition of the term "managing general agent" which has been proposed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

The amount of the surplus which surplus lines insurers must maintain in order to be eligible to accept risks in Nevada is increased. For individual companies, the requirement is increased from $3 million to $5 million. For groups of unincorporated insurers, the amount is increased from $50 million to $100 million. Provision is also made for Lloyd's of London and for insurance exchanges created by the laws of other states. This provision is based, in part, upon model legislation proposed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. These changes become effective on January 1, 1994, for surplus lines insurers which are currently eligible to accept risks in Nevada. For other surplus lines insurers, the provisions become effective on October 1, 1991.

A provision of the *Insurance Code* which deals with unauthorized insurers is amended to include, in its definition of insurer, fraternal benefit societies, nonprofit corporations for dental, hospital or medical services, health maintenance organizations, and organizations for dental care.

Insurers are required to provide policyholders, upon request, with information regarding claims paid on their behalf.

Provisions which deal with home warranty companies are revised to change reserve requirements and the filing deadline for annual financial statements.

Domestic property and casualty insurers are prohibited from assuming reinsurance on any risk, with certain exceptions, unless they have $10 million or more in surplus. This change is a part of model legislation proposed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

The law regarding HMOs is also revised. The bill provides for the periodic examination of these organizations by the Commissioner of Insurance. The HMOs are also required to follow certain statutory accounting requirements and other legal provisions which apply to other insurers.

Finally, the bill requires risk retention groups and purchasing groups to inform the Commissioner once each year of their intention to continue to do business in Nevada.

This measure was proposed by the Insurance Division. Some sections are intended to bring Nevada law into conformity with the recommendations of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners regarding the financial regulation of insurers. Other provisions are proposed to strengthen the financial position of insurers who do business in Nevada. In addition, the bill contains numerous "clean-up" provisions intended to correct problems which the division has encountered in the administration of the *Insurance Code*.

Automobile Insurance

S.B. 471 (Chapter 237)

Senate Bill 471 allows the DMV&PS to reduce the bond required of an out-of-state automobile wrecker if he had been licensed by a department of motor vehicles in another state for the preceding 5 years, and an investigation shows that he has conducted his business satisfactorily. This provision clarifies the law to authorize the same standards for the reduction of the bond for an out-of-state wrecker as are provided for those in-state.

The measure also requires an insurance company to forward the endorsed certificate of ownership or evidence of title of a registered vehicle sold as salvage as a result of a total loss insurance settlement to the department within 30 days of its receipt. Previous law required forwarding these documents within 10 days after the loss settlement. If the insured retains such a salvage vehicle, the insurance company is required to notify the State agency of the retention within 30, rather than 10, days. These changes are intended to provide a more reasonable period of time for insurance companies to furnish the required notifications and documents.

The bill further allows the insurance company to sell such a salvage vehicle with the properly endorsed ownership certificate or other evidence of title, rather than only a salvage certificate, if the total loss settlement resulted from a theft and the vehicle was not damaged to require it to be rebuilt.

Finally, the measure redefines "salvage pool" to add self-insurers, licensed vehicle dealers, rebuilders, lessors and wreckers to make this portion of the law applicable to the entire industry.

A.B. 611 (Chapter 593)
Assembly Bill 611 amends the law relating to motor vehicle insurance. The bill denies the right of an insurer to subrogation against an underinsured motorist. The bill confirms the right of subrogation against an uninsured motorist.

Subrogation refers to the right of an insurer to sue a person responsible for a loss to recover money which it has paid to indemnify its own policyholder. Proponents of this measure argued that it is inappropriate to allow an insurer the right of subrogation against a person who has purchased liability insurance, as required by law, even though the amount of that insurance may be insufficient to cover the loss.

Health Insurance

S.B. 178 (Chapter 396)
Senate Bill 178 requires billing and claim forms submitted to insurers to contain or be accompanied by a notice that the submission of false, incomplete or misleading information on such forms is punishable under law. Furthermore, this measure clarifies that the penalty for filing a false claim for insurance benefits is a felony, which is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for not less than 1 year nor more than 6 years or by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by both fine and imprisonment.

The Health Insurance Association of America requested this legislation to help deal with the increasing problem of insurance fraud.

S.B. 443 (Chapter 338)
Senate Bill 443 revises the Nevada Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association Act. Some of the major provisions of this bill include the following.

- Under the various exclusions for coverage by the association, it expands the types of policies and insurers that are not covered by this law, such as HMOs.

- In general, it strengthens the provisions for dealing with impaired and insolvent insurers.

- It further defines the types of annuities and rates of interest paid under the act for policies written by insolvent insurers.

- It changes the limits of the association's liability for benefits covered by the law. It clearly defines the dollar amounts payable for life, health and annuity policies covered by the association. For health policies, the total benefits payable are reduced from $300,000 to $100,000.

The provisions of this bill apply to insurers who become impaired or insolvent on or after October 1, 1991.

The Nevada Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association requested this legislation which was supported by the Insurance Commissioner. This measure updates the law governing the association, and it conforms the statutes to the provisions of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' Model Act.

Most of the provisions in the bill update the existing language of the Nevada Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association Act (Chapter 686C of NRS), which was adopted in 1971 with the revision of the *Insurance Code*. In general, this guaranty association operates to pay claims for those persons who had life and health policies provided by an insurer who has been declared insolvent and is liquidated. The payments for the benefits to these consumers are made by all insurers licensed in this State which are members of the association, and the amount of money needed for benefits is assessed against those insurers.

The Insurance Commissioner indicated that the provision which reduces the amount of health benefits payable should not have an adverse effect on Nevada policyholders because these limits are the same as the stop-loss benefits of any health insurance policy. This bill enhances the operation of the association and makes its operation consistent with the guaranty associations operated by other states.

S.B. 445 (Chapter 419)

Senate Bill 445 authorizes the establishment of a prepaid limited health organization which provides a limited health service. "Limited health service" is defined as dental, optometric, pharmaceutical or podiatric care; treatment relating to mental health or alcohol or drug abuse; or, such

other care or treatment as may be determined by the Commissioner of Insurance to be a limited health service. The term does not include any hospital, medical, surgical, or emergency service unless it is provided incidentally to a limited health service.

This measure requires any person operating a prepaid limited health organization to obtain a certificate of authority from the Commissioner of Insurance, and it establishes conditions and procedures for the operation of such organizations. The bill includes a schedule of fees which these health organizations must pay to the Commissioner, and it requires the Commissioner to adopt regulations governing such organizations.

This act is effective on July 1, 1991, for the purposes of the Commissioner adopting regulations and on January 1, 1992, for all other purposes.

This legislation was requested by Sierra Health Services, Inc., of Las Vegas and supported by the Nevada State Education Association. It is patterned after model legislation of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

Nothing in previous law allowed for-profit corporations to provide a single service or special service health care such as mental health or alcohol or drug abuse treatment. For example, the statute governing HMOs requires them to provide comprehensive health services but not a single service only. This measure allows for-profit organizations to provide a limited health service under a prepaid arrangement.

S.B. 503 (Chapter 648)

Senate Bill 503 authorizes insurers to establish a health insurance plan for small employers within the State of Nevada. Eligibility for this new program is limited to employers who are self-employed or have fewer than 26 employees on the date of application for insurance and have been without health insurance for 6 months. In establishing such plans, insurers must utilize a PPO, implement various cost-reduction strategies and offer optional deductibles ranging from $200 to $1,000 per year. Further, policies approved under this act are exempt from the insurance premium tax.

In addition, the measure establishes a policy benefit limitation of $50,000 per year with a lifetime cap of $250,000 for each person covered. Agents, brokers or other licensees enrolling a person in the program may not receive a commission of more than 2 percent of the total premium. The Insurance Commissioner is required to report information to

the 1993 and 1995 Legislatures concerning the plans, including the number of persons covered, premium levels, consumer complaints and other related matters.

The bill also appropriates $50,000 from the State General Fund to UNS to conduct a study of uninsured Nevadans and report the results to the 1993 Legislative Session. The study is to determine the total number of individuals in the State who are not covered by any health insurance and the reasons for the lack of coverage. The study also will attempt to classify uninsured individuals by specific demographic characteristics including age, income, employment status, residence and other relevant data. The bill requires the Legislative Commission to appoint a technical advisory committee to coordinate and assist in the study.

The intent of the measure is to assist the estimated 200,000 Nevadans who are not currently receiving any form of health insurance. Many small employers are unable to provide health insurance for their employees due to the high cost of health insurance and the provision of mandated coverage of certain items. The basic coverage requirements apply only to policies written in conformance with the guidelines of S.B. 503 and do not apply to other plans sold by the companies within the State of Nevada.

A.B. 140 (Chapter 133)

Assembly Bill 140 makes a number of changes in the law governing State group insurance. The bill clarifies that the Committee on Group Insurance is to act as an advisory body regarding matters relating to all participants in the State's group insurance program. Previously, only State officers and employees were included in the scope of the committee's advisory duties.

The bill also eliminates the threshold for experience rating nonstate entities who participate in the program. Under previous law, only entities with more than 200 officers and employees received a separate experience rating. If a nonstate entity had 200 or fewer officers or employees, it had to be rated the same as the State. This measure also allows the committee to establish minimum participation levels for nonstate entities whose employees are covered by the group insurance program.

A provision which applies to the payment of premiums for employees who are injured is also amended. Previously, this provision required the State to continue to pay its share of the injured employee's premium for up to 9 months or until the employee returned to work. This bill provides that, if an injured employee returns to work and leaves again within

1 month as a result of a recurrence of the same injury, the State is required to continue to pay its share of the insurance premium only for the remainder of the original 9-month period.

Finally, this measure provides that portions of the *insurance code* regarding replacement policies do not apply to the group insurance program and removes provisions which have become obsolete as a result of the passage of Federal laws regarding continuation of benefits.

This bill was proposed by the Risk Management Division in the Department of Administration.

A.B. 309 (Chapter 225)
Assembly Bill 309 requires local governments to place contributions made to provide group life, accident and health benefits for which the government is self-insured in an internal service fund. Previous law required that this money be placed in a trust fund. To achieve this primary goal, the bill also rewords language concerning approval of contracts with independent administrators by the Commissioner of Insurance.

This measure was proposed by the Clark County Comptroller's Office to conform with generally accepted governmental accounting practices.

A.B. 333 (Chapter 129)
Assembly Bill 333 revises Nevada's law governing fraternal benefit societies which provide life and health insurance for their members.

Among other changes, the bill limits the liability of officers and members of these organizations, increases the financial requirements for operating in Nevada, updates references to mortality tables, authorizes fraternal benefit societies to offer all the types of insurance policies which other life insurers may offer, and requires health insurance policies issued by fraternal benefit societies to include all mandated benefits which must be included in policies issued by other insurers.

This measure is intended to bring Nevada's law into conformity with the recommendations of the National Fraternal Congress and current practices in the insurance industry and to make its provisions more consistent with those of other chapters in the *Insurance Code*.

A.B. 388 (Chapter 214)

Assembly Bill 388 requires DIR to develop utilization review standards for the medical care of workers with industrial injuries or occupational diseases. The measure requires the department to consult with employers, insurers, labor representatives and health care providers to adopt regulations concerning these standards of care.

The standards are to include protocols and criteria for the utilization of specific diagnostic procedures, medical services utilization, medical treatments, medication utilization, second opinions, and treatment by more than one health care provider. Insurers and persons providing accident benefits under Nevada's workers' compensation system are required to comply with these regulations. The bill provides that the protocols be periodically reviewed and revised, if necessary.

The department must adopt standards of care for injuries of the back, knee, hand and wrist before January 1, 1992, and all remaining standards of care before July 1, 1992. This act is effective upon passage and approval for the purpose of adopting the necessary regulations.

The origin of this measure was a performance audit recommendation by the Audit Division of LCB.

A.B. 495 (Chapter 402)

Assembly Bill 495 broadens the offenses committed by providers of Medicaid services which are violations of the *State Medicaid Plan* and further specifies the criminal and civil penalties associated with these violations.

Provider violations include knowingly submitting false or fraudulent Medicaid claims; and providing or referring services and then charging, soliciting, and/or accepting additional payment for those services beyond the limit allowed under the *State Medicaid Plan*. Additional violations include the failure to maintain records documenting the performance of Medicaid services and intentionally destroying Medicaid claim records prior to the legal timeframes established within the measure.

Assembly Bill 495 also provides for the establishment of a Medicaid Fraud Control Unit within the Office of the Attorney General. The unit is responsible for investigating and prosecuting provider violations of the *State Medicaid Plan* and any fraudulent incidents that may occur in the administration of the plan. In addition, the measure requires the

Medicaid Fraud Control Unit to review reports of abuse or neglect of patients and review and investigate reports of misappropriation of patient money and personal resources in medical facilities which receive Medicaid reimbursement. The unit is further required to cooperate with Federal investigators and prosecutors in coordinating State and Federal investigations and prosecutions involving fraud in the provision of services or the administration of the *State Medicaid Plan*.

The Medicaid Fraud Control Unit will be staffed by three positions--a Deputy Attorney General, an Investigator, and an Auditor. The salary and operational costs for these positions are eligible for enhanced Federal Medicaid funding at 90 percent of the unit's costs for 3 years. After the 3-year period, Federal Medicaid funding will cover 75 percent of the unit's salary and operational costs.

A.B. 520 (Chapter 268)

Assembly Bill 520 authorizes nonprofit corporations for hospital, medical, and dental service, with the consent of the Commissioner of Insurance, to engage in businesses incidental to the operation of a health plan. Previous law allowed these companies to engage solely in the operation of a hospital, medical, or dental service plan.

Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Nevada requested this legislation to allow it to merge with Blue Cross/Blue Shield entities in Colorado and New Mexico. Because certain subsidiaries of the other entities are for-profit operations, this measure is necessary to allow the new regional Blue Cross/Blue Shield to own stock in that part of the business not covered by current nonprofit provisions.

A.B. 613 (Chapter 305)

Assembly Bill 613 concerns the registration with Nevada's Commissioner of Insurance of certain persons who provide utilization review. Utilization review is defined as a system that provides, at a minimum, for the review of the necessity and appropriateness of the allocation of health care resources and of services provided, or proposed to be provided, to an insured person.

The bill requires that all persons providing utilization review register with the Commissioner, excluding authorized insurers, fraternal benefit societies, health maintenance organizations, and certain other health benefit plans.

To register with the Commissioner, a person must pay a $250 fee and file an application containing, among other

things, the name of the person's medical or, where appropriate, dental director and a summary of the utilization review plan, including the process for appealing determinations made through utilization review. The Commissioner is not authorized to evaluate this plan. Registration must be renewed annually by March 1 with the submission of $250 and the same information required in the initial application.

Assembly Bill 613 also provides for a fine of not more than $1,000 for a violation of these provisions.

A.B. 636 (Chapter 446)

Assembly Bill 636 requires timely payment of casualty insurance claims and health insurance claims by insurance companies, corporations for medical, hospital and dental service, HMOs, fraternal benefit societies, and organizations for dental care. The bill requires that insurers approve or deny claims, under most circumstances, within 30 days of the time they are received.

If an insurer needs additional information to determine whether to approve or deny a claim, the insurer must request the information from the claimant within 20 days after the claim is received and inform the provider of health care of the reason for the delay. After the information is received, the insurer is allowed 30 days in which to approve or deny the claim. A casualty insurer is allowed up to 31 days after notifying the policyholder of its request for additional information.

Claims must be paid within 30 days of the time they are approved. Insurers are required to pay interest on any claim which is not paid within that period.

This measure also revises the provisions concerning the limitations on the difference in the payments for coinsurance under a policy of group health insurance and a group contract for hospital, medical or dental services which offer a difference of payment between preferred providers of health care and providers who are not preferred.

This legislation was requested to establish reasonable timeframes for the payment of casualty and health insurance benefits.

A.B. 758 (Chapter 562)

Assembly Bill 758 requires the Commissioner of Insurance to adopt regulations regarding the disclosure of any restrictions on coverage for emergency medical care by policies of health insurance.

This legislation was proposed to address situations in which people use emergency medical care, assuming that the cost will be covered by their health insurance. Later, they find that their policies will not cover the treatment. This situation results in significant financial hardship for those individuals. Adequate disclosure of restrictions on the coverage of emergency medical care are intended to help prevent this problem.

A.B. 759 (Chapter 300)
Assembly Bill 759 authorizes the Board of Medical Examiners to provide for the completion of one or more courses relating to risk management as a part of its requirements for the continuing education of physicians and physicians' assistants.

This measure was proposed by The Doctor's Company, a major insurer against medical malpractice, to provide an understanding of risk management that may help physicians avoid actions which may lead to malpractice suits.

Industrial Insurance

S.B. 3 (Chapter 60)
Senate Bill 3 permits a person temporarily totally disabled to retain his previously established eligibility for unemployment compensation benefits.

This measure provides that a person who has received compensation for a temporary total disability pursuant to Nevada's industrial insurance or occupational disease statutes or any similar Federal law may elect an unemployment compensation base period consisting of the first 4 of the last 5 completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the first day of the calendar week in which the disability began. To establish such a base period, the person must file for benefits not later than the fourth calendar week of unemployment after the period of disability and within 3 years after the period of disability begins. The bill restricts the elected base period when 1 calendar quarter has been used in a previous determination of benefit entitlement, and it makes provision for the establishment of a new benefit year for persons who qualify under this act.

Furthermore, the benefits paid pursuant to this act must not be charged against the employer's record for experience rating.

Nevada's Employment Security Department requested this bill to correct an inequity in the unemployment compensation law regarding injured workers. Because disability compensation was not considered earned income for determining unemployment

compensation benefits, workers who were laid off after returning to work following a period of temporary disability could not qualify for unemployment compensation.

The annual benefit payments by State Government are estimated to increase by $289. This legislation creates an additional liability in unemployment benefits paid statewide of approximately $42,000 per year. Only 23 persons would have qualified under this act if it had been in effect in 1989. At least 17 other states have similar statutory provisions for such workers.

S.B. 7 (Chapter 723)

Senate Bill 7 makes substantial changes in the laws governing industrial insurance and occupational safety and health. Many of the provisions in this bill address specific concerns identified in a series of performance audits of the workers' compensation system by the Audit Division of LCB.

Procedural Changes

The measure contains a variety of strategies designed to speed up the processing of claims, the delivery of benefits and payment of providers. Specific changes include case management for extended lost-time claims, imposing mandatory fines for certain violations, requiring prompt payment of benefits, expediting hearings for contested claims, and improving communication among insurers, employers, medical providers and injured workers.

The bill also addresses certain problem areas within the workers' compensation system. Specific guidelines are established for injured workers seeking vocational rehabilitation, disability ratings and lump sum settlements. Other sections address the provision of vocational rehabilitation services by SIIS, encouraging interagency agreements for these services and providing specific guidelines for contracts with private vocational rehabilitation counselors. In addition, SIIS is required to conduct a study of mental stress claims and report the results to the 1993 Legislature.

Under the provisions which govern employer premium rates under SIIS, this act changes the maximum amount deemed paid by each employer to any one employee during the year for use in determining the total amount paid to employees for services performed during the year. This amount is increased from $24,000 to $36,000 per year.

Changes affecting providers include the addition of specially trained chiropractors to those able to provide disability ratings. The bill further provides for the establishment of

a rotating list of rating physicians and chiropractors. In addition, the DIR is required to adopt regulations concerning the review and revision of its fee schedule.

Worker Safety and Education Provisions

The bill divides the Division of Occupational Safety and Health into two divisions--the Division of Enforcement for Industrial Safety and Health and the Division of Preventative Safety. The Director of DIR is required to allocate sufficient funding to the Division of Preventative Safety to carry out educational and informational programs relating to safety and health in the workplace.

Certain employers with high rates of occupational injury or illness or high industrial insurance premium rates are required to establish safety programs to identify hazards and promote safety in the workplace. Incentives are created to encourage employers to provide the safest possible working environment for their employees.

The bill further requires every employer to provide each newly hired employee with a document or videotape presentation setting forth the rights and responsibilities of employers and employees to promote safety in the workplace.

Regulatory Provisions

The bill strengthens regulatory oversight of self-insured employers, and includes third-party administrators of industrial insurance. The Commissioner of Insurance must certify any person who acts as a third-party administrator of the industrial insurance claims of a self-insured employer. In addition, the measure clarifies the authority of DIR to regulate various matters within the workers' compensation system.

This act also prohibits a local government from issuing a business license without receiving an affidavit from the applicant that the business is covered by industrial insurance or is exempt from the industrial insurance provisions.

Legislative Committee on Industrial Insurance

Finally, S.B. 7 establishes a Legislative Committee on Industrial Insurance to conduct an interim study to review the laws, regulations and State agencies concerning workers' compensation, to review the implementation of the provisions of this act and to recommend any appropriate legislation to the 1993 Legislature. The committee consists of eight members (four legislators from each House), is limited to eight

meetings, and will dissolve upon the convening of the next regular legislative session.

Background Information

This bill is the product of the Industrial Insurance Subcommittees of both the Assembly Committee on Labor and Management and the Senate Committee on Commerce and Labor. It is the result of the subcommittees' countless hours of study and deliberation, and it reflects the members' response to extensive public testimony and direct observation of Nevada's workers' compensation system in action.

This measure incorporates many of the concerns and recommendations which the subcommittees received in the testimony and correspondence from injured workers, employers, third-party administrators, medical providers, attorneys and the State agencies responsible for administering the current system. The findings of the Legislative Auditor's audits of the State's workers' compensation programs prompted many of the provisions within this bill.

This act reflects the committee's intent to reform the current workers' compensation system in the following ways:

1. Lowering Nevada's high rate of industrial injuries by promoting safety on the job;

2. Serving Nevada's injured workers by streamlining the process for filing claims, hearing claims and appealing claims. The object is to make certain that injured workers and their medical providers receive compensation as soon as possible. In addition, the injured workers should receive appropriate medical care and rehabilitation to allow them to return to work as soon as possible; and

3. Serving employers by protecting against fraudulent claims and by returning their injured employees to work as soon as possible. If injuries are decreased and claims are closed more quickly, employers should realize a reduction in their industrial insurance premiums.

S.B. 231 (Chapter 98)

Senate Bill 231 increases the deemed wage for certain volunteer firefighters for the purpose of industrial insurance. The deemed wage is increased from $900 to $2,000 per month.

Current law in NRS 616.070 provides that volunteer firemen belonging to a regular fire department and acting under official orders are deemed to be employees of the city,

town, county or district recognizing them and are entitled to industrial insurance benefits. This law authorizes workers' compensation coverage for volunteer firemen injured while performing their duties relating to protecting life or property. Such injured firemen are not eligible to receive these benefits from their regular employer.

Because workers' compensation benefits are calculated at 66 2/3 percent of the injured worker's monthly wage, up to 150 percent of the State average monthly wage, the previous deemed wage of $900 per month was not adequate to cover ordinary living expenses, such as home mortgage payments, of volunteer firemen who were injured on duty. Injured firefighters often had to rely on money contributed by other volunteer firemen to meet their minimum cost of living. Increasing the deemed wage to $2,000 is intended to provide enough compensation at least for mortgage payments.

S.B. 374 (Chapter 67)
Senate Bill 374 revises the time for the Manager of SIIS to file revised premium rates, revised employment classifications and changes in the multiplier applied to classes of risk with the Commissioner of Insurance and notify employers affected by the changes. The time is reduced from 90 to 60 days before the effective date of any projected change in premiums or multiplier.

S.B. 384 (Chapter 68)
Senate Bill 384 amends Senate Bill 374 of the 1991 Legislative Session to make it effective upon passage and approval.

S.B. 554 (Chapter 609)
Senate Bill 554 increases various penalties for violation of the statutes relating to occupational safety and health. Administrative fines for willful and repeated violations increase from $10,000 to $70,000 for each incident. Fines for other matters including violations of regulation, failure to correct a violation or failure to post required notices and records, increase from $2,000 to $7,000 for each violation.

The measure also requires industrial insurers to provide monthly reports to the Division of Preventative Safety of DIR concerning the type and severity of injuries reported or claimed.

The bill becomes effective upon passage and approval.

The increased penalties are required by Federal law to continue the State's occupational safety and health program.

Failure to make these changes could result in the Federal Government beginning withdrawal proceedings against the program administered by DIR.

A.B. 387 (Chapter 184)
Assembly Bill 387 requires DIR to establish an index of claims for workers' compensation. The measure allows SIIS to submit a list of persons receiving workers' compensation benefits to ESD to determine if any individual is illegally claiming benefits from both agencies simultaneously.

The bill limits the type of information that can be shared, specifies that the data be used only to further an investigation, and establishes safeguards against its inappropriate use.

A.B. 391 (Chapter 191)
Assembly Bill 391 revises the definition of permanent physical impairment for the purpose of expanding eligibility for use of the subsequent injury fund. The measure revises the eligibility requirement to include persons who may be rated as having a permanent impairment of 6 percent or greater. Previous law set eligibility for persons having an impairment of 12 percent or greater.

The bill also requires that a decision to accept or reject a claim against the subsequent injury fund must be made within 90 days of receipt; and further, any appeal concerning such a claim must be heard by an appeals officer within 45 days after an appeal is submitted. The act takes effect July 1, 1991.

The subsequent injury fund is a State-administered insurance fund which pays the cost of aggravating a pre-existing industrial injury rather than charging the self-insured employer or SIIS. The fund encourages the hiring of persons considered "at-risk" for reinjuring themselves, since an employer's industrial insurance premium will not be affected should an employee be reinjured. Expanding the eligibility for this fund is expected to increase the number of injured employees returning to the work force. The time limits established for the review and appeal of these claims will serve to expedite the process.

A.B. 392 (Chapter 325)
Assembly Bill 392 requires the Board of Directors of SIIS to develop and carry out performance standards to improve the service and efficiency of the system. The measure also provides that each significant unit within SIIS establish goals and objectives based upon measurable outcome criteria. The board is further required to contract with an independent

management consulting firm to recommend methods to improve efficiency in processing claims and bills.

The board is required to prepare a report concerning its actions in response to this measure. On or before January 1, 1993, the report must be submitted to the Nevada Legislature's IFC, and any statutory committee of the Legislature established to consider matters relating to industrial insurance, for their review and distribution to the 1993 Legislature.

This measure was requested to address several areas of concern identified in a performance audit of SIIS by the Audit Division of LCB.

A.B. 408 (Chapter 192)
Assembly Bill 408 abolishes the practice of referring certain industrial insurance matters to a medical review board.

The boards were formed to address medical and disability issues that were in contest between an injured worker and an industrial insurer. Other mechanisms are being used to settle such cases. The medical review boards were considered to be ineffective and were seldom used.

A.B. 409 (Chapter 118)
Assembly Bill 409 clarifies the authority of the Hearings Division of the Department of Administration to decide contested claims from injured workers covered under private disability benefit plans. Previous law allowed such cases to be reviewed by both the Hearings Division and the Administrator of DIIR. The measure removes the authority of the Administrator to hold hearings concerning such claims and shifts that function to the Hearings Division.

The source of the bill was a recommendation by the Audit Division of LCB based on its review of the workers' compensation hearings and appeals process.

A.B. 528 (Chapter 322)
Assembly Bill 528 changes the name of the State Industrial Claimants' Attorney to the Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers. The measure also makes certain modifications to the hearings level. The hearings level is the first step of the appeal process that allows an injured worker to contest a decision made by an insurer under the workers' compensation system.

The bill deletes the authority of hearings officers to administer oaths, certify to official acts and examine witnesses under oath, but it provides the hearings officers with various other powers to conduct the hearings. It clarifies that the

hearings officers' authority to issue subpenas is limited to requiring the attendance of witnesses or the production of documents that are relevant to the dispute for which the hearing is being held.

Furthermore, the act provides that proceedings at the hearing level are to be conducted in an expeditious and informal manner. The bill also specifies the conditions under which an injured worker may appeal an insurer's determination or failure to respond to a written request by filing a request for a hearing before a hearing officer.

This legislation was proposed by the Assembly Committee on Labor and Management. The original intent for the hearings level was to provide an informal forum for mediation and dispute resolution. The next stage of the process, the appeals level, is intended to conduct a formal type of proceeding. Most of the changes made in this bill are designed to make the hearings level an informal process.

The name change to the "Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers" is an attempt to clearly define the function of this office, while also making it clear that the agency is not affiliated with SIIS.

A.B. 529 (chapter 596)

Assembly Bill 529 increases the monthly compensation for certain persons who are receiving or are entitled to receive industrial insurance benefits. Each person entitled to compensation for a permanent total disability or a death benefit for an industrial injury or occupational disease which occurred before July 1, 1975, is entitled to receive not less than $400 each month. This measure also requires self-insured employers to provide the same benefit to their workers.

The bill provides that a person who is entitled to receive an increase in compensation is not required to accept that increase. Furthermore, it requires the Administrator of DIIR to adopt regulations to carry out the provisions of this act.

This measure addresses financial concerns regarding workers whose injury or death took place before July 1, 1975. Compensation for these persons was computed based upon wages in effect at the time of injury. These wages were often significantly lower than current wage rates. As a consequence, many benefit recipients have encountered increasing financial difficulties.

The bill also allows a person to reject the increase in compensation to address cases in which an increase might make the person ineligible for another program, such as Medicaid.

A.B. 629 (Chapter 306)
Assembly Bill 629 allows a nonprofit organization to reject industrial insurance coverage for its officers who do not receive pay. Under previous law, each individual officer had to reject such coverage. The act allows the nonprofit organization to file a one-time notice on behalf of all its officers to reject coverage. The bill also provides for rescinding the rejection of coverage at a later time.

This measure was requested by SIIS to address problems that occur with such rejections, especially in nonprofit organizations that experience frequent changes of officers. The bill is expected to reduce clerical costs for these organizations, and eliminate errors that occur when an individual officer fails to file a rejection notice in a timely manner, and the organization is then required to pay the industrial insurance premium.

A.B. 630 (Chapter 307)
Assembly Bill 630 revises the statutory provisions regarding the payment of death benefits under workers' compensation to dependents of nonresident aliens. The bill establishes a mechanism for direct payment to these dependents and deletes the provision limiting compensation to 50 percent of the amount paid to others.

This bill was requested by the Office of the State Industrial Claimants' Attorney and was supported by SIIS to address an inequity under previous law and avoid potential legal action concerning this inequity.

A.B. 668 (Chapter 529)
Assembly Bill 668 increases the deemed wage for persons holding real estate licenses from the current $900 per month to $1,500 per month for the purposes of calculating industrial insurance premiums and benefits. The measure also provides for coverage of persons under workers' compensation who hold more than one real estate license. Further, the act clarifies that a real estate broker is responsible for industrial insurance premiums for each broker-salesman or salesman associated with him, unless these individuals have maintained current premium payments.

The measure also allows a sole proprietor to select a higher optional deemed wage. Under present law, a sole proprietor may participate in the workers' compensation system under a deemed wage of $300 per month. This measure allows a person to select either the $300 amount or a rate of $1,800 per month. The deemed wage in effect for an injury must have been selected at least 90 days prior to the injury.

This bill was requested by the Nevada Association of Realtors. Members of the real estate profession wanted to address situations that exist when a real estate broker may maintain more than one type of real estate license. The SIIS calculates premiums based upon each license, leading to some confusion about premium payments. In addition, real estate broker-salesmen and salesmen are considered independent contractors, leading to additional confusion concerning responsibility for workers' compensation coverage. This measure clarifies these matters.

The increase in the deemed wage for sole proprietors allows a person to elect a higher coverage rate for industrial insurance. Under previous law, a sole proprietor who wished to participate under workers' compensation could only do so at a very low deemed wage rate. Should a serious accident or death occur, permanent disability or death benefits could only be paid based upon this low rate. The bill allows participation by sole proprietors at a higher rate.

A.B. 754 (Chapter 310)

Assembly Bill 754 clarifies that unrealized investment gains or losses in the State Industrial Insurance Fund must not be considered by the Manager of SIIS in determining whether to declare or distribute dividends to employers.

This measure was requested by SIIS to clarify existing policy. New rules from the National General Accounting Standards Board require the system to report unrealized gains and losses. The act is necessary to establish that the Manager of SIIS must consider **actual** gains and losses in computing dividends.

LANDLORD AND TENANT, MOBILE HOMES AND MANUFACTURED HOUSING

S.B. 127 (Chapter 394)
Senate Bill 127 establishes a statutory standard for determining what constitutes abandonment of real property. The definition of real property includes apartments, dwellings, commercial property and mobile homes owned by a landlord on property owned by the landlord. If a landlord reasonably believes that a tenant has abandoned the property and the tenant is in default in rent payments, the landlord must serve written notice to the tenant of his belief that the property has been abandoned. Within 5 days after service of the notice, the tenant must pay the rent due or provide notice to the landlord that rent is not due and it is not the intention of the tenant to abandon the property.

The bill prescribes the contents of the notices required. The measure also provides the conditions upon which a rental agreement is deemed terminated because of an abandonment.

This bill was requested to clarify the rights and responsibilities of tenants and landlords where an abandonment appears to have occurred.

A.B. 147 (Chapter 127)
Assembly Bill 147 authorizes the Housing Division in the Department of Commerce to issue letters of credit to finance residential housing. These letters of credit are not general obligations of the State or any of its political subdivisions, and the aggregate amount outstanding may not exceed $5 million. The bill further specifies that the division may issue a letter of credit only if it deposits sufficient reserves in a separate account to pay any liabilities that may be incurred. In addition, the measure authorizes the division to transfer money from bond reserve funds to the Trust Fund for Low-Income Housing.

This measure was proposed by the Housing Division to make it easier to develop low-income housing and housing in rural areas.

A.B. 221 (Chapter 245)
Assembly Bill 221 adopts the Uniform Common Interest Ownership Act. This act provides for a uniform treatment of condominiums, planned unit developments, and cooperatives--all of which involve a combination of individual property ownership with ownership and management of common facilities. In addition, this measure appropriately modifies

Chapters 117 and 278A of NRS as they remain in effect for condominiums and planned unit developments created before the effective date of this bill.

Condominiums, planned unit developments and cooperatives were treated inconsistently under previous law. The Uniform Common Interest Ownership Act treats these forms of ownership together because they involve similar issues.

A.B. 347 (Chapter 346)
Assembly Bill 347 requires landlords of mobile home parks with 25 or more spaces which offer more than one form of rental agreement or lease to post copies of those leases or agreements. Landlords must also provide copies of these documents to current or prospective tenants. The posted copies must be kept up to date. Prospective tenants must also be provided with a copy of this act.

A.B. 450 (Chapter 329)
Assembly Bill 450 authorizes the Administrator of the Manufactured Housing Division to impose a fine of up to $1,000 for violations of the mobile home park landlord-tenant law, and it establishes an administrative hearing procedure for such a fine.

This bill was proposed by the Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the Problems of Owners of Mobile Homes Who Rent Space in Mobile Home Parks to provide increased penalties to ensure compliance with the law.

A.B. 451 (Chapter 689)
Assembly Bill 451 makes various changes in the mobile home park landlord-tenant law. The definition of the term "manager" is moved to a new section of the statutes.

The bill requires that tenants of a mobile home park secure the approval of their landlord before beginning construction of improvements or additions that require a building permit. This provision is intended to prevent tenants from making alterations in their homes which may later prevent the home from being moved.

The Administrator and the employees of the Manufactured Housing Division are required to furnish identification if they are requested to do so in the course of an investigation.

Provisions regarding the restriction of parks to adults are amended to conform with recent changes in the Federal Fair Housing Act.

Sections regarding void provisions in rental agreements and a definition of the term "capital improvement" are clarified.

Landlords are required to refund tenants' security deposits after 5 years with interest of 5 percent per year. Landlords are required to furnish tenants with a copy of new or amended provisions of the landlord-tenant law within 90 days of the time they become effective. The bill defines the conditions under which a mobile home may be considered abandoned.

Landlords are required to pay the cost of moving a tenant's home to a new location within 50 miles of the park if the landlord closes a park, converts it to a new use or converts it to a senior citizen park. Previously, landlords were only required to pay the cost of moving a home 20 miles.

A provision requiring the approval of a prospective buyer of a mobile home by the owner of the park in which the home is located is clarified.

This bill establishes a rent supplement program for certain low-income persons. Park owners are required to pay an annual fee of $12 dollars per occupied space. The owner may not impose a fee on his tenants to recover the costs of the annual fee. This money is deposited in a new fund titled the Trust Fund for Low-Income Owners of Mobile Homes. The Manufactured Housing Division is responsible for administering the fund. Park owners must contribute to the fund until it reaches $1 million at which point the payments cease. If the fund drops below $750,000, then payments resume.

To be eligible for rental supplements, the applicant must have resided in a mobile home park for at least 1 year immediately preceding application, own the mobile home which is subject to tenancy, have a monthly income which is at or below $750 or the federally designated poverty level (whichever is greater), be a tenant in the park where the person is seeking assistance, and maintain continuous tenancy in the park during the assistance. The division determines the eligibility and the amount paid to each person. Persons whose eligibility changes must notify the division.

Finally, the bill requires landlords to pay a $3 annual fee for the support of the Manufactured Housing Division on each lot in their parks. Previously, they had to pay the fee only on occupied lots.

The majority of the provisions of this bill were proposed by the Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the

Problems of Owners of Mobile Homes Who Rent Space in Mobile Home Parks in response to various problems raised in the course of the subcommittee's hearings.

A.B. 453 (Chapter 443)

Assembly Bill 453 requires that all managers and assistant managers of mobile home parks with 25 or more lots complete an annual course of study regarding the management of mobile home parks. The Administrator of the Division of Manufactured Housing is required to adopt regulations specifying the contents of the course, but it must include instruction regarding the provisions of the mobile home park landlord-tenant law, leases and rental agreements, unlawful detainer and eviction, the resolution of complaints and disputes, and the adoption and enforcement of rules.

The Administrator must approve the instructors of the course and ensure that the course is offered at least once every 6 months in both northern and southern Nevada. If the administrator finds that no acceptable courses are offered by other organizations, the division must offer the course and charge a fee to cover its cost. Those who complete the course must be provided with a certificate of completion.

After October 1, 1993, the Administrator may impose a fine of up to $500 on landlords who hire managers or assistant managers who have not completed the course.

This measure was proposed by the Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the Problems of Owners of Mobile Homes Who Rent Space in Mobile Home Parks. The subcommittee found that many of the difficulties facing mobile home owners are a result of a failure to properly train mobile home park managers.

A.B. 477 (Chapter 213)

Assembly Bill 477 provides that a landlord of a mobile home park with a master meter may not interrupt utility service for nonpayment unless the interruption is performed in a manner consistent with the utility's filed tariffs and any relevant laws, ordinances or regulations.

This legislation was requested on behalf of the Mobilehome Owners League of the Silver State, Inc., to prevent owners of mobile home parks from capriciously interrupting utility service to tenants.

This measure provides tenants in mobile home parks with the same rights for termination of service as the utility's direct customers. Such rights are contained in the

"Consumer Bill of Rights" which is incorporated into PSCN rules and regulations governing utilities.

A.B. 591 (Chapter 445)
Assembly Bill 591 amends the law relating to the manufacture, sale, installation and service of manufactured housing. The bill establishes educational requirements for manufacturers, dealers, installers and servicemen. The Division of Manufactured Housing is authorized to adopt regulations regarding the content of courses which are offered in fulfillment of these requirements and the manner in which these courses are offered. The educational requirements become effective July 1, 1992.

The bill also provides for the regulation of advance fees and advance fee listings for the sale of manufactured homes and clarifies a provision regarding the issuance of limited dealers' licenses to real estate brokers to sell used manufactured and mobile homes. Finally, the bill requires that an applicant for a license as a responsible managing employee of a firm involved in the manufactured housing industry have at least 2 years' experience in the business within the previous 4 years.

The provisions regarding the establishment of educational requirements were proposed by the Nevada Manufactured Housing Association. The remaining provisions were added to the bill at the request of the Division of Manufactured Housing.

A.B. 708 (Chapter 618)
Assembly Bill 708 requires that each certificate of installation issued by the Manufactured Housing Division must include information regarding the name of the division's Administrator, the address and telephone number of each office of the division, the legal rights of owners of manufactured and mobile homes, the procedure for resolving disputes regarding manufactured or mobile homes, the procedure for filing a complaint with the Administrator, and other information which the Administrator considers appropriate.

Dealers must provide a copy of the certificate of installation to each purchaser of a new manufactured home and may be disciplined if they fail to do so. The division must make available sample copies of the certificates to all licensed dealers for distribution to prospective purchasers.

This measure is effective on July 1, 1991, for purposes of adopting regulations to carry out these provisions, and on January 1, 1992, for all other purposes.

This legislation was proposed on behalf of the Mobilehome Owners League of the Silver State, Inc. Purchasers of mobile and manufactured homes are often unaware of their legal rights and do not know how to file a complaint regarding a dealer or manufacturer. This bill provides a "Bill of Rights" for purchasers of manufactured or mobile homes.

A.B. 756 (Chapter 545)
Assembly Bill 756 establishes additional requirements for notice relating to liens on mobile or manufactured homes. It authorizes and establishes procedures for contesting such liens in a justice's court and expands the jurisdiction of justices' courts in such matters.

The bill prescribes procedures for giving notice of a lien on, or a lien sale of, such homes. It prevents the Manufactured Housing Division from transferring title to a mobile or manufactured home until action to contest the validity of the lien has been adjudicated. It establishes timeframes for hearings on such notices. The measure further provides that a lien asserted against such a home expires 1 year after it is filed with the division.

The bill limits the amount for a lien asserted against a mobile or manufactured home for unpaid rent or rent and utilities, and it clarifies the notice requirements for a landlord asserting such a lien. It also requires the secured party to apply to the division for a corrected certificate of ownership when a security interest is transferred or acquired.

LEGISLATURE, LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

S.B. 205 (Chapter 239)
Senate Bill 205 prohibits a member of the Legislature from receiving an "honorarium" for a speech or appearance in his capacity as a legislator. An "honorarium" is defined as a payment of money or anything of value, but does not include payments made on behalf of a legislator to a charitable organization from which the legislator receives no financial benefit. The term honorarium also does not include payments for: (1) actual travel, meal or lodging expenses; (2) compensation which would otherwise have been earned in the normal course of the legislator's employment; (3) speeches related to a nonlegislative profession or occupation; or (4) speeches delivered to legislative organizations, legislators or other elected officials. A legislator in violation of any of these provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must forfeit the amount of the honorarium.

(The substantive provisions of S.B. 205 subsequently were deleted from this measure and incorporated in A.B. 190.)

S.B. 214 (Chapter 287)
Senate Bill 214 ratifies technical corrections to NRS, *Statutes of Nevada 1987*, and *Statutes of Nevada 1989*.

The staff of the LCB is continuously looking for conflicting sections of different bills and technical errors to NRS and the *Statutes of Nevada*. This measure ratifies those technical corrections.

S.B. 473 (Chapter 574)
Senate Bill 473 prohibits all nongovernmental entities from submitting requests for the preparation or amendment of legislative measures directly to the Legislative Counsel, unless specifically authorized to make such requests by the Legislative Commission. However, the Legislative Commission shall not authorize such an entity to request more than 10 measures.

The Legislative Commission is required to report its recommendations to the 1993 Legislative Session for determining which entities are authorized to make bill drafting requests directly to the Legislative Counsel.

S.B. 618 (Chapter 399)
Senate Bill 618 removes the provision which prohibits a retired legislator from drawing legislative retirement benefits if he or she is employed by a public employer under PERS.

Retired legislators may draw benefits when they work for other types of employers, and the previous law discriminated against only the public employees.

A.B. 1 (Chapter 2)
Assembly Bill 1 limits the reimbursement of legislators for travel expenses to the amount actually expended. The measure requires legislators to submit detailed claims for travel expenses that include a signed statement and a receipt or other evidence of the expenditure. If travel is by private conveyance, the claim must affirm the actual miles traveled which are reimbursed at the standard mileage rate for which a deduction is allowed for purposes of Federal income tax.

The act becomes effective upon passage and approval, and it applies retroactively to travel expense claims for the 66th Session of the Legislature.

A.B. 2 (Chapter 3)
Assembly Bill 2 authorizes a legislator under certain circumstances to receive a lodging allowance in addition to the per diem expense and lodging allowance provided by law.

If a legislator maintains temporary quarters in or near Carson City for which he has entered into an agreement for continuous occupancy for the duration of the legislative session, the bill provides an additional lodging allowance for not more than 17 days in each period in which the Legislature has adjourned for more than 4 days and in which the legislator must obtain temporary lodging in a location where a standing committee of which he is a member is meeting.

The measure also provides a lodging allowance for legislators for not more than 6 days in each period in which the Legislature has adjourned for more than 4 days and in which the legislator obtains temporary lodging in a location where a standing committee of which he is a member is meeting if the legislator is not otherwise entitled to the per diem expense allowance or certain other lodging allowances.

A.B. 236 (Chapter 217)
Assembly Bill 236 makes various changes in State law pertaining to legislative audits. The bill requires the Chairman of

the Legislative Commission to designate five legislators from that commission and the IFC to serve as alternate members of the Audit Subcommittee.

The measure authorizes the Legislative Commission to provide, by regulation, for the early distribution of copies of a final written audit report to each member of the Legislative Commission or Audit Subcommittee before the report is presented at a public meeting to the Legislative Commission. The commission also may provide, by regulation, for the distribution of copies of a final written audit report, or a summary thereof, after the final report is presented to the Audit Subcommittee. Other technical changes relating to legislative audits also are made in the bill.

The Audit Subcommittee of the Legislative Commission recommended this act to enhance the audit review process. Early distribution of audit reports to the Legislative Commission and Audit Subcommittee is intended to provide members with time for review and preparation before the public meeting.

A.B. 270 (Chapter 560)

Assembly Bill 270 requires the Legislative Counsel, under certain circumstances, to disclose the name of a legislator who has requested the preparation of a measure through a standing or special committee of the Legislature. This information may be released, upon request, if the legislator permits the disclosure of his name as the requestor of the measure or after introduction of the measure in the Legislature.

A.B. 566 (Chapter 702)

Assembly Bill 566 requires the Nevada Legislature to adjourn for 16 days before the 56th calendar day of each regular legislative session, in addition to any other adjournment which may be authorized. During the 16-day adjournment period, the two standing committees on appropriations are required to conduct morning and afternoon hearings on the budgets of the major agencies of the State.

The Legislative Commission is required to tentatively determine, prior to each legislative session, the specific dates of the adjournment period, which other standing committees are to meet, and the location of all meetings. The Director of LCB is required to make necessary arrangements in preparation for each period of adjournment.

The measure also expands the definition of a "lobbyist" to include a person who appears in person in any building in which the Legislature or any of its standing committees hold meetings and communicates directly with a legislator on

behalf of someone else to influence legislative action. The law previously applied only to persons who appear and communicate with legislators in the Legislative Building in Carson City.

The bill formalizes the adjournment process which was used on a trial basis during the 1991 Legislative Session. This process allows the two "money" committees to focus on major agency budgets without the disruptions and other legislative responsibilities present when the Legislature is in session. Additionally, the process allows Nevadans living in Clark County and other parts of the State to testify before standing committees which conduct hearings outside of Carson City during this period.

A.B. 737 (Chapter 309)

Assembly Bill 737 defines certain terms and drafting conventions for the purposes of NRS. Except as otherwise expressly provided in a particular statute or required by the context, it defines, among other things, the terms "may," "may not," "must," "shall," and "shall not." It provides that "shall be deemed" or "shall be considered" creates a legal fiction.

The measure further establishes the conditions under which statute text applies to the section as a whole, or the preceding subdivision as a whole, based on whether or not the text begins flush with the left margin or elsewhere. The act applies to existing language and all subsequent language to be adopted in NRS.

This bill was requested by the Legislative Counsel who testified that the bill's contents had been reflected in the LCB's *Bill Drafting Manual* for over 20 years. Providing such clarifications in the statutes obviates interpretations by lawyers and judges in various legal proceedings.

A.B. 753 (Chapter 715)

Assembly Bill 753 increases the amount of money to be paid for each day of employment to certain employees of the Senate and Assembly.

S.B. 62 (Chapter 171)

Senate Bill 62 revises the basis for determining the number of justices of the peace in each township by requiring a certification by the Governor of the population of each township in even-numbered years. One justice of the peace is required for each 100,000 population in a township where the county population is 400,000 or more. One justice of the peace is required for each 50,000 population in a township where the county population is less than 400,000. One justice of the peace is required for each 30,000 population in a township where the city and county are consolidated into one municipality.

If a majority of the justices of the peace in an affected township believe that the case load does not warrant an additional justice of the peace, they may notify the Director of LCB of their opinion. The Director is required to submit the opinion to the next regular session of the Legislature for its consideration.

This measure further requires a justice of the peace to charge and collect an additional fee of $1 from the party commencing, answering or appearing in an action or proceeding for which a fee is required. These fees are for use by the Executive Director of the Department of Taxation to administer the annual determination of the population of Nevada townships.

This bill was requested by North Las Vegas justices of the peace. Under previous law, the populations of townships were counted as part of the decennial census; therefore, new judges only were added every 10 years. In addition, beginning with the 1990 census, the U.S. Census Bureau (with the concurrence of the State and local governments) eliminated the reporting of township populations and replaced them with a different subcounty level of geography known as Census County Divisions.

S.B. 63 (Chapter 13)

Senate Bill 63 provides that a justice of the peace who is invited and performs his official duties in a county where he does not customarily serve is entitled to his necessary traveling expenses from the inviting county. It also provides that such justice may receive any additional compensation authorized by the board of county commissioners of that county.

Senate Bill 63 was requested by the North Las Vegas justices of the peace. It amends NRS 4.340 which allows justices of the peace, with the consent of the board of county commissioners, to invite other justices to serve in their county to fill a temporary absence or to assist with an extraordinary case load. The amendment codifies the current practice of paying a visiting justice's travel expenses and salary in some instances.

S.B. 64 (Chapter 21)
Senate Bill 64 reduces the required minimum population of a township in which a justice of the peace is authorized to appoint a referee from 100,000 to 40,000.

This measure was requested by North Las Vegas justices of the peace. Townships with population below 100,000 favored the opportunity to use referees but were prohibited from doing so under previous law. The use of referees could assist in reducing the case load.

S.B. 466 (Chapter 653)
Senate Bill 466 authorizes the Department of Wildlife to loan up to $3 million of the bond issue authorized in Chapter 785, *Statutes of Nevada 1989*, to a local government, with or without interest, for the acquisition of habitats of sensitive species and ecosystems. If money is loaned, it must be repaid in no more than three annual installments.

The measure also allows the State Land Registrar to transfer, sell, exchange or lease lands, water rights or other interests at a price not less than fair market value to other State agencies, Federal agencies, local governments or nonprofit organizations. Any lands affected by this action must be reported annually to the State Board of Examiners, and any money deposited with the State Treasurer to carry out the purposes of Chapter 785, *Statutes of Nevada 1989*.

A.B. 111 (Chapter 39)
Assembly Bill 111 authorizes county recorders to produce a certified abstract of a certificate of marriage in lieu of a certified copy.

This act was proposed by the Clark County Recorder who indicated that a certified abstract, produced from the county's computer files, is more legible and more difficult to tamper with or falsify than a certified copy. A person who so chooses may still obtain a certified copy of the certificate at no extra charge.

A.B. 112 (Chapter 222)
Assembly Bill 112 revises the schedule of fees which sheriffs and constables may charge for service of process. Most fees are increased by 25 percent (to the nearest dollar), and the fees for sheriffs and constables are made to be consistent with each other. The fee schedule is also changed to provide volume discounts for serving several notices at the same location. In addition, the bill authorizes constables to serve process for all courts rather than being restricted to justice courts.

This measure was proposed by the North Las Vegas constable. The changes in the constables' fees are intended to enable them to cover the costs of operating their offices and to compete effectively with private process servers. The sheriffs' fees are revised to conform with those charged by the constables.

A.B. 125 (Chapter 159)
Assembly Bill 125 amends the law relating to subdivisions. The bill provides for an extension of up to 1 year for the deadlines associated with filing a tentative or final map of a subdivision when action by the State or Federal Government to protect the environment or an endangered species stops or delays processing of the maps.

The bill also revises the law relating to the residential construction tax to provide, under the same circumstances, for an extension of up to 1 year for the time within which revenues collected through the tax for the construction of parks must be expended. Previous law required that local governments expend these funds within 3 years after the date on which 75 percent of the residential dwelling units within the subdivision, which the park is intended to serve, first became occupied.

This bill was proposed by the City of Henderson to provide extensions required to accommodate delays caused by actions which the Federal Government has taken to preserve the desert tortoise.

A.B. 126 (Chapter 158)
Assembly Bill 126 amends the law relating to impact fees imposed on developers to pay the costs of capital improvements or facilities. The bill provides that if the State or Federal Government takes action to protect the environment or to protect an endangered species, and that action delays the development of the capital improvement or facility, the deadline for the expenditure of revenues from the impact fee is extended for up to 1 year. Previous law required that the local government begin construction of the capital

improvement or facility within 5 years after the impact fees were collected and that all revenues from the fees be expended within 10 years after they were collected.

This measure was proposed by the City of Henderson to provide an extension needed to accommodate delays caused by actions which the Federal Government has taken to protect the desert tortoise.

A.B. 246 (Chapter 246)
Assembly Bill 246 removes a restriction on the conveyance of real property between public entities. The bill deletes a provision which had required that, before a public entity could sell, lease or exchange real property with another public entity, the property had to be unused. The bill also eliminates language which was not consistent with the provisions of Chapter 321 of NRS governing the sale of State lands.

This measure was proposed by the Legislative Commission to facilitate the exchange of property between public entities.

A.B. 369 (Chapter 278)
Assembly Bill 369 allows a school district to consent to a special assessment of its property by a local improvement district or a general improvement district.

Special assessments are often used to finance improvements such as the installation of curbs and gutters, street lights, storm sewers, and so forth. In some cases, school districts may find it advantageous to have their property included in the districts in which these improvements are made.

A.B. 464 (Chapter 209)
Assembly Bill 464 authorizes the State Forester Firewarden, the Board of County Fire Protection Districts and fire protection districts receiving Federal aid to remove a fire hazard from property within their jurisdictions. The owner of the property must first be directed to remove the hazard. If he fails to do so, the hazard is to be removed at his expense.

This measure was requested by the North Lake Tahoe Fire Protection District to address absentee landowners who frequently ignore requests to remove fire hazards, creating dangerous conditions in some communities.

A.B. 487 (Chapter 273)
Assembly Bill 487 increases from $20 to $25 the fees for marriages performed by justices of the peace during business

hours on weekdays. A $30 fee is established for marriages performed on Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays and any hours other than business hours.

The previous $20 fee was not sufficient to cover the costs of time and travel required to perform marriages. In addition, county marriage commissioners currently charge the same $25 and $30 fees enacted in this bill.

A.B. 627 (Chapter 473)

Assembly Bill 627 requires that the State Land Registrar notify the governing body of a city or county before the sale, lease or other transfer of land within the jurisdiction of that local government. The notice must inform the governing body that it may submit comments to the State Land Registrar concerning the proposed sale, lease or transfer of the land within 30 days after receipt of the notice.

The governing body of a county or city may hold a public hearing regarding the proposed sale, lease or transfer of State land and transmit comments received at the hearing to the registrar. The State Land Registrar must consider any comments received from the governing body when deciding whether the transfer is in the best interest of the State.

A.B. 632 (Chapter 260)

Assembly Bill 632 amends the laws governing the finances of special districts. The bill allows the Department of Taxation to exempt districts with expenditures of up to $100,000 per year from the audit and publication requirements of the Local Government Budget Act. Previously, only those districts which spent less than $65,000 were eligible for this exemption.

Testimony indicated that it is costly for small districts to comply with these requirements and that the Department of Taxation exercises adequate oversight of the small districts. The threshold for the exemption had not been increased in many years.

A.B. 697 (Chapter 427)

Assembly Bill 697 limits the exercise of eminent domain for street railways and other similar utilities by providing that only a public agency may exercise eminent domain on behalf of a monorail or other underground or overhead system of transportation. The measure codifies case law on the standards for determining when the exercise of eminent domain is proper and provides that a public agency may approve the exercise of eminent domain on behalf of a monorail if those standards are met.

The bill further restricts the use of eminent domain by amending the section of NRS that allows a board of county commissioners to grant eminent domain powers to entities for use in railway activities by providing that a railway does not include a super speed ground transportation system. The bill similarly restricts the ability of a governing body to sell to the highest bidder a street railway franchise by excluding the super speed ground transportation system from the definition of street railway.

Bills Applying Generally to Local Governments

S.B. 303 (Chapter 151)
Senate Bill 303 revises the requirement for a quorum of a board of trustees for certain county hospitals. In counties in which the board of county commissioners is also the hospital board of trustees, the measure defines a quorum as a majority of the board. Under previous law, a quorum was any five members of the board.

The bill was requested by University Medical Center in Las Vegas to place the hospital board under the same requirements as other boards operating on a county level.

S.B. 419 (Chapter 572)
Senate Bill 419 makes various changes to the practice of land surveying. The measure allows a land surveyor to enter public or private land to perform work concerning boundary locations; to establish and maintain survey monuments and to perform a survey. Before entering private land, a surveyor is required to provide written notice to the owner or occupant and obtain his approval. The landowner may not unreasonably withhold permission. The bill also allows city surveyors to certify final subdivision maps and amend recorded subdivision plats and other subdivision maps.

In addition, the act specifies that a final map of reversion or abandonment be prepared by a professional land surveyor. The surveyor's certificate must include a statement describing the information used to prepare the map, and may contain a disclaimer about the accuracy of that information and the existence of surveying monuments.

The bill further provides that a surveyor is not required to file a corner record if the record is on file with the county recorder and the information required in such a record is included in a survey record or subdivision map. The measure also extends the time required for filing survey record information with the county recorder for a public land survey corner from 30 days to 90 days.

The bill was supported by the Nevada Association of Land Surveyors. The measure addresses problems concerning surveyor access to property, removes contradictory language within statute and eliminates duplication of effort within the surveying profession.

S.B. 444 (Chapter 319)
Senate Bill 444 removes the requirement that each block on a final subdivision map be numbered or lettered, thus making this action permissive.

S.B. 469 (Chapter 652)
Senate Bill 469 allows a local air pollution control board to delegate to an independent hearing officer or board its authority to determine air pollution violations and levy administrative fines. The bill also requires that 25 percent of any collected penalty be used to defray administrative expenses incurred by the board. This measure applies only to Clark County.

S.B. 509 (Chapter 374)
Senate Bill 509 provides that general improvement districts with a population greater than 5,000 are no longer required to obtain approval of the general obligation bond commission in order to issue short-term notes, revenue bonds or special assessment bonds. The statutory requirement for approval of the commission before issuance of general obligation bonds, however, is retained. The statutory requirement that districts with populations less than 5,000 obtain approval before issuing any type of securities is also retained.

The measure allows the large general improvement districts to function in the same manner as all other municipalities in the State.

S.B. 562 (Chapter 404)
Senate Bill 562 authorizes metropolitan police departments to issue general obligation bonds to finance capital improvements.

The bill creates a taxing district for repayment of the bonds. It specifies that the Metropolitan Police Committee on Fiscal Affairs may, with the consent of the governing body of the county and each participating city, borrow money as general obligations to construct capital improvements, other than a county or city jail or detention center.

Debt issued by the department is counted against the borrowing limits of the county and each participating city according to the same formula which is used to divide the

department's operating expenses among those local governments at the time the bonds are issued.

The bill was requested by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department to allow bond packages to be prepared and offered at times which are most economically advantageous. Under previous law, the department had to bring bond proposals before the Legislature and was restricted to the legislative cycle.

Safeguards are provided through the structure of the Fiscal Affairs Committee, which includes two governing board members from each participating local government, and the requirement that bond issues be approved by the county and each participating city.

S.B. 568 (Chapter 728)
Senate Bill 568 authorizes a professional land surveyor to prepare grading and drainage plans for residential subdivisions containing four lots or less.

This legislation was requested to change the 1989 law which restricted the practice of professional land surveyors. Prior to the enactment of that law, land surveyors were allowed to prepare grading and drainage plans for small residential subdivisions without a professional engineer being present at the site. This measure reinstates that practice and saves home buyers the cost of having a professional engineer present when these plans are prepared.

S.B. 594 (Chapter 503)
Senate Bill 594 authorizes boards of county commissioners in counties whose population is less than 100,000 to reinstitute a three-commissioner structure by ordinance after having previously increased the number of commissioners from three to five. The ordinance must be approved by the voters, and the measure specifies the procedure for the abolishment of two seats if the ordinance becomes effective. Under previous law, this return to a three-member commission could only be achieved through action of the Legislature.

S.B. 598 (Chapter 343)
Senate Bill 598 authorizes counties to provide for the mandatory collection of garbage. The measure applies to property outside the boundaries of incorporated cities and general improvement districts, unless the district is not authorized to provide the services and includes property within 7 miles of an incorporated city.

The bill specifies that the boundaries of a new mandatory collection area initially must be the same as those of any

existing collection area, and it provides a mechanism through which the boundaries may be expanded.

This legislation was requested by the Washoe County District Board of Health which indicated that it provides counties with the same authority that cities and general improvement districts already have.

S.B. 648 (Chapter 602)
Senate Bill 648 clarifies that the three members of the Fair and Recreation Board in Washoe County who represent the gaming industry must be appointed from a list of nominees submitted by the major gaming association in the county. The bill also eliminates the provision whereby members of the boards in Clark and Washoe Counties are entitled to receive per diem allowances and travel expenses as provided for State officers and employees, but it retains the salary authorization of $480 per month, or $80 per meeting, whichever is less.

A.B. 53 (Chapter 69)
Assembly Bill 53 allows a public administrator and a public guardian to have access to records of criminal history. Access for a public guardian is limited for the purpose of investigating a ward or proposed ward or persons who may have knowledge of assets belonging to a ward or proposed ward. Access for a public administrator is limited to circumstances where he is performing his official duties regarding the probate of estates.

Public guardians and administrators need access to criminal records to enhance the performance of their duties. Both offices are required to conduct investigations, and the criminal records may contain valuable information to further these investigations.

A.B. 70 (Chapter 10)
Assembly Bill 70 allows public administrators to donate or destroy certain items of personal property of a ward or decedent. This bill stipulates that if property is not necessary for the care or comfort of the ward, and if notice of intent to donate or destroy is mailed or delivered to the ward's or the decedent's next of kin, personal items with a value of less than $250 may be donated to a nonprofit organization, and personal items with a value of less than $100 may be destroyed.

Testimony indicated that storage facilities and adequate manpower are not available to store and track all of the

personal property of decedents. In addition, many of the personal items collected are in such a condition that they have no value.

A.B. 99 (Chapter 11)
Assembly Bill 99 eliminates the requirement that the city attorney of a city organized under general law must reside within the city.

Previous statutes required the city attorney for a city of the first or second class (those with more than 5,000 inhabitants) to reside within the city for at least 1 year prior to his or her appointment or election. A city of the third class (fewer than 5,000 inhabitants) could appoint an attorney who did not live within the city only if no practicing attorney lived within the city.

A.B. 100 (Chapter 199)
Assembly Bill 100 revises the procedures for providing notice of public hearings regarding zoning changes and exceptions in counties with 100,000 or more inhabitants. In the case of a zoning boundary change, the bill requires that a notice be sent to the owners of real property located within 300 feet of the boundary change and to the owners of the 30 nearest parcels. In the case of a zoning exception, the notice must also be sent to the owners of the 30 nearest parcels. In either case, the notice must be written in language which is easy to understand and must include the time, place and purpose of the hearing and a map or description of the property in question. The notice must be mailed at least 10 days before the hearing.

This measure is intended to provide property owners with adequate notice of zoning changes which affect them.

A.B. 106 (Chapter 12)
Assembly Bill 106 repeals certain statutes relating to obsolete duties of sheriffs. The first law repealed made it unlawful for any person over the age of 18 years to refuse to join a posse to assist a sheriff in serving process, capturing escaped prisoners, or preventing a crime or breach of the peace. The second repealed section required the sheriff in counties with fewer than 650 inhabitants to cooperate with police officers in patrolling unincorporated towns.

The third repealed provision allowed a sheriff to command the assistance of as many citizens of the county as he thought proper and any military companies in the county to overcome resistance which could be made to the execution of process and to help in seizing and confining the resistors. The fourth provision required sheriffs, after March 2, 1937,

to keep a detailed record of all violations of motor vehicle laws which came to their attention. The final repealed section exempted members of the Nevada National Guard from service on a posse.

A.B. 109 (Chapter 49)
Assembly Bill 109 revises the procedure for filling a vacancy in the office of district attorney. The bill provides that if a district attorney dies, resigns, is removed, disappears or is permanently disabled, the board of county commissioners shall appoint an interim or permanent replacement at its first regularly scheduled meeting. In this case, a person appointed as an interim replacement may serve for up to 60 days or until a permanent replacement is appointed.

If a district attorney is temporarily disabled, the chief deputy district attorney serves as his replacement until he is able to resume his duties. If there is no chief deputy, the board of county commissioners must appoint an interim replacement. In this case, the person appointed may serve until the district attorney is able to resume his duties, or, if the district attorney resigns, he may serve for 60 days after the resignation or until a permanent replacement is appointed.

An interim replacement for a district attorney is entitled to the same salary received by the district attorney and may continue to engage in the private practice of law for up to 60 days after his appointment. A person appointed as a permanent replacement serves until the next biennial election.

This measure was proposed by the District Attorney's Association to establish a detailed procedure in the statutes for the replacement of a district attorney to provide for situations which may arise in the future.

A.B. 110 (Chapter 218)
Assembly Bill 110 expands the scope of county park and recreation programs to include cultural activities. The bill also authorizes cities to engage in similar programs.

Previously, statutes regarding park and recreation programs did not mention cultural activities. The Clark County Parks and Recreation Department requested that the law be amended to explicitly authorize programs of this kind.

A.B. 113 (Chapter 50)
Assembly Bill 113 prohibits a sheriff from engaging in the practice of law. Previous statutes only prohibited a sheriff from engaging in the practice of law in a court of which he or she was an officer.

This change was suggested by the Nevada Sheriffs and Chiefs Association since the private practice of law is incompatible with the duties of a sheriff.

A.B. 114 (Chapter 384)
Assembly Bill 114 revises the procedures associated with the creation of county public defender's offices in counties having fewer than 100,000 inhabitants. Unless these counties create their own public defender's offices, they are served by the Office of the State Public Defender.

The bill establishes deadlines on or before which the State Public Defender must provide proposed budgets and annual reports to the relevant counties. The measure also establishes deadlines and criteria applying to a county's decision to create its own public defender's office in odd-numbered and even-numbered years. The procedures for billing of counties for the services of the Office of the State Public Defender are also revised. Due to the many changes of timeframes, the measure is made effective on July 1, 1992.

The bill was proposed by the Office of the State Public Defender. This agency indicated that its ability to make reliable budget projections and recruit adequate staff is diminished when counties are allowed to create an office of county public defender at will. The rather detailed procedures and timeframes provide administrative security for the State office while simultaneously preserving a degree of flexibility for the counties.

A.B. 120 (Chapter 132)
Assembly Bill 120 increases the maximum compensation which counties may pay to members of a planning commission from $40 to $50 per meeting. The total monthly maximum compensation which may be paid is increased from $200 to $400.

The measure was proposed by the Clark County Department of Comprehensive Planning to account for the increased workload for planning commissions in recent years, justifying the need for higher compensation and the opportunity for more paid meeting days in a month.

A.B. 121 (Chapter 22)
Assembly Bill 121 amends laws relating to land use. The bill extends the 25-day limitation on filing for judicial relief to cover all actions undertaken pursuant to Chapters 278 (Planning And Zoning), 278A (Planned Unit Development) and 278B (Impact Fees For New Developments) of NRS. Under previous law, the limitation only applied to changes of land use classification and the granting of special use permits and variances.

The bill also clarifies a provision allowing each phase of a planned unit development to be recorded separately. Finally, the measure repeals a provision which requires that, in counties with fewer than 400,000 inhabitants, the owner of a structure which does not conform to the zoning ordinance must be allowed to replace the structure with one appropriate to the same use if the structure is destroyed or removed.

This act was proposed by the City of Reno to extend the limitation on actions to provide both local governments and landowners with greater certainty regarding land use decisions. The repealer allows the elimination of nonconforming land uses through attrition.

A.B. 128 (Chapter 144)

Assembly Bill 128 authorizes planning commissions to take final action on proposed divisions of land into large parcels. The bill also provides that decisions made by the planning commissions regarding these proposals may be appealed to the governing body within 45 days.

This measure was proposed by Washoe County to streamline the planning process.

A.B. 145 (Chapter 51)

Assembly Bill 145 provides that opinions issued by local ethics committees are confidential unless a public officer or employee acts in contravention of an opinion or the person who requested an opinion discloses its contents.

This measure was requested by the Clark County Ethical Standards Committee. Individuals are reluctant to bring matters before local ethics committees unless they can be assured that opinions issued by the committee will be confidential.

A.B. 199 (Chapter 31)

Assembly Bill 199 changes the composition of the county fair and recreation board in counties which have fewer than 100,000 inhabitants and no incorporated cities. The bill requires that the board of county commissioners appoint a member to represent the county at large.

Under previous law, the county fair and recreation board in these counties consisted of only four members, thus raising the possibility that a vote of the board could end in a tie. The appointment of an additional member prevents this outcome. The bill only applies to Esmeralda, Lander and Mineral Counties.

A.B. 284 (Chapter 386)
Assembly Bill 284 directs cities and counties to enact an ordinance requiring that a street address be posted on the front of all commercial buildings. The address must be posted in such a way that policemen, firemen, and other persons responding to an emergency can readily locate the building. The bill also requires that public buildings be similarly marked.

If, during an inspection of a building, the fire department becomes aware of a violation of this ordinance, the bill specifies that the owner or occupant of the building is to be so notified.

This measure is intended to enable policemen and other emergency personnel to locate addresses quickly and to assist the public in locating commercial establishments and public buildings.

A.B. 323 (Chapter 71)
Assembly Bill 323 provides that, in the absence of fraud, an estate cannot be reopened if the estate was administered as if the decedent had died without a will. In addition, an estate cannot be reopened if a will is found which is dated later than the will that was probated.

This bill was requested by the Clark County Public Administrator's Office in response to costly and frivolous claims made against estate property after the final settlement of the estate.

A.B. 344 (Chapter 301)
Assembly Bill 344 authorizes cities and counties to prohibit a person from advertising as a junk dealer or secondhand dealer without a license. Cities and counties may require junk dealers and secondhand dealers to include their license numbers in advertisements. The bill also revises the penalty for criminally receiving junk.

This bill was proposed by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department which indicated that junk dealers and secondhand dealers are commonly used to fence stolen goods and that these businesses should be more closely regulated.

A.B. 359 (Chapter 437)
Assembly Bill 359 imposes minimum water conservation standards for plumbing fixtures installed in residential, commercial, industrial, and public buildings, as well as mobile homes and manufactured homes and buildings.

The following standards apply to those buildings which are built, expanded or renovated between March 1, 1992, and March 1, 1993:

- Toilets must not use more than 3.5 gallons per flush;
- Showers and faucets must not use more than 3 gallons per minute; and
- Urinals which flush continuously must not be installed.

For those buildings which are built, expanded or renovated after March 1, 1993, the following standards apply:

- Toilets must not use more than 1.6 gallons per flush;
- Showers and faucets must not use more than 2.5 gallons per minute; and
- Urinals must not use more than 1 gallon per flush, and urinals which flow continuously or flush periodically--regardless of demand--must not be installed.

The requirements regarding renovation and expansion apply only to those portions of a building which are renovated or expanded. Cities and counties are required to prohibit the sale of plumbing fixtures which do not meet these standards. In addition, the bill requires public and private water systems to adopt plans to provide incentives to encourage water conservation.

A.B. 459 (Chapter 274)

Assembly Bill 459 amends the laws relating to local improvement districts. The bill provides that judicial review of cases contesting the formation of a district is confined to the record of hearings before the governing body of the local government creating the district and that evidence which was not presented at those hearings may not be introduced in court.

The measure also requires that notices of hearings regarding a project must include a statement that property holders who object to the amount of an assessment or question the legality of an assessment may be represented by counsel at the hearing and any evidence which they wish to present on those issues must be presented at the hearing. The scope of judicial review of the decision of a governing body regarding a project is limited to certain specified issues.

The bill clarifies the definition of "special benefit" to include incidental costs of a project. This change makes it

clear that property holders may be required to pay these costs as a part of their assessment. The measure further makes it clear that a local government need not hire an appraiser to estimate the benefits of a project.

A.B. 462 (Chapter 481)
Assembly Bill 462 amends the law relating to flood control districts. The bill makes it clear that a district may not spend money for any purpose other than to acquire, construct, improve, extend, maintain or operate a project for the control of flood or storm water. This measure becomes effective on January 1, 1992.

A.B. 489 (Chapter 479)
Assembly Bill 489 clarifies the procedure for adjusting the boundaries of real property. The act provides that a local governing body which approves a division of land may also approve adjustments to boundaries. When a boundary line is adjusted, a professional land surveyor must perform a field survey, set monuments and file a record of the survey. The bill also requires that the filing of records of survey and land division maps must be accompanied by a statement indicating that all property taxes on the land for the fiscal year have been paid.

A.B. 562 (Chapter 444)
Assembly Bill 562 revises certain fees charged by county clerks. The fees relating to articles of incorporation are deleted, the $4 fee for certifying a copy of a record is increased to $5, the fees for filing certain papers and recording a bond of a notary public are increased from $10 to $15, and the $10 fee for entering a corporate or firm name is increased to $15.

A.B. 563 (Chapter 432)
Assembly Bill 563 amends the laws relating to the subdivision of land. The bill allows planning commissions, if authorized by ordinance, to approve reversionary maps and corrections of errors and omissions in maps. Previously, these items had to be approved by the governing body, even though the planning commission had authority to approve final maps.

This bill was proposed by the City of Las Vegas to remove some items from the agenda of the governing body and help to shorten lengthy meetings.

A.B. 573 (Chapter 263)
Assembly Bill 573 extends the provisions which do not require a competitive bid contract. It exempts purchases made with money in a store fund for prisoners who are held

in a jail or local detention facility if the money is used for the provision or maintenance of a canteen for the prisoners.

A.B. 631 (Chapter 568)

Assembly Bill 631 amends the law relating to local improvement districts. The bill authorizes the engineer of a local government to prepare preliminary plans and an assessment plat for a project for which the local government will pay half or more of the cost or for a project to improve a small unimproved section of street without the prior direction of the governing body. These documents may later be ratified by the governing body.

The measure also allows local governments to adopt certain ordinances required to create a local improvement district as though an emergency exists and provides that determinations made by the governing body regarding the creation of a district are conclusive in the absence of fraud or gross abuse of discretion. In addition, this bill makes it clear that if the property owners who will pay the majority of the assessments for a proposed district protest, the district may not be created unless the local government will pay more than half the cost or the project involves the improvement of a small section of street between two improved sections. The notice of hearings regarding the creation of a district must inform property holders of the effect of such a protest.

Finally, the act allows local governments to establish a procedure by which a person whose property may be included in a local improvement district may be relieved of an economic hardship which the payment of assessments may impose. The bill allows these persons to pay only the interest on the assessment until the property is sold or transferred to another owner or certain other conditions are met.

A.B. 664 (Chapter 621)

Assembly Bill 664 amends the law regarding redevelopment districts to require that proposals for projects include, if appropriate, employment plans. The plans must include information on existing employment opportunities and projections of the effects of the proposed projects on employment opportunities within the area. They also must contain a description of the manner in which the employer plans to employ local persons who are economically disadvantaged, the physically handicapped, members of racial minorities, veterans, and women.

In the past, redevelopment projects have sometimes failed to provide employment opportunities for people living in the

redeveloped area. This measure is intended to ensure that businesses which benefit from redevelopment projects make an effort to hire locally.

A.B. 683 (Chapter 546)
Assembly Bill 683 authorizes counties to issue general obligation bonds for water projects. The bill also declares that it is not intended to change the requirements for the acquisition of existing water projects through the powers of eminent domain.

This measure is intended to make it easier and less costly to finance water projects, particularly certain projects which are planned for Washoe County.

A.B. 700 (Chapter 477)
Assembly Bill 700 changes the composition of district boards of health. Previously, the boards consisted of two representatives appointed by the county and each incorporated city in the district and an additional member chosen by the appointed members. At least one of the members appointed by the county had to be a physician. This bill removes the requirement that one of the members appointed by the county must be a physician and provides instead that the additional member must be a physician. In a county whose population is less than 400,000, these new provisions apply only to appointments made on or after January 1, 1992.

The previous law unduly restricted the counties in their choice of representatives. The need for a board member with medical expertise can be fulfilled by requiring that the additional member be a physician.

A.B. 715 (Chapter 330)
Assembly Bill 715 restricts the expenditure of money appropriated to counties for special supervision of youthful offenders to the purchase of goods, property or services necessary to carry out such supervision. Any appropriation which represents an increase over the amount appropriated for the FY ending June 30, 1991, must not be used to offset the salaries of government employees.

A.B. 745 (Chapter 426)
Assembly Bill 745 amends the law to make it clear that members of a board of county commissioners may attend conventions, conferences, seminars, congressional hearings or other Federal hearings to gather specific information or conduct the official business of an association or sponsoring organization if no action is taken by the board in the course of the activity. The bill also clarifies that members of the board of county commissioners may meet with a

governing body of other local governments at locations outside the county, but may take no official action at those meetings.

A.B. 806 (Chapter 543)
Assembly Bill 806 amends the law relating to general improvement districts. The bill provides that a local district managing board established by a board of county commissioners may consist of as few as five or as many as 12 members. These boards previously were limited to five members. The measure also increases the powers of general improvement districts to provide storm drainage and flood control and adds these two functions to the list of those services for which districts may fix and collect rates, tolls, charges or special assessments.

This legislation was proposed by Washoe County.

Bills Applying to One Specific Local Entity

S.B. 199 (Chapter 4)
Senate Bill 199 extends the deadline for adoption of a regional plan by the Regional Planning Board of Washoe County until March 31, 1991.

In 1989, the Legislature enacted Senate Bill 367 (Chapter 370) which placed in State law the requirements for regional planning in Washoe County. The board made significant progress toward adoption of a regional plan, but an extension of time was needed to complete the effort and still allow the Legislature adequate time to review and evaluate the program.

S.B. 225 (Chapter 668)
Senate Bill 225 appropriates $50,000 to the City of Caliente for the development of plans for a city hall complex.

S.B. 253 (Chapter 155)
Senate Bill 253 makes several changes relating to the civil service plan for the Airport Authority of Washoe County. The measure increases the maximum length of probationary periods from 6 to 12 months. It also adds to the list of positions which are exempt from civil service classification:

1. Managers;

2. Supervisors, except those supervisors covered by a collective bargaining agreement;

3. Deputy directors; and

4. The Executive Director.

In addition, the bill specifies the procedure for review of disciplinary actions, suspensions and discharges by the airport authority's Board of Trustees. Previous law required these reviews to be conducted by an arbitrator.

S.B. 254 (Chapter 121)
Senate Bill 254 allows the Board of Trustees of the Airport Authority of Washoe County to authorize its Executive Director to enter into a concession agreement on the authority's behalf if estimated revenue from the agreement is $10,000 or less. Such an agreement is not subject to the bidding requirements of the Local Government Purchasing Act and does not require publication.

The bill also provides that the board or its authorized representative may enter into a concession agreement with anticipated revenue of more than $10,000 after: (1) complying with the bidding requirements of the Local Government Purchasing Act; or (2) publishing its intention in a newspaper of general circulation in the county at least three times during a 10-day period. Under previous law, the board could enter into such an agreement after publishing its intent at least once a week for 30 days.

S.B. 311 (Chapter 663)
Senate Bill 311 appropriates $250,000 to Douglas County for a vocational technology building at the China Springs Youth Camp.

S.B. 367 (Chapter 353)
Senate Bill 367 establishes a mandatory mediation program to resolve disputes regarding child custody and visitation in Washoe County and establishes neighborhood justice centers in Clark County. Counties with populations of less than 100,000 are authorized to establish mediation programs, and two or more counties may establish a program jointly.

The district court in Washoe County is required to promulgate rules approved by the Supreme Court that require impartial mediation of child custody and visitation matters, exclude cases from mediation for good cause, and provide standards for the training of mediators. The training standards must prescribe minimum education and skills for mediators and an apprenticeship period for persons without prior experience. Mediators cannot be limited to any specific profession or educational background.

The court is also required to establish a sliding schedule of fees for participation in the program based on the client's ability to pay. The court may also refer any financial matter related to child custody or visitation to

other persons for assistance in resolving the dispute. The mediator may close any proceedings at his discretion, and the proceedings cannot be used in court if a trial occurs later.

The costs of the program are required to be paid from the account for dispute resolution in the county general fund. An additional filing fee of $5 is added for any party in a justice court or district court whose population exceeds 100,000 who files a complaint, answer, or appearance. These additional fees are limited to use for the mediation program.

In Clark County, the Board of County Commissioners is required to establish a neighborhood justice center which must be modeled after the American Bar Association's multi-door courthouse program. The center must provide for impartial mediation of minor disputes and provide information regarding dispute resolution and services available in the community. A referral system must be established which guides clients to the appropriate forum for dispute resolution. The center must be supported by the money in the account for dispute resolution in the county general fund.

The act is effective July 1, 1991, but the mediation program and the neighborhood justice center must be operational by January 1, 1992. Reports on these programs are required to be submitted to the LCB for distribution to the Legislature on or before March 1 of each odd-numbered year. The reports are to include information on the number and types of cases and suggestions for legislation to improve the programs. These programs sunset on June 30, 1995.

This bill was based on the recommendations of the interim Subcommittee to Study Alternative Methods of Resolving Disputes. The mediation program for child custody and visitation is intended to assist the parties in resolving disputed issues since they would have to agree among themselves. It removes the adversarial component of litigation from the process. The neighborhood justice centers allow persons access to dispute resolution without using the courts. The resolution could be quicker and more satisfactory to the parties than litigating in court.

S.B. 439 (Chapter 581)

Senate Bill 439 modifies several provisions associated with the Marlette Lake Water System Advisory Committee.

The measure changes the appointing authority for two members. It provides that the Director of the Department of Wildlife, rather than the Board of Wildlife Commissioners,

makes one appointment and that the Administrator of the Division of State Parks, rather than the State Park Advisory Commission, makes the other appointment.

In addition, the bill increases the number of legislators on the board from two to three, including at least one member of the Senate and one member of the Assembly and provides that one of the legislators on the board serves as Chairman while another is Vice Chairman. It also clarifies that the member from the staff of the LCB serves in a nonvoting capacity and that the LCB provides secretarial support for the advisory committee.

S.B. 583 (Chapter 315)

Senate Bill 583 amends the statutes that apply to the Reno-Sparks Convention and Visitors Authority. The bill adds a third member representing the gaming industry, thus increasing the overall membership from 11 to 12. The measure also broadens the representation from the airlines to encompass air service interests generally and specifies that this person must not be an elected official.

In addition, the bill makes the nomination process for two of the members more direct by specifying that the nomination for a representative of air service interests is made by the Airport Authority of Washoe County and the nomination of a representative of motel operators is made by the relevant associations. These nominations previously were made through the Reno Chamber of Commerce.

The measure further provides that the members are entitled to receive the same per diem allowances and travel expenses as State officers and employees generally, and it increases the maximum compensation that a member can receive from $100 to $480 per month and from $25 to $80 per meeting.

This bill was proposed by the Reno-Sparks Convention and Visitors Authority.

S.B. 601 (Chapter 398)

Senate Bill 601 extends the "sunset" from July 1, 1991, to July 1, 1993, for provisions which allow the City of Reno to create a taxing district to support maintenance of improvements and additional police protection within its redevelopment area.

Continued revenue from the district is necessary to maintain the improvements in downtown Reno in a clean, appealing manner. The "sunset" is extended, rather than repealed, to provide an additional 2 years in which to determine if the area is maintained adequately.

A.B. 102 (Chapter 76)
Assembly Bill 102 requires Clark County and cities within Clark County to adopt an ordinance allowing certain charitable organizations to solicit contributions while standing in the median strip of a highway or on a sidewalk adjacent to a highway. Other cities and counties are authorized to adopt such ordinances.

Counties and cities may issue permits allowing such solicitations for not more than 3 days each year, and may limit the time, place and manner of solicitation. Only charitable organizations which are exempt from Federal taxes and hold a current certificate of organization or are qualified by the Secretary of State to do business in Nevada are eligible to apply for permits. The counties or cities may charge an application fee of not more than $50 to pay the costs of processing an application for a permit.

If the solicitation is to take place on a State highway, the charitable organization must secure a permit from NDOT, in addition to the permit issued by the local government.

The bill prohibits persons under the age of 18 years from participating in these solicitations. The charitable organization is liable for any injuries or property damage. The State and local governments are exempted from liability.

This measure was proposed by firemen in Clark County to enable them to carry out their annual "Boot Drive" campaign.

A.B. 525 (Chapter 194)
Assembly Bill 525 advances the effective date of A.B. 102 of the 1991 Session from July 1, 1991, to being effective on passage and approval.

Assembly Bill 102 requires local governments to issue permits allowing charitable solicitation from the median strip of a street or highway. It is intended to allow Clark County firemen to conduct their annual "boot" drive. The Building Trades Council in southern Nevada conducts a similar charity drive in June of each year. The change in the effective date of A.B. 102 enables this drive to take place.

A.B. 124 (Chapter 483)
Assembly Bill 124 authorizes Clark County to include in its master plan a safety component identifying natural and man-made hazards, including hazards resulting from the transfer or storage of bulk quantities of hazardous materials. The plan may also include policies for minimizing the risks from these hazards.

This bill was proposed by the Division of Emergency Management in the Department of the Military in response to possible hazards which may exist in a heavy industrial area in the City of Henderson.

A.B. 165 (Chapter 231)
Assembly Bill 165 amends the charter of the City of Henderson. The measure allows the city to lease residential property for terms of less than 1 year without a formal resolution of the city council and the publication of a notice. This provision is intended to allow the city to rent housing to low-income families.

The bill also provides that the mayor and members of the city council may not hold other employment with the city, but allows them to serve on the school board. This provision is intended to prevent these officials from holding positions which are incompatible with their official duties.

Finally, the bill allows the city to appoint additional municipal judges. After their initial appointments, these judges are to be elected. This provision, which parallels one found in the Las Vegas City Charter, is intended to accommodate the additional case load resulting from the growth of the city's population.

This measure was proposed by the City of Henderson.

A.B. 166 (Chapter 104)
Assembly Bill 166 amends the charter of the City of Reno to allow the city to set rates for public utilities which it operates as public enterprises. The measure also provides that unpaid utility charges are a lien against property to which the service was provided.

This bill was proposed by the City of Reno on the advice of its bond counsel to clarify the authority of the city to collect certain utility fees.

A.B. 167 (Chapter 126)
Assembly Bill 167 authorizes the General Manager of the Las Vegas Valley Water District to designate employees of the district to issue citations to persons accused of violating the provisions of the water district act or willfully violating a city or county water wasting ordinance.

This measure was proposed by the Las Vegas Valley Water District to provide authority to enforce laws against the theft or waste of water.

A.B. 169 (Chapter 255)
Assembly Bill 169 authorizes local governments to require reasonable provisions for the supply and quality of water and sewage on initial parcel maps if the governing body anticipates that the parcels will be used for residential purposes.

Under previous law, these types of provisions could not be required for initial parcel maps except under restrictive conditions. The bill is a product of the interim study of water and waste water resources in the State, and it is designed to provide local governments with the tools needed to ensure protection of groundwater quality and quantity within their jurisdictions.

A.B. 228 (Chapter 230)
Assembly Bill 228 changes the name of the Airport Authority of Lander County to the Airport Authority of Battle Mountain. The bill also provides that when the office of airport trustee becomes vacant, the remaining trustees must, within 30 days, appoint a successor to serve the remainder of the original trustee's term. If the board of trustees does not make the appointment within the 30-day timeframe, it is to be made by the board of county commissioners. These interim appointments previously were made by the local government which made the original appointment.

The airport authority is authorized to adopt plans for the long-term development and zoning of airport property for submission to the board of county commissioners and to incur short-term debt of up to $400,000 without approval of the board of county commissioners. The authority may borrow more if the board of county commissioners approves. The board of county commissioners may not arbitrarily withhold its approval of actions taken by the airport authority.

These changes were necessary to enable the authority to develop its property and contribute to the economic development of the Battle Mountain area.

A.B. 229 (Chapter 634)
Assembly Bill 229 appropriates $40,000 to Yerington Grammar School No. 9 Restoration, Inc., for restoration of the school building, and it appropriates $10,000 to the Fernley Preservation Society for restoration of the community's train depot.

A.B. 253 (Chapter 45)
Assembly Bill 253 amends the charter of the City of Las Vegas to provide that the city attorney is appointed and supervised by the city council rather than the city manager. The bill

also provides that the salary of the city attorney is set by the city council and that the council may remove the city attorney at any time by a majority vote.

This measure was proposed by the City of Las Vegas to allow for a closer attorney-client relationship between the city attorney and the city council.

A.B. 258 (Chapter 633)
Assembly Bill 258 appropriates $50,000 to the Lyon County School District for the planning of a multi-county vocational technical high school.

A.B. 308 (Chapter 553)
Assembly Bill 308 deletes a provision which requires that the boundaries of county commissioner election districts in Washoe County follow the boundaries of Assembly districts under specified circumstances. As amended, this provision requires only that county commissioner election districts be contiguous and as compact as possible.

The provision being deleted is not applicable under any reapportionment scenario that may be developed by the county.

A.B. 312 (Chapter 466)
Assembly Bill 312 amends the law relating to the governing board of the Elko Convention and Visitors Authority. The bill provides that the board will be composed of one member of the Board of Supervisors of the City of Elko, one member of the Board of County Commissioners of Elko County, two elected members who reside in the City of Elko and one elected member who resides outside the City of Elko but within the boundaries of the authority. Previously, the board consisted of two members of the Board of Supervisors of the City of Elko, and one member of the Board of County Commissioners. These members appointed two additional members from among the residents of the area included in the authority.

The bill further provides that the terms of the current members of the board expire on July 1, 1991. The Board of Supervisors of the City of Elko and the Board of County Commissioners must appoint their respective representatives to the board. In addition, the Board of County Commissioners must appoint three members to fill the elected positions on the board until the General Election in 1992. At that time, those positions will be filled in a nonpartisan election.

Finally, the bill requires that the board appoint the Elko County Treasurer and Auditor to serve as treasurer and auditor of the authority.

The election of a majority of the board members is intended to make the board more stable and strengthen public confidence in the operations of the authority.

A.B. 376 (Chapter 152)
Assembly Bill 376 allows Clark County to impose a fee for the protection of a species or subspecies which is threatened with extinction. Developers must pay the fee, which may be up to $1,000 per acre, when they receive a permit to grade land or build a structure. The proceeds of the fee may be used for programs to protect the threatened species. These costs may include the purchase of land, personal property, water rights, or grazing permits. If property is purchased from a nonprofit corporation, the county may pay, in addition to the appraised value, the costs of acquisition, interest, carrying costs and other direct expenses and overhead charges.

This bill was proposed by Clark County to establish the fee necessary to meet the costs of implementing measures which the Federal Government requires to protect the desert tortoise.

A.B. 394 (Chapter 156)
Assembly Bill 394 authorizes the Colorado River Commission to issue bonds in the amount of $200 million to contribute toward the cost of constructing a new power plant at Hoover Dam.

This measure was proposed by the Colorado River Commission for the project that is necessary to meet peak electrical demands in southern Nevada. The cost of the project and the power which is generated would be shared equally with the State of Arizona.

A.B. 406 (Chapter 598)
Assembly Bill 406 makes various changes relating to the Taxicab Authority and the regulation of taxicabs in Clark County.

The measure authorizes the Taxicab Authority to determine the circumstances and allocate equally among all certificate holders a temporary increase in the number of taxicabs. In determining the circumstances, the authority is required to consider the interests, welfare, convenience, necessity and well-being of taxicab customers. It also is required to determine the number of additional taxicabs to be allocated, their hours of operation, and the duration of the temporary allocation. The Taxicab Authority further is authorized to adopt regulations governing these temporary allocations.

This bill requires the Taxicab Authority to annually review the existing allocation of taxicabs and the rates, charges or fares of the certificate holders within its jurisdiction. An increased allocation to a certificate holder is declared void if the additionally allocated taxicabs are not put into service within 30 days after the effective date of the increased allocation. The Taxicab Authority is authorized to limit an allocation in reference to a geographical area or hours of service, and taxicabs under such a limitation are required to be distinctively marked.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Taxicab Authority is expanded to include appeals from final decisions of the Administrator. The authority also is required to investigate alleged violations of its laws, and issue and enforce a cease and desist order against a certificate holder after a hearing on any violation.

The limit on the balance in the Taxicab Fund over which the Administrator is authorized to use to subsidize taxicab transportation for the elderly and handicapped persons is increased from $100,000 to $200,000. The permissible age of a taxicab vehicle is changed from not exceeding 4 years to one that has been in operation for not more than 4 model years or 52 months, whichever period is longer. The measure also increases certain penalties and clarifies the law relating to the period of duty of a taxicab driver.

The bill further authorizes a certificate holder to employ a driver as an independent contractor with the consent of the driver. The individual must meet the requirements in current statutes and be provided with a copy of any rules and regulations adopted by the Taxicab Authority.

Assembly Bill 406 was requested by the Taxicab Authority to address temporary increases in allocations of taxicabs for special events and circumstances in Las Vegas and to address other taxicab issues. The provisions in this measure were modified as a result of discussions among the Administrator and representatives of the taxicab companies and drivers.

A.B. 433 (Chapter 277)

Assembly Bill 433 provides for the incorporation of the City of Pahrump and adopts a charter for that city, contingent upon the approval of the qualified electors in the area. The charter is modeled after the one in effect for the City of Elko, with some modifications.

Between 60 and 90 days after the passage of this bill, an election must be held in the proposed city on the question of incorporation. If the incorporation is approved, it

would become effective on July 1, 1992. The bill provides for the election of city officials and the adoption of an initial budget for the city prior to that date.

Proponents of this measure indicated that the rapid increase in the population of Pahrump Valley makes it necessary to provide an increasing number of municipal services. Since local circumstances made incorporation under general law impractical, they requested that the Legislature provide the people of Pahrump with a city charter and allow them to vote on whether or not they wish to incorporate.

A.B. 488 (Chapter 360)
Assembly Bill 488 revises the legal description of the parcels of land in Carson City which are under the supervision and control of the Nevada Legislature. The bill includes both surveyor's and layman's descriptions of the affected property.

The Legislative Building, mall and associated parking lot are located on the primary parcel. The parcel located 1 block east of the primary parcel consists of 1 city block which is now used as a park. The parcel located immediately south of the primary parcel consists of 3 city blocks and contains the Sedway Office Building and two parking lots.

A.B. 493 (Chapter 691)
Assembly Bill 493 appropriates $95,000 to the White Pine Historic Railroad Foundation for repair of the roof of the machine shop.

A.B. 505 (Chapter 193)
Assembly Bill 505 amends the charter of the City of Las Vegas by changing the date on which newly elected members of the city council assume office. The date is changed from the day of the first regular council meeting following the election to the day of the first regular council meeting after the meeting at which the canvass of returns is made.

The City of Las Vegas recommended this change. City elections are held on Tuesdays, and regular city council meetings are held on Wednesdays. The amendment in A.B. 505 alleviates the situation whereby a councilman may be elected on Tuesday and assume office for the meeting on the following Wednesday - before the canvass of returns has been completed.

A.B. 540 (Chapter 540)
Assembly Bill 540 expands the permissible use of money appropriated in 1989 for the relocation of residents of the

Windsor Park subdivision in the City of North Las Vegas whose homes are sinking. The bill provides that the money may also be used to relocate, stabilize and otherwise repair the homes which are sinking.

In addition, the measure also appropriates an additional $250,000 for these purposes and directs the City of North Las Vegas to allocate the funds on the basis of severity of need of the residents.

A.B. 560 (Chapter 624)
Assembly Bill 560 appropriates $150,000 from the State General Fund to DHR for the support of a tutorial program for economically disadvantaged youths at the Doolittle Community Center in Las Vegas. The center provides classes to encourage self-esteem, discourage the use of alcohol and controlled substances, and similar programs for preschool children.

A.B. 572 (Chapter 703)
Assembly Bill 572 makes an appropriation of $200,000 from the emergency fund of the SCCRT to Elko County for the drilling and equipping of community wells to serve the residents of Tuscarora and Midas. The Elko County Board of Commissioners is required to report to the IFC by January 15, 1993, on how the money was expended.

A.B. 585 (Chapter 410)
Assembly Bill 585 establishes a procedure for adding members to the board of directors of certain irrigation districts, specifically the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District. The measure authorizes the board of directors, through a resolution, to propose changes to the number of directors serving on the board, and it changes certain voting procedures. It also provides an irrigation district board the powers conferred on the board of directors of a water conservancy district.

The bill also indicates that the place of use of water acquired by an irrigation district may be in or out of the district's boundaries, may include all or part of the lands within the district, and must be described in any application filed by the district to acquire the water. Water acquired by the district is appurtenant to and may be beneficially applied to lands anywhere within the described place of use.

A.B. 647 (Chapter 549)
Assembly Bill 647 requires that a regional planning commission adopt guidelines and procedures to be utilized by a city or county to determine whether a land development

project is of regional significance. It also expands the list of projects which are considered as having regional impacts. The new list includes certain public utility developments.

In addition, the measure provides for "joint planning areas" which are areas falling within the county and one or more cities, and are master planned as a unit. The bill also establishes a "sphere of influence" element of a master plan which provides a means by which cities in the region plan for future expansion as indicated in the comprehensive regional plan, and requires that the respective cities adopt master plans for the areas within their spheres of influence if such spheres are designated in the comprehensive regional plan.

Finally, the measure requires cities located in a county having a population between 100,000 and 400,000 to adopt a program of annexation. The program must identify areas in any sphere of influence of a city to be considered for annexation within the next 7 years. A city may not consider an annexation if it is not addressed in the annexation program.

In 1989, the Legislature enacted S.B. 367 which placed in State law the requirements for regional planning in Washoe County. The provisions of A.B. 647 also apply only to Washoe County.

A.B. 648 (Chapter 548)
Assembly Bill 648 amends the law relating to the use of water in Washoe County. The bill provides that the board of county commissioners are ex officio members of the Regional Water Planning and Advisory Board of Washoe County and that a vote of the majority of the members elected is required to take action on any matter. Previously, the Regional Water Planning and Advisory Board consisted of three members of the Reno City Council, three members of the board of county commissioners, two members of the Sparks City Council and a representative of the general public.

In addition, the bill revises the duties and responsibilities of the board and limits the purposes for which it may expend ad valorem tax revenues.

This bill was proposed by Washoe County.

A.B. 661 (Chapter 709)
Assembly Bill 661 appropriates $100,000 to Clark County for completion of the construction of the fairgrounds for the

county fair, and it appropriates $100,000 to Washoe County for activities and facilities at the Washoe County Fair Grounds.

A.B. 685 (Chapter 619)
Assembly Bill 685 authorizes Washoe County to adopt an open space plan. The bill also authorizes the county, with the approval of the voters, to impose a sales tax of up to one-fourth of 1 percent, a property tax of up to 1 cent per $100 of assessed valuation, and a real estate transfer tax of up to one-tenth of 1 percent to provide money for the acquisition and maintenance of open space and related purposes.

This bill was proposed by Washoe County.

A.B. 699 (Chapter 290)
Assembly Bill 699 amends the charter of the City of North Las Vegas to authorize the city council to adopt ordinances prohibiting the use of buildings and structures for illegal activities.

This bill was supported by the City of North Las Vegas to help curb the use of illegal drugs in that community. The city needs this authority to adopt an ordinance which would allow for the closure of buildings and imposition of fines when illegal activities are being conducted in the buildings. The ordinance is modeled after a Portland, Oregon, ordinance which has proven effective in allowing the city to close "crack houses."

A.B. 829 (Chapter 721)
Assembly Bill 829 appropriates $49,106 to Lyon County to reimburse the county school district for the cost of a school bus purchased in FY 1990-91.

A.B. 830 (Chapter 722)
Assembly Bill 830 makes several appropriations to local governments from the emergency fund of the SCCRT. They are as follows:

1. To Carson City, the sum of $25,000 to purchase equipment, including protective apparel, used for the investigation and cleanup of disasters involving hazardous materials;

2. To Storey County, the sum of $25,000 for costs related to making improvements to the municipal water supply system in compliance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act;

3. To the Gerlach General Improvement District, the sum of $50,000 for costs associated with treatment of water at the Hot Springs Project to comply with applicable Federal and State standards;

4. To Lincoln County, the sum of $9,420 to pay contributions for long-term medical care required for the State to receive matching Federal funds;

5. To Clark County, the sum of $50,000 to purchase two quick-response fire vehicles, one to serve the Indian Springs area and the other to serve the Mount Charleston area; and

6. To Clark County, the sum of $15,000 for equipment and furnishings for the Moapa Valley Fairgrounds.

Local Government Financial Administration

S.B. 217 (Chapter 108)
Senate Bill 217 increases the limit from $400 million to $600 million on the principal amount of securities the State may issue in connection with loans to municipalities (the "municipal bond bank").

The municipal bond bank allows local entities to take advantage of the State's good bond rating. It also helps smaller entities which have trouble marketing their bonds.

S.B. 220 (Chapter 99)
Senate Bill 220 changes the date of the final quarterly remittance of certain property tax money from county treasurers to the State Treasurer. This date is changed from the third Monday in March to the third Monday in April of each year. This measure was proposed by the counties because they were unable to complete their collecting and reporting duties before the March date.

S.B. 301 (Chapter 186)
Senate Bill 301 allows local governments to enter into agreements to exchange interest rates in connection with municipal obligations. The bill specifies the conditions under which these interest rate exchanges may take place.

An interest rate swap is a financial arrangement which enables a local government to exchange cash flows with another entity, such as a private company. The purpose of an interest rate swap is to allow a local government to issue variable rate debt, but to pay off the debt through a series of predictable, fixed payments. In some situations,

an interest rate swap may enable a local government to borrow on more attractive terms.

Because of the degree of financial sophistication required to make appropriate use of interest rate swaps, the bill limits local governments' availability to debt issues of $10 million or more.

This measure was proposed by Clark County to enable it to save several million dollars in interest payments on obligations which it plans to issue in the near future.

S.B. 322 (Chapter 202)
Senate Bill 322 allows a county or district hospital to award a contract to the next lowest bidder without requiring that new bids be submitted, if the low bidder who was originally awarded the contract:

1. Does not supply the goods or services in accordance with the bid specifications; or

2. Repudiates the contract.

The University Medical Center in Clark County and the Nevada Hospital Association emphasized that the measure is permissive and that it is intended to save time in the hospital setting where a great number of specialized supplies are needed in a timely manner.

S.B. 495 (Chapter 650)
Senate Bill 495 authorizes the issuance of bonds of not more than $1,300,000 to provide a loan to Nevada's Department of Museums and History to purchase locomotives and other railroad equipment for the Nevada State Railroad Museum in Boulder City and for the Division of Nevada State Railroad Museums. The bonds may not be issued until the governing bodies of Clark County, Henderson and Boulder City execute written agreements establishing their liabilities for repayment of the loan.

The measure requires these local governments to repay the loan plus interest of 5 percent in 10 annual payments. The first payment is due at the end of the fiscal year in which the money is received. The bill allows the issuance of local government bonds to repay the loan.

A.B. 69 (Chapter 116)
Assembly Bill 69 allows a public administrator to administer the estate of a person whose property does not exceed $2,500 in gross value upon filing with the court an affidavit of

his right to do so. The affidavit must contain certain information and comply with specified procedures.

Before filing the affidavit with the court, the public administrator must take reasonable steps to learn whether any of the decedent's heirs or next of kin exist. If so, the public administrator is required to serve each of them with a copy of the affidavit.

This bill further sets forth requirements for the distribution and holding of any estate property for which the affidavit was not properly executed. A person who receives the affidavit containing specified information is immune from civil liability based on his reliance on that information.

This measure was requested by Clark County. Previous law required a public administrator to hire an attorney to administer all estates regardless of size. For estates with a value of less than $2,500, the attorney's fees usually were more than the value of the estate.

A.B. 150 (Chapter 25)

Assembly Bill 150 allows a board of county commissioners to delegate its authority to approve claims of less than $100 for refunds of registration fees or deposits paid to the county department of parks and recreation. The board may delegate its authority to the county manager, county administrator or their designees. If a county has neither a manager nor an administrator, another county employee may be designated.

The Clark County Parks and Recreation Department requested this measure to facilitate the refund of fees for recreation classes which are canceled or deposits that are made by groups who reserve park facilities.

A.B. 152 (Chapter 180)

Assembly Bill 152 allows cities and counties to invest up to 20 percent of their portfolios in commercial paper. The commercial paper must be purchased from a broker-dealer, must have a term of no more than 270 days, and must have an "A-1," "P-1," or equivalent rating.

The bill also increases the amount which cities and counties may invest in bankers' acceptances from 10 percent to 20 percent.

This measure was proposed by the State Treasurer to provide increased flexibility to enable local governments to earn a better rate of return.

A.B. 155 (Chapter 52)
Assembly Bill 155 allows local governments to invest in money market mutual funds which:

1. Are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission;

2. Are rated "AAA" by a nationally recognized rating service; and

3. Are securities issued by the Federal Government or agencies of the Federal Government, or are repurchase agreements fully collateralized by such securities.

The measure was proposed by the City of North Las Vegas because these mutual funds offer local governments greater flexibility in investing funds, particularly when it is uncertain when those funds may be needed.

A.B. 282 (Chapter 5)
Assembly Bill 282 increases the amount of indebtedness that may be incurred by the board of directors of an irrigation district from $180,000 to $350,000. It also authorizes the issuance of negotiable notes.

The bill was initiated by representatives of the Walker River Irrigation District which is eligible to receive a low-interest loan from the California State Revolving Fund to implement its sediment removal plan. The debt limit had to be raised to enable the district to take advantage of this low-interest loan.

A.B. 367 (Chapter 215)
Assembly Bill 367 requires that financial statements and other schedules required for internal service funds established by local governments be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

This measure was proposed by Clark County to bring Nevada law into conformity with accepted governmental accounting practices.

A.B. 375 (Chapter 183)
Assembly Bill 375 exempts certain purchases made by local governments from the requirement for competitive bidding. The first exemption covers equipment purchased by local law enforcement agencies for use in undercover investigations to monitor and document criminal activity in a clandestine manner. The second exemption covers purchases of motor fuel. These purchases are exempt if the fuel is used in the course

of an undercover investigation or is used by a law enforcement agency or fire department and must be purchased in an area in which there is no State or local fueling station.

Representatives of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department indicated that the exemption for surveillance equipment is necessary because if the specifications for such equipment are openly published, sophisticated criminals are able to take effective countermeasures. The exemption for certain purchases of motor fuel is required because when fuel must be purchased at retail, competitive bidding is not possible.

A.B. 574 (Chapter 704)
Assembly Bill 574 authorizes local governments to use not more than 15 percent of the revenue from the SCCRT for the payment of certain general obligation or revenue bonds. This measure also allows cities to use the proceeds of the tax imposed on revenues from the rental of transient lodging to pay certain general or special obligation bonds issued by the city. These proceeds may also be used for the expenses of operating or maintaining city facilities.

A.B. 654 (Chapter 195)
Assembly Bill 654 delays the dates for adopting final budgets by local governments, setting tax rates by the Nevada Tax Commission and payment of the first installments of property taxes for FY 1991-92.

The date by which local governments must adopt final budgets is moved from June 1, 1991, to July 1, 1991. Likewise, the measure delays by 1 month and 1 week the dates by which local governments must hold public hearings on their proposed budgets.

The bill also, for FY 1991-92 only, transfers the responsibility to certify combined tax rates from the Nevada Tax Commission to the Executive Director of the Department of Taxation and delays the final date by which the commission must meet to set final tax rates from June 25, 1991, to July 16, 1991.

Finally, the due date for payment of the first installment of FY 1991-92 taxes on real property and mobile homes is moved from the first Monday in August to August 20, 1991, and the bill is made effective upon passage and approval.

The purpose of this act is to allow local governments time to incorporate changes made by the 1991 Session of the Legislature into their budgets. It is a typical action which has been approved during recent legislative sessions.

NATURAL RESOURCES, AGRICULTURE AND MINING, AND PUBLIC LANDS

S.B. 219 (Chapter 179)
Senate Bill 219 clarifies legislation passed during the 1989 Session which created the Nevada Petroleum Fund. The fund enables owners of underground petroleum storage tanks to meet federally mandated financial responsibility requirements and assists them with the cleanup of a petroleum spill or leak.

This bill denotes the petroleum products to which the fee for the fund applies. These products include motor vehicle fuel, diesel fuel of grade number 1, diesel fuel of grade number 2, and heating oil. The measure also defines the products which are exempt from the fee.

In addition, S.B. 219 expands coverage for owners of heating oil tanks to include tanks with a capacity of 1,100 gallons or less. Previous law restricted coverage to residential owners, leaving out owners of small tanks in older business buildings.

This measure also reduces the deductible for heating oil storage tank owners and commercial tank owners to decrease the financial impact on people living on fixed incomes who heat their homes with oil and on operators of small service stations. The reduced deductibles increase the payout from the fund by approximately $450,000 annually; however, the fund appears to be receiving enough fees to absorb these additional costs.

S.B. 656 (Chapter 639)
Senate Bill 656 amends S.B. 219 of the 1991 Legislative Session (Chapter 179) to advance its effective date to July 1, 1991.

S.B. 248 (Chapter 83)
Senate Bill 248 amends a 1989 law (Chapter 785) to authorize the Legislature, by concurrent resolution, to direct the State Board of Examiners to issue bonds for certain expenditures to be made by the Division of State Parks of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources or the Department of Wildlife related to preserving natural resources.

The bill also requires the Department of Wildlife to record unsuccessful property acquisitions and report them to the Legislature if it is in a regular or special session or the IFC if the Legislature is not in session.

S.B. 249 (Chapter 84)
Senate Bill 249 amends a 1989 law (Chapter 608) to authorize the Legislature, when in session, to approve by concurrent resolution the use of certain park user fees by the Division of State Parks for maintenance projects. Approval of the IFC is continued for the use of these funds for this purpose when the Legislature is not in session.

A.B. 76 (Chapter 334)
Assembly Bill 76 makes various changes relating to water-skiing, scuba diving, operating certain watercraft safely, and obstructing various passageways. Some of the measure's major points include:

- Providing authority to a peace officer to direct a person operating a watercraft in an unsafe condition to terminate use of the vessel until the condition is corrected, and establishing penalties for an operator who refuses to make corrections or comply with a peace officer's directions.

- Requiring the operator of a personal watercraft to be at least 12 years of age, mandating that the operator wear a personal flotation device, and prohibiting the operation of such a vessel in a reckless or negligent manner.

- Requiring scuba divers to display a diver's flag, and prohibiting the operation of a vessel within 200 feet of the flag unless the vessel is operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake or is less than 5 nautical miles per hour.

- Prohibiting the display of a flashing blue or red light on a vessel and requiring vessels anchored or moored where others may navigate to display a white light between sunset and sunrise.

- Requiring the operator of a vessel towing a person on water skis or a surfboard or similar device to be at least 14 years of age and provide an observer who is at least 12 years of age, unless a person age 21 or older is a passenger in the vessel; directing the observer to display an international orange flag if the person being towed is in the water ready to be towed or awaiting pickup; and prohibiting the operation of a vessel within 100 feet of a person in the water unless the vessel is operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake or is less than 5 nautical miles per hour.

- Prohibiting the anchoring or mooring of a vessel in a river channel, or entrance to a harbor or marina, or within a 100-yard radius of a public boat ramp.

A.B. 146 (Chapter 181)
Assembly Bill 146 authorizes general improvement districts which operate sewer systems to fine industrial users who violate federally mandated standards up to $1,000 per day.

This bill was proposed by the Clark County Sanitation District to authorize the levy of these fines to comply with Federal laws regarding the pretreatment of industrial waste.

A.B. 350 (Chapter 279)
Assembly Bill 350 authorizes the State Environmental Commission to require, by regulation, that certain operators of sewage treatment facilities be certified by the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. This requirement only would apply to operators of sewage treatment package plants whose capacity is more than 5,000 gallons per day and other plants whose capacity is more than 10,000 gallons per day.

The measure contains a "grandfathering" provision for supervisors and technicians who are employed by a sewage treatment facility on July 1, 1991. These operators are to be issued a provisional certification which is effective for as long as the operator is employed by the plant.

A.B. 482 (Chapter 185)
Assembly Bill 482 creates an advisory committee to study methods for the removal of snow and ice from roads in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

The committee is to consist of one member each of the Senate and Assembly, and one representative each of NDOT, the Division of Environmental Protection, the Division of Forestry, the Nevada TRPA, a local government in the basin, environmental protection groups and the general public. The legislative members are to be appointed by the respective leaders of each House, and the Governor is to appoint the representatives of agencies, groups and the public.

All members are to serve without any additional compensation, and their terms expire on June 30, 1993. Staff support is to be provided by NDOT which also is required to test and report the results of alternative methods of snow and ice removal within the basin without the use of salt.

The advisory committee is required to (1) develop an environmentally safe plan for the future removal of snow and ice from roads in the Lake Tahoe Basin, (2) determine methods for Nevada to cooperate with the State of California in the development of a plan to restore vegetation and control erosion in areas adjacent to highways in the basin that have suffered substantial damage from the use of salt, and (3) report its findings and recommendations to the Nevada Governor by September 1, 1992.

The bill contains a list of items to be included in the report such as a review of research, test results, evaluations, estimates of cost savings or increases, alternative financing methods and plans relating to environmentally safe and effective substances and techniques to reduce or eliminate the use of salt for the removal of snow and ice from the major roads in the Lake Tahoe Basin. The Governor is to submit the advisory committee's report to the 1993 Legislature.

This measure was proposed to help protect the fragile environment of the Lake Tahoe Basin and to establish a mechanism for the development of an environmentally responsible road deicing policy.

A.B. 522 (Chapter 229)

Assembly Bill 522 clarifies the responsibilities of the Board for the Regulation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas. The measure makes it clear that the board is required to regulate the provision of adequate service by LPG dealers and the removal of tanks from the property of customers as well as protecting the safety and health of LPG users and the public. The bill also requires the board to adopt regulations providing for response to complaints and inquiries from LPG users, assistance to users in obtaining LPG and the resolution of disputes between LPG dealers and users.

This act is intended to clarify the responsibilities of the board because the Office of the Attorney General interpreted the board's powers to include only the regulation of matters relating to health and safety.

A.B. 547 (Chapter 478)

Assembly Bill 547 provides that the local air pollution control agency may enforce any Federal or State regulations relating to existing indirect sources of air pollution to the extent that local enforcement is consistent with any Federal law or regulation, and enforcement is necessary to comply with the Federal standards for ambient air quality.

A.B. 549 (Chapter 211)
Assembly Bill 549 provides for the timely payment of money from the sale of the production of an oil or gas well in the State, unless a contract or agreement has been made between the owner, lessee or operator and the entitled person. The measure includes provisions for payment of the money to an escrow account if the person entitled to the payment cannot be located. Persons legally entitled to money which goes unpaid within the time constraints of the bill shall receive the unpaid amount plus interest at a rate of 18 percent.

This bill was requested by Nevada's Department of Minerals as a housekeeping measure. It is intended to prepare the State for growth in the oil and gas production industry.

A.B. 709 (Chapter 368)
Assembly Bill 709 provides a method for determining and reporting royalties and other interests in the production of oil and gas in the State. It specifies that information detailing the manner in which a royalty payment was calculated is to be reported with the payment and provides a penalty for the failure to make such a report. The bill states that its provisions do not apply if an agreement regarding royalty reporting is already in effect.

The measure was requested by Nevada's Department of Minerals to prevent disagreements which must be adjudicated by the department. The provisions specified in the bill are generally not included in a contract "boilerplate." The measure is intended to encourage both parties to understand and agree on the nature of the royalty and the calculations made based on production. This bill is modeled after similar laws in Oklahoma and Wyoming.

Agriculture and Mining

S.B. 110 (Chapter 7)
Senate Bill 110 requires that proceeds from the sale of an impounded animal, minus impoundment costs, be paid by the State Department of Agriculture to the animal's owner. Nevada law previously required the department to deposit such proceeds in the Livestock Inspection Fund.

S.B. 111 (Chapter 458)
Senate Bill 111 places in unclassified service the Directors of the Divisions of Animal Industry, Brand Inspection, and Plant Industry in the State Department of Agriculture. The measure also authorizes the Executive Director of the department to remove from office the directors of any of the department's divisions with the concurrence of the State Board of Agriculture.

A.B. 78 (Chapter 119)
Assembly Bill 78 revises certain provisions concerning mining reclamation. The measure clarifies that an approved Federal plan of operations consistent with Nevada law supersedes the requirement that a mining operation or exploration project submit such a plan to the State. It also clarifies that the requirements for a permit and payment of fees to the State for reclamation are not affected by an approved Federal plan and bond or other surety.

The bill includes exploration projects in the requirements for status and production annual reporting and fees for permits. Related sections of previous law only addressed mining operations.

A.B. 79 (Chapter 36)
Assembly Bill 79 expands the scope of the positions that may be filled by the Administrator of the Division of Mine Inspection in the DIR. Previous law allowed him to employ necessary clerks. This measure allows the Administrator to employ necessary clerks, technicians, specialists, engineers or consultants.

A.B. 80 (Chapter 356)
Assembly Bill 80 increases the assessment collected from distributors of yogurt, butter and cottage cheese from the current 1 cent per pound, to 2 cents per pound. The assessment helps fund the State Dairy Commission's operating budget.

The State Dairy Commission administers and enforces Nevada's stabilization and marketing laws for milk, cream and other dairy products. The commission is concerned with all phases of milk production, processing, transportation and marketing, including setting minimum retail prices for milk and cream.

The 1-cent increase is intended to help fund two additional positions and associated operating costs within the commission. The additional staff is to be used to reduce the audit cycle of producers and distributors of dairy products from the present 5 years to 3 years and to provide more intensive investigation and surveillance efforts in Nevada's eastern and western marketing areas.

A.B. 584 (Chapter 430)
Assembly Bill 584 requires the developer of a residential, commercial or industrial structure which is built on land adjoining a pasture, and separated from the pasture by an existing legal fence, to repair any damage caused to the fence by the developer's activities on the land. The

developer would be liable for any damage done by livestock which strayed through a damaged portion of the fence and for losses suffered as a result of the livestock straying.

The developer has the option to replace an existing legal fence with another fence certified by the State Department of Agriculture. If this option is exercised, the duty and liability continue as if the previous fence had remained in place.

The provisions of this bill also apply to a person who undertakes any commercial or industrial activity on land separated from a pasture by a fence and causes damage to the fence in the process of conducting the activity.

This bill is intended to address the gradual encroachment of urban and suburban development into rural agricultural areas.

A.B. 592 (Chapter 594)
Assembly Bill 592 redefines a "small mining operation" for purposes of mining reclamation as a person who disturbs less than 5 acres of land in any calendar year. The bill eliminates from the previous definition of a "small mining operation" the number of tons of material removed in a calendar year.

Hazardous Materials

S.B. 107 (Chapter 124)
Senate Bill 107 authorizes the Health Division to develop and conduct programs for response to incidents involving the potential release of ionizing radiation. The measure provides authorization for practices followed by the division under its present operational procedures.

Previous law allowed the division to evaluate such occurrences. This measure specifically requires the division to visit the site of the potentially hazardous incident. The bill was requested by the Health Division for liability purposes and to provide clear authority for existing procedures.

S.B. 462 (Chapter 417)
Senate Bill 462 creates the State Emergency Response Commission. The members of the commission are appointed by the Governor, and the total number of members is not to exceed 25. Those persons appointed to the commission should have technical expertise in responding to emergencies. In addition, the Governor appoints a chairman or cochairmen from the members.

The commission is empowered to hire staff, enter into contracts, develop emergency response plans and provide technical support relating to emergency response to hazardous materials. Further, the body is authorized to adopt a schedule of fees for its services and regulatory activities. Such fees include an assessment for the storage and for the manufacture for transport of materials classified as "extremely hazardous." Any person failing to pay the fees established within this measure is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The bill also authorizes fund transfers from the State Fire Marshal's operating account to the account for the hazardous materials training center.

Nevada is required to have a State Emergency Response Commission under the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. The commission has existed for a number of years without specific statutory authority.

S.B. 641 (Chapter 608)

Senate Bill 641 requires the registration of facilities where hazardous substances are stored and handled in excess of specified quantities. The measure also requires that an in-depth risk assessment of potential hazards be performed every 5 years for each registered facility.

The Division of Environmental Protection is authorized to adopt regulations to enforce the provisions of the bill, and is required to assess a one-time start-up fee to begin the program. The State Environmental Commission is required to adopt a sliding scale fee system to continue the program. The division is further required to establish a risk assessment schedule of facilities in priority order based upon potential hazards. In addition, the division is given final authority in matters where jurisdiction with other agencies is unclear.

The qualifications of persons performing these assessments is established and certain reporting requirements are provided. The division is required to adopt a common reporting form for risk assessment reports and must review the qualifications of the persons performing the risk assessment as designated by a regulated facility.

Facilities must certify that the information contained within its hazard assessment report is correct. The measure also requires that the reports be made public, provides exemptions for including certain trade secrets within the document and establishes a public hearing process for changes to a report.

The bill also authorizes the Governor to establish a committee to review significant accidents or near accidents within regulated facilities. He may also appoint a committee if he determines that it would be in the public interest to oversee risk management in a facility or group of facilities which may represent a catastrophic threat to public health and safety. Such committees are provided with certain investigative powers to conduct comprehensive reviews as charged by the Governor and are further required to make a report of findings.

The State Department of Agriculture is required to study the use of these hazardous substances for agricultural purposes and report its findings to the 1993 Legislature.

Civil penalties are provided for failure to abide by the provisions of the bill.

The one-time fee to establish the program becomes effective July 1, 1991. Other provisions of the bill are phased in over the next biennium.

This bill was requested to address public concern regarding hazardous chemical plants located within, or in close proximity to, heavily populated areas of the State. The measure addresses these concerns by strengthening safety features that are commonly practiced within the industry, and increasing regulatory oversight of public safety matters.

A.B. 124 (Chapter 483)

Assembly Bill 124 authorizes Clark County to include in its master plan a safety component identifying natural and man-made hazards, including hazards resulting from the transfer or storage of bulk quantities of hazardous materials. The plan may also include policies for minimizing the risks from these hazards.

This bill was proposed by the Division of Emergency Management in the Department of the Military in response to possible hazards which may exist in a heavy industrial area in the City of Henderson.

A.B. 271 (Chapter 327)

Assembly Bill 271 establishes fees to be paid by the operators or owners of hazardous waste management facilities in Nevada. It imposes a fee of $4.50 per ton on hazardous waste received by a Nevada facility and also $1.50 per ton for any hazardous materials transported by rail to a waste processing or disposal facility in Nevada.

The hazardous waste money ($4.50 per ton) is to supplement funds utilized by the State Fire Marshal to operate a training center for emergency response personnel who respond to hazardous waste-related accidents or incidents. The hazardous materials fee ($1.50 per ton) is to provide funds for the PSCN to inspect train shipments of hazardous materials bound for disposal and treatment facilities in Nevada. The bill authorizes expenditures of $485,000 by the State Fire Marshal and $145,500 by the PSCN in each of the next 2 FYs from the revenue derived from these fees.

The measure also provides for grants or other financial incentives for Nevada hazardous waste generators to encourage waste reduction through reuse and recycling programs. In addition, it authorizes the State Environmental Commission to waive all or part of the fees collected if the waste is generated by a State agency or is the result of a mandatory cleanup of a spill.

This legislation was requested to bolster Nevada's overall hazardous waste and hazardous materials management program by providing a steady source of funding for the training of hazardous emergency response personnel. It is intended to assist local jurisdictions in Nevada in keeping pace with an increasing demand for emergency response service.

A.B. 349 (Chapter 335)

Assembly Bill 349 makes it unlawful, except as authorized by a permit, to discharge or allow the discharge of a pollutant from a point source or to inject fluids through a well that could be carried into the waters of the State.

The bill also authorizes the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources to inspect facilities that generate, store, transport, treat, dispose of or otherwise handle a hazardous substance. The department may, among other actions concerning hazardous substances, require the owner or operator of such a facility to prevent any act or eliminate any practice which could constitute a hazard to public health or safety or to the environment. The department may also assess the costs and expenses in conducting these activities.

The bill states that hazardous substances include, without limitation, hazardous material, a regulated substance, a pollutant and a contaminant. Provisions of the bill concerning hazardous substances do not apply in counties with populations of less than 40,000, to mining or agricultural activities or to places where the quantity of any one hazardous substance at any one location does not exceed 1,000 kilograms at any time.

A.B. 351 (Chapter 348)
Assembly Bill 351 requires the State Environmental Commission to adopt regulations concerning the availability of information which satisfies criteria established by the Federal Government for delegation to the State of Federal programs concerning the management and enforcement of laws relating to hazardous waste.

The Division of Environmental Protection requested this bill to comply with certain Federal requirements about the confidentiality of information provided by the Federal Government to the agency. Nevada could have risked losing State control of its environmental protection program without this legislation.

A.B. 483 (Chapter 321)
Assembly Bill 483 increases the penalties for violations of certain statutes and orders relating to hazardous waste and provides penalties for any unlawful disposal of hazardous waste. Any person who violates certain statutes, terms or conditions of a permit; violates an order issued by the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources relating to hazardous waste which threatens or harms the environment or the personal safety of other persons and has not made a good faith effort to comply with the order; or disposes or discharges hazardous waste in an unauthorized manner, is guilty of a felony. Punishment shall be imprisonment in the State prison for not less than 1 year or more than 6 years, or by a fine of not more than $50,000 for each day of the violation, or both.

The increases in penalties from misdemeanors to felony for these violations of statutes regarding hazardous waste are designed to align Nevada's penalties with those of neighboring states so as to deter potential out-of-state violators.

Recycling

S.B. 201 (Chapter 412)
Senate Bill 201 prohibits the manufacture or distribution in Nevada of certain plastic containers which do not have appropriate symbols, indicating the material comprising the items, imprinted on the containers. This prohibition becomes effective on January 1, 1992.

This bill applies to plastic bottles with capacities between 16 fluid ounces and 5 gallons and to rigid plastic containers with capacities between 8 ounces and 5 gallons. The measure defines the symbols indicating the plastic resins used to produce the items. These symbols must be imprinted near or on the bottoms of the containers or bottles. The State

Department of Conservation and Natural Resources is required to maintain a list of the symbols and provide a copy of that list upon request.

S.B. 288 (Chapter 347)
Senate Bill 288 requires courts in the State, LCB, State agencies and UNS to recycle paper and paper products. The requirement does not apply to confidential documents if there is an additional cost associated with their recycling, and procedures are established for obtaining a waiver if the cost of recycling is unreasonable and would place an undue burden on the operations of the public entity.

The Court Administrator is directed to prescribe procedures for implementation of the program in the courts, as is the Legislative Commission for LCB, the State Environmental Commission for State agencies, and the Board of Regents for UNS. Any money generated through the recycling program is to be placed in the State General Fund.

S.B. 361 (Chapter 661)
Senate Bill 361 relates to the recycling of solid waste.

The bill requires Nevada's Office of Community Services to:

- Develop markets in Nevada for products made from recycled materials;

- Determine the feasibility of the development of such markets outside the State; and

- Provide producers of recycled materials in Nevada with information about the manufacturers of products made from those materials.

The office is required to submit an annual report on its activities and recommendations to the Nevada Legislature. These sections of S.B. 361 become effective on October 1, 1991.

The measure also requires local governments and school districts to give preference to the purchase of recycled products if the product meets applicable standards and may be substituted for and costs no more than a comparable non-recycled product. Local governments and school districts may give preference to recycled products if the product costs no more than 5 percent more than a comparable nonrecycled product. Paper products may be purchased if they are available at a price not more than 10 percent higher than that of paper products made from virgin material. The board of trustees of school districts are directed to review and

revise the specifications for purchasing goods and products to eliminate discrimination against recycled products. These sections of the bill become effective on January 1, 1992.

The portions of the measure which relate to purchasing of materials make parallel the procedures which apply to State Government, local government and school district purchasing of recycled paper and other products.

A.B. 320 (Chapter 525)
Assembly Bill 320 provides for the recycling, reduction and disposal of certain kinds of solid waste.

The measure imposes a $1 per tire fee on the purchase of new tires and requires that retailers accept used tires when new tires are purchased. The revenue from the fee on tires is placed in the account for recycling which provides funding for recycling through local government plan implementation, coordinating statewide programs, and establishing public education programs. The money will also be made available in the form of grants to local governments in counties with populations less than 40,000 to establish and operate recycling centers in areas where those centers do not currently exist.

The bill requires the State Environmental Commission to adopt regulations providing minimum standards for curbside recycling, recycling centers, and disposal of household hazardous products. These regulations must be adopted with the goal that, after the second year following the adoption of such standards, at least 25 percent of the waste stream in a municipality is being diverted.

The measure further requires Nevada's Division of Environmental Protection, in concert with the regulations adopted by the SEC, to adopt a model plan for the establishment of curbside recycling, recycling centers, and household hazardous product disposal. This model plan may be used as a guide for recycling programs adopted by municipalities within Nevada.

Assembly Bill 320 authorizes or requires each board of county commissioners, or its designee, to provide certain programs. The three levels of county participation are determined by population as follows:

- Counties with population exceeding 40,000 must provide a program for curbside recycling, recycling centers and disposal of hazardous household products;

- Counties with population between 25,000 and 40,000 may provide a program for curbside recycling and must provide a program for recycling centers and disposal of hazardous household products; and

- Counties with population less than 25,000 may provide a program for any or all of the three elements mentioned.

The counties are authorized to provide a program for the establishment of recycling centers only in situations where existing recycling centers do not carry out the purposes of the program.

Programs must be consistent with SEC regulations and approved by the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. The Director of the department is required to submit a biennial report to the Legislature on the status of current and proposed recycling programs and any other related matters.

Assembly Bill 320 authorizes municipalities to participate with neighboring municipalities in the same program, thus discouraging the creation of 17, or more, different programs. Indian reservations and colonies are also authorized to participate in the program adopted by the municipality in which the reservation or colony is located.

This measure addresses "desert dumping" by prohibiting the intentional dumping of motor vehicle oil, tires or batteries anywhere other than at a permitted sanitary landfill. This prohibition does not apply to the disposal of these items if the unavailability of a permitted site makes disposal at such a site impracticable. Assembly Bill 320 also requires the department to establish a plan for the appropriate disposal of these items. The plan may include coordination with the Office of Community Services for public education regarding the need to properly dispose of or recycle these items.

Additionally, A.B. 320 contains provisions related to the State's Purchasing Division's procurement of recycled paper and other products. The bill establishes a preference for products manufactured in Nevada which contain at least 50 percent, by weight, post-consumer waste.

The Office of Community Services is directed to develop a statewide program to provide information about, develop public awareness of, and encourage participation in recycling. The office is also authorized to recommend to educational institutions courses relating to recycling and the reduction of waste.

As of March 15, 1993, the balance of the account for recycling will be transferred to NDOT to carry out roadway projects using recycled materials.

Water

S.B. 123 (Chapter 336)
Senate Bill 123 specifies the factors to be considered by the State Engineer in determining whether to approve or deny an application for an interstate transfer of water. The bill stipulates that a person who is granted a permit for an interstate transfer must comply with Nevada's laws and regulations governing the appropriation and use of water, and it outlines the special conditions which the State Engineer may place upon approval of these types of permits. The measure also removes the requirement of reciprocity for the interstate transfer of water.

S.B. 124 (Chapter 326)
Senate Bill 124 clarifies and expands the duties of the Colorado River Commission. The measure specifies that the Colorado River Commission represents the State of Nevada in consultations with other states, the U.S., foreign countries and nongovernmental persons. It further indicates that the commission may enter into agreements between the State of Nevada and these entities concerning:

1. Interstate and international transfers of water to supplement Colorado River water;

2. Augmentation of Colorado River water through weather modification; and

3. Operation of Federal dams and other facilities on the Colorado River and its tributaries.

S.B. 171 (Chapter 251)
Senate Bill 171 requires that operators of certain public water systems be certified by the State Board of Health. The requirement applies to operators of systems that:

1. Serve 100 or more persons at places which are intended for occupancy throughout the year;

2. Are supplied by surface water; and

3. Are supplied by groundwater which is under the influence of surface water.

The bill authorizes the State Board of Health to appoint an advisory body to provide advice in matters associated with

the act. It also authorizes the board to contract with the American Water Works Association to administer or assist in administering the examinations and certification. The measure specifies that an operator may be certified to operate more than one system. Provisional certificates, valid for as long as an operator remains employed in that position, are to be issued to existing operators who are not already certified. Without an examination, any operator who is currently certified by the California/Nevada section of the American Water Works Association shall receive automatic certification by the State Board of Health.

The effective dates are staggered to allow time for the State Board of Health to develop the necessary regulations to implement the program.

Senate Bill 171 is a product of the interim study of water and waste water resources in the State.

S.B. 172 (Chapter 220)

Senate Bill 172 establishes a permit requirement for new privately owned community water systems. The bill provides that any such system constructed after July 1, 1991, may not operate unless the owner has received a permit from the State Board of Health. An exception is provided for public utilities which serve more than 25,000 persons.

The major conditions which must be met to receive a permit include:

1. A determination that neither water provided by a public utility nor a governmental entity is available;

2. The relevant local governing body assumes responsibility for continued operation and maintenance of the system in case of default by the owner;

3. The applicant furnishes sufficient surety to ensure the continued maintenance and operation of the system for 5 years or until 75 percent of the lots are sold, whichever is later;

4. A declaration of covenants, conditions and restrictions is recorded which provides that each lot will be assessed for its share of the costs of continued operation and maintenance of the system if there is a default and sufficient surety is not available; and

5. The declaration of covenants, conditions and restrictions further provides that if the State Board of Health determines, after considering comments from various

sources, that the water system is no longer satisfactorily serving the needs of its customers and water is available from a public utility or governmental entity, the customers may be required to connect into the available system and may be assessed for their share of the costs.

Senate Bill 172 was a product of the interim study of water and waste water resources in the State, and it is modeled after the State's existing law for permitting package sewer treatment plants. The goal of the legislation is to ensure the viability of new water systems constructed in the State. The bill further ensures that all parties are aware of the procedures to be followed in a case where the system is no longer able to serve the needs of its customers.

S.B. 173 (Chapter 395)

Senate Bill 173 adds willful violation of a regulation of the State Board of Health concerning construction, operation and maintenance of public water systems to the offenses which are subject to a civil penalty. Such a penalty is punishable by not more than $5,000 per day of the violation.

The bill also authorizes the board to impose an administrative fine of not more than $2,500 per day against a supplier of water who willfully violates relevant laws or regulations.

S.B. 360 (Chapter 236)

Senate Bill 360 requires suppliers of water, including public utilities, to adopt water conservation plans based on the climate and living conditions of their service areas. Plans proposed by suppliers other than utilities must be approved by Nevada's Division of Water Planning before they are adopted. Public utility plans must be filed with PSCN within 30 days after adoption. All plans must be adopted before July 1, 1992.

The measure allows service areas located in a common geographical area to adopt joint water conservation plans based on the climate and living conditions of that common area. Senate Bill 360 also requires local governments to adopt and enforce ordinances to carry out the provisions of a conservation plan adopted by a water supplier, other than a public utility.

Water conservation plans must include provisions relating to:

- Education of the public on the limited supply of water and the need for conservation;

- Encouragement for the reduction in the size of lawns and the use of plants appropriate for arid and semiarid climates;

- Specific conservation measures required to meet the needs of the service area;

- The management of water;

- A contingency plan for drought conditions;

- A schedule for carrying out the plan; and

- Measures to evaluate the effectiveness of the plan.

Water conservation plans must be accompanied by a feasibility analysis of charging variable rates for the use of water to encourage its conservation.

Public utilities which furnish water are required to adopt, by July 1, 1992, a plan to provide incentives to encourage water conservation, to retrofit existing structures with water-saving plumbing fixtures, and to install landscaping which uses a minimal amount of water.

Finally, S.B. 360 requires PSCN to consider the efficient use of water resources when reviewing proposals for the construction or expansion of power-generating plants.

S.B. 439 (Chapter 581)
Senate Bill 439 modifies several provisions associated with the Marlette Lake Water System Advisory Committee.

The measure changes the appointing authority for two members. It provides that the Director of the Department of Wildlife, rather than the Board of Wildlife Commissioners, makes one appointment and that the Administrator of the Division of State Parks, rather than the State Park Advisory Commission, makes the other appointment.

In addition, the bill increases the number of legislators on the board from two to three, including at least one member of the Senate and one member of the Assembly and provides that one of the legislators on the board serves as Chairman while another is Vice Chairman. It also clarifies that the member from the staff of the LCB serves in a nonvoting capacity and that the LCB provides secretarial support for the advisory committee.

S.B. 526 (Chapter 469)
Senate Bill 526 authorizes the State Engineer to require an additional hydrological, environmental or any other study before approving an application to appropriate water. The applicant is required to pay for the cost of such studies.

The bill also authorizes the State Engineer to issue a temporary water permit. An application for a temporary permit must be rejected if the application is incomplete, the fees are not paid, the proposed use is not temporary, there is no water available without exceeding the perennial yield or safe yield of the source, the proposed use conflicts with existing water rights, or the proposed use threatens to prove detrimental to the public interest.

In addition, the bill provides for an annual tax of $6 per acre-foot per year which may be imposed by the county of origin for the transfer of water to a county in this or another state. The revenue from this tax must be placed in a trust fund, and the principal and interest may be used only for purposes of economic development, health care and education.

If the county of origin does not impose such a tax, the bill allows an applicant and the county of origin to execute a plan to mitigate adverse economic effects caused by the transferring of water to another county. The plan may include, but is not limited to, provisions concerning the reservation of water rights to the county of origin and compensation for the foreseeable effects of the transfer. The plan must be reviewed by the State Engineer who may alter it if it violates a specific statute or if it becomes impossible or impractical to put into effect.

A.B. 164 Chapter 198)
Assembly Bill 164 authorizes the Colorado River Commission to issue additional bonds in the total amount of $219 million for the expansion and improvement of its water treatment facilities. The measure also deletes obsolete authority to issue bonds which are no longer needed.

The commission indicated that these improvements are necessary to enable southern Nevada to make use of its allocation of water from the Colorado River and to comply with Federal requirements for water quality.

A.B. 171 (Chapter 243)
Assembly Bill 171 provides that the Administrator of the Health Division, or his designee, is to serve as an ex officio, nonvoting member of the State's Board for Financing Water Projects. The bill further specifies that

the board is to request comments and recommendations from the Administrator when it considers proposed projects that affect drinking water.

As the requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act become effective, it is anticipated that the Board for Financing Water Projects will receive more applications associated with upgrading public drinking water systems. The expertise necessary to evaluate the public health aspects of these proposals is located in the Health Division. Thus, A.B. 171 provides the administrative linkage needed to handle these types of applications.

A.B. 172 (Chapter 53)

Assembly Bill 172 authorizes the State Engineer to enter into agreements with neighboring states or their political subdivisions concerning cooperative management of shared groundwater basins. These agreements may only be entered into after a public hearing is held and only with the approval of the Director of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

The State of Nevada shares groundwater basins with California, Idaho, Oregon and Utah. As the pressures on these basins increase, the need for joint management of the resource is magnified. The members of the interim study of water and waste water resources concluded that the time has come to specify in statute that the State Engineer has the authority to enter into these types of agreements.

A.B. 173 (Chapter 157)

Assembly Bill 173 declares that it is the policy of the State of Nevada to encourage and promote the use of effluent, where this use is not contrary to the public health, safety and welfare, and where the use does not interfere with Federal obligations to deliver Colorado River water.

The bill also removes the concurrent authority of the Colorado River Commission to act upon applications for subsequent appropriation of effluent or recharged water which contains water originally appropriated from the Colorado River. Thus, this authority rests solely with the State Engineer.

The measure further clarifies that applications for the original appropriation of Colorado River water are made to the Colorado River Commission. The commission's action on this type of application constitutes the recommendation of the State of Nevada to the United States for any Federal action on the matter.

Finally, the bill directs the Colorado River Commission to furnish the State Engineer with copies of all agreements entered into by the commission relative to the original appropriation of Colorado River water, as well as any other information deemed necessary by the State Engineer to allow him to act upon applications for subsequent appropriation of these waters.

Assembly Bill 173 is a product of the interim study of water and waste water resources in Nevada. In addition to declaring the State's policy relative to the use of effluent, the goal of the measure is to clarify that the Colorado River Commission is responsible for Nevada's actions concerning applications for the original appropriation of Colorado River water, and the State Engineer is solely responsible for acting upon applications for the subsequent appropriation of these waters.

A.B. 175 (Chapter 103)

Assembly Bill 175 recognizes in statute the relationship between water quantity and water quality and the necessity of considering both factors simultaneously when planning the uses of water. The bill directs the State's Division of Water Planning to consider this relationship in its planning activities. It also directs the division to evaluate previous studies and compile existing information to assist in determining the suitability of potential sites for upstream storage of water.

This measure was proposed by the interim study of water and waste water resources in the State. It is based upon a heightened awareness that the quantity of water has a direct relationship to the quality of that water. It also incorporates an understanding of the role that upstream storage can play in providing a consistent supply of high quality water for use in Nevada.

A.B. 176 (Chapter 32)

Assembly Bill 176 extends the State Engineer's existing authority to require additional information of applicants proposing to divert more than 10 cubic feet per second of water to cover the situation of multiple applications whose cumulative diversions for a single project total more than 10 cubic feet per second.

The provisions of the measure are made applicable to applications which are not approved or rejected before the bill's effective date which is declared to be upon passage and approval.

The purpose of the bill is to provide the State Engineer with additional statutory authority to obtain information

concerning applications for large blocks of water filed purely for speculation. If the applicant does not have the financial capability or the resources to put the water to beneficial use, the applications should be rejected on the grounds that they are filed for speculation. This action allows unappropriated water to be acquired by those who have a genuine need for the water and the ability to put the water to beneficial use.

A.B. 197 (Chapter 558)

Assembly Bill 197 establishes a revolving loan program to assist community water systems in financing required capital improvements. The loans are to be provided at or below market rate for improvements made necessary by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act or related State regulations.

Nevada's Board for Financing Water Projects is responsible for administering the program which is available to all community water systems that are in operation on the effective date of the act. A preference, however, is given to systems serving fewer than 6,000 persons.

The measure directs the State Board of Examiners to issue $100 million in revenue bonds to support the program.

Assembly Bill 197 was a product of the interim study of water and waste water resources in the State. The financial resources needed by Nevada's community water systems to comply with the new Federal mandates are expected to be extremely significant. Although the final regulations have not been adopted, and detailed analyses of Nevada's water systems have not been concluded, it is estimated that capital improvements in excess of $250 million would ultimately be necessary to meet the requirements currently being contemplated.

A.B. 198 (Chapter 559)

Assembly Bill 198 establishes a program of matching grants to assist in financing capital improvements required of publicly owned water systems in the State.

Nevada's Board for Financing Water Projects is charged with administration of the program. Matching grants are made available for capital improvements associated with community and nontransient water systems which are in operation and publicly owned on the effective date of the act, and a preference is given to systems serving fewer than 6,000 persons.

The bill directs the State Board of Examiners to issue $25 million in general obligation bonds to support the program. It declares that the bonds are necessary to protect

and preserve the State's natural resources and, therefore, are not subject to the constitutional limitation on bonded indebtedness.

Assembly Bill 198 was a product of the interim study of water and waste water resources in the State. This bill and its companion measure (A.B. 197) which provides loans to public water systems for capital improvements are designed to assist Nevada's water providers in meeting the requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

A.B. 455 (Chapter 471)

Assembly Bill 455 amends the law governing flood control districts. The measure provides that a district may acquire a project or improvement or change its master plan if the acquisition or the change is unanimously approved by a district's board of directors and by the governing body of the city or county which is affected. Previously, the law required the approval of every city or county in the district.

The bill also clarifies the authority of districts to establish standards of design for systems of drainage and to require that cities and counties comply with these standards as a condition of receiving grants from the district.

In addition, a district is allowed to pledge sales and use tax revenues which it receives as security for the repayment of general obligation bonds. The measure also requires the publication, in a newspaper of general circulation within the district, of a notice of a proposed issuance of long-term general obligation bonds at least 60 days before the issuance.

Finally, the bill repeals provisions regarding elections to authorize the issuance of bonds. These provisions were ruled unconstitutional by the courts.

This measure was proposed by the Clark County Flood Control District to make it possible to borrow funds and make necessary capital improvements.

A.B. 456 (Chapter 550)

Assembly Bill 456 authorizes the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources to issue a general permit for a category of discharges or injections of fluids through a well. The bill outlines when an individual permit may be required.

In addition, this measure allows the department to issue a temporary permit for the discharge of pollutants or the injection of fluids through a well. A temporary permit is valid for no more than 180 days.

Finally, A.B. 456 amends A.B. 349 (Chapter 335) of the 1991 Session to include a prohibition against discharging a pollutant or injecting a fluid through a well without a permit.

A.B. 471 (Chapter 625)
Assembly Bill 471 authorizes the IFC to make a special distribution from the contingency fund to a local government for the defense of interstate water litigation.

Requests from local governments are transmitted to the Director of the State's Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. The requests, along with recommendations from the Director and the State Board of Examiners, are subsequently referred to the IFC. Total distributions for this purpose may not exceed $250,000 during each biennium, and the recipient must provide an amount of money at least equal to the allocation.

A.B. 648 (Chapter 548)
Assembly Bill 648 amends the law relating to the use of water in Washoe County. The bill provides that the board of county commissioners are ex officio members of the Regional Water Planning and Advisory Board of Washoe County and that a vote of the majority of the members elected is required to take action on any matter. Previously, the Regional Water Planning and Advisory Board consisted of three members of the Reno City Council, three members of the board of county commissioners, two members of the Sparks City Council and a representative of the general public.

In addition, the bill revises the duties and responsibilities of the board and limits the purposes for which it may expend ad valorem tax revenues.

This bill was proposed by Washoe County.

A.B. 683 (Chapter 546)
Assembly Bill 683 authorizes counties to issue general obligation bonds for water projects. The bill also declares that it is not intended to change the requirements for the acquisition of existing water projects through the powers of eminent domain.

This measure is intended to make it easier and less costly to finance water projects, particularly certain projects which are planned for Washoe County.

A.B. 684 (Chapter 592)
Assembly Bill 684 authorizes counties to impose an excise tax on the use of water. The proceeds of the tax are to be

used to pay obligations, in the form of general obligation bonds, revenue bonds or other securities, which may be issued to finance the construction of a water treatment facility. Before the tax may be imposed, it must be approved by the PSCN after determining that the facility is necessary, that it meets appropriate environmental standards and that the method of financing is fair and reasonable and economically advantageous to the water users.

A county is authorized to enter into an agreement with a utility to operate and maintain the treatment plant. The bill further provides that a utility may not be required to use the treatment plant and may not be required to collect the tax unless the utility agrees.

This bill was proposed by Washoe County and WestPac Utilities. A new water treatment plant may be required in Washoe County to comply with the standards of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The excise tax may be the fairest and least expensive way to finance the construction of this facility. It is anticipated that the plant will be operated by WestPac Utilities.

A.B. 722 (Chapter 289)
Assembly Bill 722 provides an expedited procedure for approval of a temporary appropriation of water for environmental purposes. The procedure is open to applicants who have been issued a letter or order by the Division of Environmental Protection requiring that they take steps to protect the environment. The State Engineer may approve the application if he finds that the appropriation is in the public interest and will not impair the rights of other water users. The permit may not be issued for a period longer than required by the letter or order of the DEP.

This bill was proposed by the Division of Water Resources in the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources to address situations in which water must sometimes be used to alleviate an environmental hazard. For example, if groundwater is contaminated by a chemical spill, wells must be drilled and the contaminant removed before it spreads. The normal procedure for approving an appropriation of water takes as much as 4 months. The expedited procedure provided in this act takes only 5 to 10 days.

Wildlife

S.B. 108 (Chapter 139)
Senate Bill 108 makes several changes to existing wildlife laws. Much of the bill concerns changing the word "animal" to "mammal," a more accurate term, in various statutes.

Other, more substantial provisions of the bill include:

- Authorizing all peace officers of the State and its political subdivisions to enforce laws concerning wildlife as provided in Title 45 of NRS.

- Providing that a person who unlawfully kills or possesses a big game mammal, bobcat, swan or eagle is liable for a civil penalty of not less than $250 nor more than $5,000.

- Providing that a person guilty of hunting, fishing or trapping without a valid license is liable for a civil penalty of not less than $50 nor more than $250.

- Authorizing the revocation of a person's privilege to apply for any big game tag for up to 10 years when that person is convicted of leaving the carcass of certain animals to waste.

- Allowing the adoption of regulations establishing which species of wild birds or mammals may be hunted or trapped without a license or permit.

- Authorizing peace officers to examine a person's weapons and ammunition which may be used while hunting. This provision allows officers to check for the use of proper ammunition required by Federal law.

- Authorizing the establishment of regulations governing the licensing of taxidermists and the practice of taxidermy. Regulating taxidermists is one method which may inhibit poaching.

- Prohibiting the killing of fur-bearing animals except during an open season.

- Prohibiting owners from allowing their dogs to track, harass or kill big game mammals, with the exception of mountain lions.

Senate Bill 108 provides several necessary changes to Nevada's wildlife laws in one package.

S.B. 109 (Chapter 6)

Senate Bill 109 increases the penalty for submitting false information to obtain a big game tag from a misdemeanor to a gross misdemeanor. The bill also defines "big game tag" for the purposes of this penalty.

S.B. 237 (Chapter 350)

Senate Bill 237 requires Nevada wildlife agencies which consult with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior regarding wild horses and burros to confer with Nevada's Commission for the Preservation of Wild Horses concerning those consultations and to allow the commission to participate in those consultations to the extent possible.

The bill creates two separate trust funds to be administered by the commission. The Heil Trust Fund is for the deposit of money received from the estate of Leo Heil and other money designated for the preservation of wild horses. The other trust fund--the Fund for the Commission for the Preservation of Wild Horses--is for money received from other sources. The money in the second fund must be used for the purpose for which it was given or any other purpose that is consistent with State law concerning the commission.

The measure also increases the membership of the State Multiple Use Advisory Committee on Federal Lands to include a member to represent the commission. In addition, it creates a process to allow an owner of an estray horse to claim the horse if it is captured in a gather of estray horses.

Finally, S.B. 237 requires the commission to recommend to the U.S. Congress that BLM establish between four and six management areas in Nevada for wild horse herds in order to conduct studies for controlling the population of the horses. The bill outlines some of the recommendations that must be submitted by the commission, including the establishment of a program to control the wild horse population in the management areas. The measure also specifies some of the elements of the studies which the commission may conduct and the entities to which the commission must submit its recommendations.

S.B. 466 (Chapter 653)

Senate Bill 466 authorizes the Department of Wildlife to loan up to $3 million of the bond issue authorized in Chapter 785, *Statutes of Nevada 1989*, to a local government, with or without interest, for the acquisition of habitats of sensitive species and ecosystems. If money is loaned, it must be repaid in no more than three annual installments.

The measure also allows the State Land Registrar to transfer, sell, exchange or lease lands, water rights or other interests at a price not less than fair market value to other State agencies, Federal agencies, local governments or nonprofit organizations. Any lands affected by this action must be reported annually to the State Board of Examiners, and any

money deposited with the State Treasurer to carry out the purposes of Chapter 785, *Statutes of Nevada 1989*.

S.B. 500 (Chapter 649)
Senate Bill 500 provides that an owner of land may apply to purchase from Nevada's Department of Wildlife one or more deer or antelope tags for resale to hunters to hunt only on the respective property. The revenue derived from the resale is for the purpose of compensating the landowner for damage to his or her property caused by deer or antelope.

The bill limits the number of tags to 200 statewide annually and to not more than one for each 50 deer or antelope present on the land owned by the applicant. The measure further provides that landowners who receive tags must also allow licensed hunters access to adjacent public land which may be blocked by his or her property.

The Director of the Department of Wildlife is required to report to the 1993 Legislature concerning the status of this program and any recommendation on its continuation or expansion. The act becomes effective on March 1, 1992, and "sunsets" on June 30, 1995.

S.B. 506 (Chapter 507)
Senate Bill 506 increases certain fees for licenses, permits and tags for hunting and fishing in the State. This bill was introduced by the Senate Committee on Finance to assist in mitigating the budget shortfall within the Department of Wildlife.

S.B. 593 (Chapter 372)
Senate Bill 593 prohibits a person from intentionally interfering with another person who is lawfully hunting or trapping. This prohibition does not apply to any incidental interference resulting from lawful activities by public land users including, without limitation, ranchers, miners, or recreationists.

A.B. 210 (Chapter 43)
Assembly Bill 210 requires that the number of restricted nonresident deer tags not exceed certain percentages of the number of nonresident tags issued during a previous year in total and in management areas or units. This amendment to previous law, which was adopted in 1989, provides for restricted tags to be drawn before the rest of the nonresident tags so that leftover restricted tags may be returned to the regular nonresident draw. The new language also closes a loophole which may have permitted restricted nonresident hunters to hunt in areas unavailable to other hunters.

The bill also clarifies the restriction on eligibility for other deer tags of a person who receives a restricted nonresident deer tag. Under previous law, such a person was not eligible for any other deer tag during the 1990 through 1993 hunting seasons. This measure changes the restriction on eligibility to include only the same hunting season as that of the restricted nonresident deer hunt.

In addition, A.B. 210 removes specific language regarding postmark deadlines for applications for restricted nonresident deer tags, and requires the Board of Wildlife Commissioners to establish application deadlines and methods for submitting applications.

A.B. 211 (Chapter 176)

Assembly Bill 211 authorizes the Board of Wildlife Commissioners to adopt regulations to issue permits for the hunting, killing or nonlethal control of coyotes, bobcats or ravens from aircraft. The measure also provides that a raven, crow or magpie is not considered a "game bird" for the purposes of the statute governing waste of game birds.

The bill further changes references to the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior to the U.S. Department of Agriculture in certain laws relating to wild and predatory animals.

A.B. 535 (Chapter 692)

Assembly Bill 535 provides that any equipment or vehicles used to facilitate the unlawful and intentional killing, possession, transport, or purchase of a big game animal is subject to permanent forfeiture. Previous law allowed forfeiture only if the the owner of the equipment or vehicle knew, or should reasonably have known, about the violation and the violation involved the sale or intent to sell the wildlife.

The bill also imposes an assessment for the development or maintenance of a body of water that is lethal to wildlife. This assessment is in addition to the existing permit requirement and may not exceed $10,000 per year for each permit, as determined through regulations adopted by the Board of Wildlife Commissioners.

A.B. 687 (Chapter 299)

Assembly Bill 687 authorizes the Board of Wildlife Commissioners to accept sealed bids for or to auction two deer tags each year. The board may take this action only if matching money is committed for expenditure from the wildlife account for the prevention and mitigation of damage caused by elk or game animals not native to Nevada.

This measure was supported by the Nevada Mule Deer Association and the Department of Wildlife. The deer tags are authorized to be auctioned or sold in addition to two bighorn sheep, one antelope and one elk tag under existing law. The proceeds are credited to the wildlife account and are used to assist in the protection and repair of habitats for these animals.

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES AND PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT

S.B. 2 (Chapter 540)
Senate Bill 2 includes parole and probation officers in the definition of "police officers" for whom certain diseases are presumed to be related to employment under the provisions governing occupational diseases.

This legislation was requested by the State of Nevada Employees Association on behalf of the parole and probation officers employed by the Department of Parole and Probation to provide them with coverage for heart disease as a compensable occupational disease. Parole and probation officers are empowered with peace officer status and are subject to the same criteria for heart diseases, that is, extreme overexertion in times of stress or danger arising out of and in the course of employment.

S.B. 324 (Chapter 674)
Senate Bill 324 amends the law relative to recall of public officers. The measure clarifies filing and administrative procedures associated with petitions for recall. It also specifies that if a petition has sufficient signatures, the district court hearing thereon must be set within 30 days after the filing of the petition.

The measure specifies that persons who give notice of their intent to circulate a recall petition but do not submit the petition for verification of signatures still must file it with the appropriate officer within 60 days of filing the notice of intent. In addition, the bill establishes a procedure whereby a person who signs such a petition may remove his name from the petition. The act becomes effective on July 1, 1991.

The bill was supported by the Nevada Association of Counties. The measure is intended to clarify the procedures associated with the recall of public officers. The filing of petitions which do not obtain sufficient signatures allows the public and the elected officials to determine the true significance of the recall efforts.

S.B. 380 (Chapter 354)
Senate Bill 380 specifies the amount to be paid by public departments, commissions or agencies for group insurance for the next biennium. The amount these entities pay to the Committee on Group Insurance for each participating public officer or employee must not exceed $203.75 in the first year of the biennium and $213.75 for the second year.

A.B. 178 (Chapter 599)
Assembly Bill 178 increases the maximum that a State employee may be paid for unused sick leave upon his retirement, termination, or death. It also provides optional methods for payment through:

1. A lump sum payment;

2. Advanced payment of premiums for insurance coverage which are continued; and

3. The purchase of additional retirement credit.

A.B. 190 (Chapter 517)
Assembly Bill 190 makes various changes in State law concerning ethics in government.

The bill authorizes the Commission on Ethics to issue subpenas compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers. The commission, however, is required initially to request attendance and materials from the subject of the opinion and issue the subpena only if this request is ineffective.

The measure prohibits a public officer or employee from accepting an honorarium, except under specified circumstances. It also stipulates that a member of the commission may not be actively involved in the work of a political party or campaign, or function as a paid lobbyist, while serving on the commission. In addition, the bill requires the commission to make such investigations as are necessary for the rendition of its opinions.

Adherence to the *Code of Ethical Standards* is made mandatory for public officers and employees. Previously, the *Code of Ethical Standards* listed in State law served only as a guide for the conduct of public officers and employees. Three new provisions also are added to the code which prohibit the improper use of public office or employment for personal benefit. Specific provisions are made for legislators because of the part-time nature of their service.

Existing law allows a State legislator or other public officer, whose public service requires less than half of his time, to represent or counsel for compensation a private person before a public agency in which he does not serve. The bill provides that, not later than January 10 of each year, this person must disclose each such instance of representation or counseling which occurred during the preceding year. Also provided is a 1-year "cooling off" period before a former public officer or employee may receive compensation for

representing or counseling a private person concerning an issue which was under consideration by his former agency during his service.

State law concerning the action or vote of a State legislator, public officer or employee on a matter in which he has specified interests is clarified and strengthened. Among other things, greater public disclosure before voting is required. As to whether a legislator must abstain from voting on a matter, the bill clarifies the standard under which "the independence of judgment of a reasonable person in his situation would be materially affected." Under these circumstances, the bill stipulates that the legislator "shall not vote upon or advocate the passage or failure of, but may otherwise participate in the consideration of" the matter.

The commission is allowed, upon the request of a public officer or employee who is seeking an opinion on a matter of ethics, to hold a public hearing regarding the requested opinion. An opinion may not be issued on a matter initiated by the commission unless the public officer or employee in question is extended the opportunity to appear and present evidence and arguments. If an opinion relates to the propriety of present or future conduct by a public officer or employee, the opinion of the commission is binding upon the requester and final, subject to judicial review.

The bill also provides that a public officer or employee who willfully violates specified ethics provisions is liable to the State of Nevada for a civil penalty, as determined by the commission, of up to $5,000 for each violation.

State law concerning the filing and contents of statements of financial disclosure required of candidates and public and judicial officers is clarified and strengthened. Among other things, gifts of $200 or more must be reported unless received from certain family members or as ceremonial gifts under specific circumstances.

In addition, the filing fees for public office are increased, and the bill stipulates that one-half of the filing fee is to go to the county general fund with the other half going to the State General Fund. Finally, the bill directs the Ethics Commission to prepare and distribute a pamphlet containing definitions, guidelines and examples to assist public officers and employees in complying with the provisions of the State's ethics law.

A.B. 252 (Chapter 298)

Assembly Bill 252 amends the open meeting law to require that agendas for meetings of public bodies include a period

devoted to comments from the general public. Members of the public body may discuss comments from the public, but they may not take action until a matter raised under a public comment period is specifically included on an agenda as an action item.

This measure was proposed by the Clark County School District which indicated that the open meeting law previously could be interpreted to prevent members of a public body from responding to comments made during a period set aside for public discussion. This restriction could have discouraged full public participation.

Procedures Relating to State Employees

S.B. 141 (Chapter 378)
Senate Bill 141 eliminates the requirement that the Director of the Department of Commerce consult with and obtain the concurrence of professional organizations before appointing heads of certain divisions in the department.

Under current law, the Director must obtain a list of nominees from the relevant professional organization, consult with the organization and obtain its concurrence before appointing heads of the Divisions of Consumer Affairs, Financial Institutions, Housing, Insurance, Manufactured Housing and Real Estate. The bill makes this provision permissive rather than mandatory, thus allowing the Director to interact with the professional organizations, but no longer directing him to do so. Testimony indicated that it is inappropriate for a professional organization to have so much control over the agency which is responsible for its regulation.

The measure also allows the Director of the Department of Commerce to participate in technical studies, statistical research, seminars or other educational activities, in the same manner as any division chief within the department, as long as the activities do not interfere with the performance of his duties as Director of the department.

S.B. 293 (Chapter 607)
Senate Bill 293 prohibits any retaliatory action against a State officer or employee who discloses an improper governmental action. This type of legislation is generally referred to as "whistle-blower" legislation.

The bill expresses the public policy that a State officer or employee is encouraged to disclose, to the extent not expressly prohibited by law, improper governmental action.

It further expresses the Legislature's intent to protect the rights of a State officer or employee who makes such a disclosure.

The measure provides that an alleged retaliatory action is reviewed by a hearing officer in the State's Department of Personnel. If the hearing officer determines that the action was a reprisal or retaliatory action, he may issue an order directing the person to desist and refrain from engaging in the action. A copy of the order must be filed with the Governor or other elected State officer who is responsible for the actions of the offender.

The bill specifies that one State officer or employee may not use the provisions of the act to harass another officer or employee. The measure also affirms that its provisions do not prohibit a State officer or employee from initiating disciplinary procedures against another officer or employee who discloses untruthful information concerning improper governmental action.

S.B. 348 (Chapter 583)

Senate Bill 348 increases the salary of members of the Nevada Gaming Commission. The salary of the Chairman is increased from $24,000 to $42,000 per year. The salary of other members is increased from $14,000 to $30,000. The bill also makes an appropriation from the State General Fund to meet the cost of these increases.

S.B. 508 (Chapter 456)

Senate Bill 508 establishes a procedure for the testing of State employees and applicants for certain State positions for the presence of alcohol and other drugs.

The bill declares that it is the policy of the State to ensure that its employees do not:

1. Report for work in an impaired condition resulting from the use of alcohol or drugs;

2. Consume alcohol while on duty; or

3. Unlawfully possess or consume any drugs while on duty, at a work site or on State property.

To implement this policy, the bill specifies the situations within which an employee is subject to disciplinary action. It also outlines the procedures and criteria which must be followed when an employee is screened for the presence of alcohol or drugs. The measure further provides that an

employee who tests positive for the first time in a screening test, and has committed no other act for which he is subject to termination, must be referred to an employee assistance program.

The bill provides for preemployment screening of applicants for positions which affect the public safety. It also specifically authorizes mandatory screening if:

1. A law enforcement officer discharges a firearm during the performance of his duties, other than by accident; or

2. An employee, during the performance of his duties, drives a motor vehicle in such a manner as to cause bodily injury to himself or another person or substantial damage to property.

The measure specifies the nature of the confidentiality of the screening test results. It also stipulates that a screening test may not be used to harass an employee, and it requires relevant training for supervisory personnel.

S.B. 552 (Chapter 672)

Senate Bill 552 establishes a procedure through which a peace officer who is not an employee of the State of Nevada may report information regarding an improper governmental action. The measure also provides procedures for prosecution if it is determined that the improper governmental action actually occurred.

The bill stipulates that the employer of a peace officer who files such a report in good faith may not take any reprisal or retaliatory action against the officer. The measure also outlines the grievance procedures available to an officer whose rights under its provisions are violated, and it authorizes application to district court for injunctive relief after these procedures have been exhausted. If the court determines that the employer has violated a provision of the bill, the court is directed to order appropriate injunctive or other extraordinary relief to prevent further violation.

S.B. 639 (Chapter 534)

Senate Bill 639 directs the State Treasurer to adopt regulations necessary to carry out his duties as Ex Officio State Disbursing Officer for the Federal Government. The bill also authorizes the State Controller, as Ex Officio State Fiscal Officer, to perform the duties and adopt the regulations which are necessary to comply with the Federal revenue and income tax laws.

S.B. 650 (Chapter 495)
Senate Bill 650 establishes approximate maximum salaries for certain titles and positions of State employees in the unclassified service. The measure lists each affected position and outlines the maximum salary allowed.

A.B. 183 (Chapter 557)
Assembly Bill 183 revises the requirements for State employees' merit awards by allowing suggestions directly related to an employee's normal assignments or responsibilities to be eligible. The measure allows up to $1,000 per year for expenses related to the operation of the merit award board, and limits the total cash awards distributed to employees to $5,000 per fiscal year.

A.B. 195 (Chapter 438)
Assembly Bill 195 amends the law relating to overtime work by State employees. In the case of most State employees, overtime is defined as time worked in excess of 8 hours in a calendar day, 8 hours in any 16-hour period, or 40 hours per week. Special provision is made for firemen who work 24-hour shifts.

The bill also requires the Director of the Department of Personnel to establish, by regulation, a schedule for the accrual of sick leave and annual leave by employees who regularly work more than 40 hours per week or 80 hours in a 2-week period.

This bill was proposed by the State of Nevada Employees Association to bring Nevada law into conformity with the provisions of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

A.B. 370 (Chapter 227)
Assembly Bill 370 expands the authority of the Director of the Department of Personnel to change the classification of positions in the classified service and to revise the classification plan. This bill allows the Director to make changes necessary for the efficiency of the public service.

At least 20 working days before making a change, the Director must provide a written notice to the members of the Personnel Commission, all departments and the head of any employee organization which asks to be notified. If no written objections are filed, the Director may make the change. If an objection is filed, the proposed change must be referred to the Personnel Commission. In addition, any classification change which is a result of an occupational study must be approved by the commission.

Previously, the Director could make only minor changes which did not affect the salary, minimum qualifications, or title of a position. Other changes he could only recommend to the commission for its approval.

This measure was proposed by the Department of Personnel to allow the Director to make uncontested changes in classification to help eliminate delays and reduce the burden on the Personnel Commission.

A.B. 458 (Chapter 275)

Assembly Bill 458 amends the statutes relating to the State Public Works Board. The bill allows the Manager, with the approval of the board, to appoint a Deputy for Professional Services and a Deputy for Administrative, Fiscal and Constructional Services. The Deputy for Professional Services must be a registered professional engineer or a licensed architect. The Deputy for Administrative, Fiscal and Constructional Services must have a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of administration and a working knowledge of engineering and architecture. Previous law required the Manager and his deputy to be registered professional engineers or licensed architects.

The bill also allows the Manager to appoint other clerical and technical assistants. These employees previously were appointed by the board.

This measure was proposed by the State Public Works Board which indicated that the appointment of a deputy manager for administration is necessary to provide the board with administrative and fiscal expertise.

A.B. 509 (Chapter 271)

Assembly Bill 509 changes the name of the Committee on Group Insurance to the Committee on Benefits and consolidates responsibility in that body for the administration of benefit programs for State employees, with the exception of Federal benefits, wages earned, legal holidays, retirement benefits and deferred compensation. In addition, this bill makes technical changes in accounting for the Self-Insurance Fund to conform with current standards of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

This measure was proposed by the Risk Management Division in the Department of Administration which acts as the adviser to the Committee on Group Insurance. Since the administration of employee benefits is becoming more complex, it should be coordinated by a single body.

A.B. 576 (Chapter No. 431)
Assembly Bill 576 provides that a public officer or employee who is not entitled to earn overtime at the rate of "time and one-half" cannot have his or her pay reduced for an absence from work for part of a day. A part-day absence by such an officer or employee must be accounted for by use of accrued leave or compensatory time, or if such leave or time is unavailable, by administrative leave with pay. These provisions apply to officers or employees of the State or a political subdivision thereof, but do not apply to the legislative branch of government, except for employees of the legislative library.

The bill became effective on passage and approval, and applies retroactively to April 15, 1986. The Department of Personnel and other affected entities are required to determine which persons are entitled to any reimbursements for past practices and to make the required reimbursements.

The measure was enacted in response to the refusal of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1990 to review a case (*Abshire v. County of Kern*) pertaining to the Fair Labor Standards Act. If Assembly Bill 576 had not been enacted, the State would have retained a potential liability of up to $10 million.

Public Employees' Retirement

S.B. 618 (Chapter 399)
Senate Bill 618 removes the provision which prohibits a retired legislator from drawing legislative retirement benefits if he or she is employed by a public employer under PERS.

Retired legislators may draw benefits when they work for other types of employers, and the previous law discriminated against only the public employees.

A.B. 137 (Chapter 600)
Assembly Bill 137 amends the laws relating to PERS. The bill provides that if a public employer is more than 180 days late in making a payment to the system or filing a payroll report, the system must submit a complaint to the Department of Taxation. This complaint must request that the department take action to correct the financial problems of the public employer in accordance with a procedure already established.

The bill also adds an investment officer to the list of those responsible for the administration of the system.

A provision requiring that payments to the system by public employers be made on time is amended to make it clear that payroll reports must also be filed on time.

A provision which provides for the suspension of benefit payments to a retired public employee if that employee returns to work with a public employer is amended. The change makes it clear that the suspension of benefits may not be evaded by organizing a corporation to contract with the former employer of the retired employee.

The method of calculating the monthly service retirement allowance of a retired employee is amended to eliminate a provision which allowed employees to accumulate service credit only until they became eligible for retirement.

This bill was proposed by PERS.

A.B. 179 (Chapter 555)
Assembly Bill 179 increases the amount of contribution that both UNS and each participant must contribute toward the university retirement program. The increase is from 8.5 percent of gross compensation to 10 percent of gross compensation for both the participant and UNS.

A.B. 511 (Chapter 362)
Assembly Bill 511 specifies that the Budget Division of the Department of Administration pay group insurance premiums for retired employees of the State. Premiums are $109.35 for FY 1991-92 and $119.35 for FY 1992-93.

A.B. 537 (Chapter 565)
Assembly Bill 537 relates to public employees' retirement. The bill establishes the rate of contribution for FYs 1991-92 and 1992-93. It also directs the Public Employees' Retirement Board to compute the rates necessary to ensure sufficient revenue to sustain the system by assuming retirement at all ages of eligibility rather than a single average age. The Legislature expresses its finding that this modification should save one-half of 1 percent in the required rates of contribution and declares that it will review the results of the change.

In addition, the bill changes the effective dates for post-retirement increases in benefits to allow earlier increases, and it adds the possibility for a 3.5 percent increase following the ninth anniversary of the commencement of benefits. The measure further provides free retirement credit for military service during the Persian Gulf Crisis to public employees who have or attain at least 5 years in eligible public employment.

A.B. 701 (Chapter 711)
Assembly Bill 701 revises the provisions governing PERS and the Legislators' Retirement System to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act. The act became effective upon passage and approval and applies retroactively to January 1, 1990.

PUBLIC SAFETY

S.B. 541 (Chapter 580)
Senate Bill 541 clarifies that certificates and permits issued for emergency medical technicians, ambulances, air ambulances and firefighting agency vehicles are valid throughout the State. The measure requires the Health Division to maintain a central registry of these certificates and permits. In addition, ambulances, air ambulances and attendants based out-of-state are exempt from statutory provisions relating to emergency medical services.

S.B. 596 (Chapter 575)
Senate Bill 596 requires health care providers to report certain burn-related injuries to the appropriate local fire department. Reportable injuries include second or third degree burns to 5 percent or more of a person's body, burns to a person's upper respiratory tract including swelling of the larynx as a result of inhaling heated air, or burns which may result in death.

The report is to be submitted within 3 working days after treatment and must include the person's name, address, location of treatment and the character and extent of the injuries. In counties with populations more than 25,000, the report must be submitted to the appropriate local fire department. In counties with populations less than 25,000, it must be submitted to the State Fire Marshal.

This measure provides health care providers with immunity from civil action for any disclosures made in good faith in accordance with the provisions of this act.

The bill requires a fire department to investigate any injury report submitted pursuant to this law and determine the origin of the fire which caused the injury. It also requires the State Fire Marshal to cooperate with local fire departments in the investigation of such injury reports.

This legislation was supported by Nevada firemen. Injury reports of this type are intended to assist arson investigators identify arsonists who often sustain burn injuries. The law is similar to that of reporting gunshot injuries or deaths and is not intended to cause undue hardship to innocent victims of fire-related injuries. Although it will create some fiscal impact on local fire departments, the cost should not be significant because investigations are an ongoing process in cases of arson.

Procedures Associated with Police and Fire Protection

S.B. 32 (Chapter 102)
Senate Bill 32 requires a junk dealer to file, on the next business day, the original statement subscribed by a vendor of hides or junk with the sheriff of the county where the purchase was made. In counties with 30,000 or fewer inhabitants, the statement may be filed in the office of a sheriff's deputy for transmission to the sheriff. In addition, a copy of the statement must be filed with the chief of police if the purchase was made in a city or town.

The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department proposed the bill to help track stolen property that is sold to junk dealers.

S.B. 51 (Chapter 539)
Senate Bill 51 allows interlocal agreements between UNS police and other law enforcement agencies, in counties whose population is less than 400,000. Such agreements may allow the University police to exercise police powers on streets adjacent to University property and on property used by University-affiliated fraternities or sororities. The agreements also may extend University police authority in the near vicinity of property owned or used by the University and may include matters concerning the rendering of mutual aid.

This bill was requested by UNR police to address past problems in responding to calls near the campus or on fraternity or sorority properties.

S.B. 256 (Chapter 91)
Senate Bill 256 requires that reports of missing adults filed with law enforcement agencies be transmitted to the Investigation Division of DMV&PS in certain circumstances. Previous law did not require that reports of missing adults be forwarded to the Investigation Division, although the division is charged with administering the National Crime Information Center for the State. This measure requires law enforcement agencies that receive reports of missing adults who disappeared under suspicious circumstances to notify the Investigation Division within 5 days.

This bill was requested by the Investigation Division. As the State agency that collects information for the National Crime Information Center, it receives frequent inquiries from other states regarding deceased persons whose bodies have been discovered. The inquiries often attempt to determine if the person was missing from Nevada. Current law requires reports of missing children to be transmitted to

the division, but not reports on adults. This measure requires the same reporting for adults who disappeared under suspicious circumstances.

S.B. 390 (Chapter 164)
Senate Bill 390 eliminates an exemption to the existing requirement that fire retardant roofing materials be used in areas that have been determined by the State Forester Fire-warden to be fire hazardous. Previous law provided an exemption to this requirement if the buildings were within the boundaries or jurisdiction of an agency established by an interstate compact and approved by the U.S. Congress.

For all practical purposes, only the Lake Tahoe area under the TRPA is affected. The bill applies to new construction and to the replacement or significant repair of the roofing of existing structures.

A.B. 225 (Chapter 30)
Assembly Bill 225 requires telephone companies to assist police officers in tracing persons who call 911 or other emergency numbers. Such tracings are important in responding to emergencies in which the person who calls is unable to speak or is not aware of his or her exact location.

A.B. 277 (Chapter 14)
Assembly Bill 277 eliminates the requirement that certain traffic and misdemeanor citations be prepared in quadruplicate.

This measure was requested by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department to allow local jurisdictions to set their own policies concerning the number of copies for citations. Local law enforcement agencies have different requirements for copies of citations, and they should be established by local policy rather than State law.

A.B. 583 (Chapter 262)
Assembly Bill 583 authorizes a peace officer to have a representative other than an attorney present during an investigation which may lead to disciplinary action. Previous law allowed a peace officer to have an attorney present but did not specifically authorize other representation. The bill further provides that the representative must not be a person who is subject to the same investigation or is otherwise connected with it. Information which the representative obtains from the peace officer is confidential and may not be disclosed, except at the peace officer's request or in response to a court order.

Testimony indicated that it is often convenient for a peace officer who is under investigation to be represented by a person who is not an attorney. Some jurisdictions in Nevada already allow for this type of representation.

A.B. 669 (Chapter 367)

Assembly Bill 669 provides that the physical examination required of certain peace officers and firefighters under Nevada's occupational disease statutes must also include a hearing test. The hearing test must be paid for by the employer.

This legislation was proposed by the Assembly Committee on Labor and Management and supported by the Professional Firefighters of Nevada. Under existing law, certain peace officers and firefighters must be screened for heart and lung ailments related to their employment. Testimony indicated that there has been an unusual increase in hearing disorders among police and firemen exposed to loud noises on the job. Although many employers already conduct hearing tests for these occupations, this act requires all such employers to perform the testing.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

S.B. 39 (Chapter 234)
Senate Bill 39 authorizes the PSCN to adopt by reference any rate relating to telecommunications services issued by an agency of the Federal Government or of another state. It also requires that a copy of each such rate schedule must be filed with Nevada's Secretary of State.

Nevada Bell requested this legislation to allow the PSCN to adopt rates previously adopted by the Federal Communications Commission. This measure eliminates the duplication of regulatory procedures and allows the PSCN to avoid having to review and analyze all rates just to change one. Under previous law, the PSCN had to review all of Nevada Bell's telephone rates before acting on a rate which was previously approved by the FCC for long distance access.

S.B. 40 (Chapter 204)
Senate Bill 40 adds water treatment facilities to the definition of "utility facility" under the environmental protection provisions of public utility regulation. The provisions of this bill do not apply to units of local government.

The PSCN requested this measure to expand public utility regulation to include water treatment facilities. Although the construction of water treatment plants represents investments of millions of dollars by Nevada utilities ($50 million to $75 million for a planned facility for Westpac Utilities), such facilities were not covered under previous regulation. Because the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires increased water treatment activities (additional or expanded facilities), plant construction projects need to be under PSCN regulation.

S.B. 41 (Chapter 81)
Senate Bill 41 allows a command officer designated by the chief executive officer of a Nevada law enforcement agency to request a public utility to disclose information concerning customers. "Command officer" is defined as an officer in charge of a department, division or bureau of the law enforcement agency.

This measure was requested by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department to allow law enforcement agencies to designate additional officers who may request the names and addresses of public utility customers when conducting criminal or civil investigations. Under previous law, only the chief executive officer or the acting chief could request utilities to disclose such information.

S.B. 631 (Chapter 605)
Senate Bill 631 regulates the provision of utilities in company towns by revising the law governing utilities for mobile home parks. It defines "company town" to mean a community whose primary purpose is to provide housing to employees of a person who owns not less than 70 percent of the dwellings and may include commercial or other supporting establishments.

This measure applies certain statutes regulating utilities in mobile home parks to company towns, utilities providing services to company towns, and persons who own and operate company towns. The owners of company towns are included in those laws which govern the following:

- Examination and repair of the lines and equipment for distributing electricity and gas;

- Provision of service in a manner consistent with the utility's tariffs and laws on file with the PSCN and any other related law, ordinance or governmental regulation, and provision of 5 days' notice of a proposed increase in a utility's rates;

- Utility rates, service charges, itemization of charges and retention of copies of utility billings;

- Investigation of complaints and PSCN action to enforce compliance with orders to address complaints; and

- Submission of an annual report to the PSCN regarding compliance with the laws.

The bill allows the owner of a company town who provides a utility service directly to the town's occupants to charge them their pro rata share of his cost of providing that service. In addition, it directs the PSCN to adopt regulations governing the determination of the costs which the owner may recover for providing utility service directly to the occupants. These regulations must include the terms and conditions governing the provision of that service.

The Chairman of the PSCN indicated that this legislation formalizes the current practice of regulating utilities in company towns. The bill places such regulatory provisions in the existing statutes governing utilities in mobile home parks.

A.B. 105 (Chapter 37)
Assembly Bill 105 amends a provision which limits the authority of the Advocate for Customers of Public Utilities.

The bill prohibits the Consumer's Advocate from intervening in matters relating to telecommunications services which are competitive or discretionary.

Previous law prohibited the Consumer's Advocate from intervening in matters relating to telephone equipment and services which were subject to competition and required the utility to certify under oath which equipment and services fell into this category. This act leaves the determination of which services are competitive or discretionary to the office of the Consumer's Advocate rather than to the public utilities.

A.B. 174 (Chapter 77)

Assembly Bill 174 requires that a public utility which provides water or sewer services to 3,000 or fewer persons must obtain approval from PSCN before selling, leasing or encumbering any of its property which is necessary in the performance of its duties. The PSCN is directed to adopt regulations setting forth the types and quantities of property that are necessary in the performance of the duties of the various classes of public utilities.

The bill also directs PSCN to hold a public hearing before acting upon a utility's proposal to dispose of all of its property. In addition, the measure raises the threshold below which a utility is subject to simplified procedures for obtaining approval of rate changes. The threshold is increased from 2,000 persons served and $500,000 in gross sales to 3,000 persons served and $1 million in gross sales.

The purpose of A.B. 174 is to stop public utilities from disposing of their property at a profit and then defaulting in their responsibilities to provide services to their customers.

A.B. 542 (Chapter 219)

Assembly Bill 542 extends the sunset date on a provision which requires public utilities to pay an assessment to cover costs incurred by PSCN in representing the interests of Nevada consumers in hearings before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Previously, this provision was scheduled to sunset on October 1, 1991. This bill extends the sunset until October 1, 1993.

This measure was proposed by PSCN which indicated that its participation in these hearings has resulted in substantial savings for Nevada consumers.

A.B. 567 (Chapter 364)
Assembly Bill 567 requires public utilities to report to the local planning commission the location of large electrical transmission lines and natural gas pipelines which are to be located in counties, cities, or regions with 100,000 or more inhabitants. The report must be made within 60 days after the project is approved for construction. The planning commission must maintain a record of each report which it receives and include the projects in its master plan and comprehensive regional plan. The bill applies to projects approved for construction after October 1, 1991.

The inclusion of the location of these projects in master plans is necessary to give prospective purchasers of property notice of major projects which may be built in the future.

A.B. 571 (Chapter 296)
Assembly Bill 571 clarifies a provision that precludes a utility from filing an application for an increased rate, fare or charge with PSCN while another application is pending. The bill allows other rate cases, such as those involving rate increases which result from higher fuel costs, to proceed concurrently with a general rate case. The act clarifies procedures which are already followed in rate cases.

A.B. 686 (Chapter 429)
Assembly Bill 686 amends the law relating to excavations and demolitions which may affect underground utility lines and other subsurface installations. The bill provides procedures to be followed to avoid damage to those facilities.

Operators of subsurface installations, such as municipalities or public utilities, are required to mark those installations with specific colors.

Before conducting an excavation or demolition in an area in which subsurface installations are located, a person must contact an association of operators to determine the location of the installation. These associations, to which all operators must belong, must notify any operator who may have installations in the area.

The excavator may not use power equipment in an area within 30 inches on either side of the expected location of a subsurface installation until he has determined the exact location of the installation using hand tools.

The bill authorizes injunctive relief if a proposed excavation or demolition may cause serious physical harm or property damage.

The PSCN is authorized to hold hearings regarding violations of this law and to impose civil penalties.

According to testimony by representatives of the PSCN and various utility companies, this measure is needed to ensure public safety. Previously, there was no penalty for excavators who repeatedly ignored call-before-digging rules. Such practices are potentially hazardous to excavators and the public.

As part of the record of this bill, the utility companies entered into the committee minutes an agreement reached with the Associated General Contractors concerning reimbursement claims by contractors for time lost on a job due to mislocated utility lines. The agreement outlines the utility companies' intent to process contractor requests for reimbursement in an expeditious manner. Each utility company has agreed to report the number of such requests and the outcome of each to the PSCN on a regular basis.

RESOLUTIONS

Senate Joint Resolutions

S.J.R. 1 (File No. 1)
Senate Joint Resolution No. 1 expresses full support for the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief, in committing American military forces to the goal of liberating Kuwait and enforcing the compliance by Iraq of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. The measure commends President George Bush for his decisive actions and Congress for its support of the President concerning the Persian Gulf crisis. The resolution further commends the more than 430 Nevadans serving in the Persian Gulf and the Nevadans who have provided tremendous support to them.

S.J.R. 2 (File No. 121)
Senate Joint Resolution No. 2 proposes to amend *The Constitution of the State of Nevada* to remove the Justices of the Supreme Court from the State Board of Pardons. It would require the Legislature to designate by law five nonjudicial officers to serve on the board.

This measure will have to be approved again in the 1993 Legislative Session before it would be placed on the ballot for consideration by the voters.

S.J.R. 5 (File No. 17)
Senate Joint Resolution No. 5 memorializes Congress to propose an amendment to the *United States Constitution* specifying that the Congress and the states have the power to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States.

S.J.R. 6 (File No. 72)
Senate Joint Resolution No. 6 urges Congress to adopt a consistent definition of the term "wetland" for use in Federal laws and regulations.

The resolution indicates that overlapping and inconsistent definitions have had adverse impacts in Nevada. It outlines the provisions which should be included in the definition, and it specifies the exclusions which would make application of the definition more reasonable. The resolution further urges Congress to recognize that unique conditions exist in each state which require flexibility in the application of the Federal policy towards "no net loss" of wetlands.

S.J.R. 7 (File No. 113)
Senate Joint Resolution No. 7 proposes to amend the *Nevada Constitution* to require open meetings of the Legislature and its committees, except meetings to consider certain personnel matters. The measure would remove the provision which currently allows the Senate to conduct a closed executive session.

This resolution will be returned to the 1993 Legislative Session. If approved in identical form at that session, the measure would be submitted to the voters at the 1994 General Election for final approval or disapproval.

S.J.R. 9 (File No. 109)
Senate Joint Resolution No. 9 urges Congress to deposit all money presently in the Social Security Trust Fund into an independent trust fund. The measure further urges Congress not to use surpluses from the Social Security Trust Fund to limit the amount of the Federal budget deficit.

S.J.R. 15 (File No. 141)
Senate Joint Resolution No. 15 expresses support for the Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia in their efforts to restore independent sovereignty. The resolution highlights progress toward democracy in the Soviet Union, but it condemns the recent brutal attacks by the Soviet Union against the people of the Baltic States.

The resolution urges President Bush and the U.S. Congress to review all economic benefits provided by the U.S. to the Soviet Union and take whatever action deemed necessary to ensure that all further use of force by the Soviet Union to impose its will upon the people of the Baltic States will cease immediately. It further urges the President and Congress to pursue the strengthening of diplomatic ties with the Baltic States to demonstrate this country's support for the restoration of the sovereignty of those states.

S.J.R. 17 (File No. 146)
Senate Joint Resolution No. 17 indicates that the Nevada Legislature supports the fee formula for grazing on public lands as provided in the Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978 because the formula is fair and equitable to both livestock permittees and the Federal Government. The resolution further urges the U.S. Congress to adopt H.R. 1292 which would make permanent the Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978. This act establishes a formula for equitable grazing fees that reflect annual changes in the costs of production.

The current grazing fee formula is established by Executive Order No. 12548, entitled "Grazing Fees," issued by former President Ronald W. Reagan on February 14, 1986, which bases the formula on the Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978. Passage of H.R. 1292 would provide the formula more permanence than an Executive Order.

S.J.R. 18 (File No. 149)
Senate Joint Resolution No. 18 urges the U.S. Congress to oppose H.R. 918 introduced by Congressman Nick J. Rahall, II, and S. 433 introduced by Senator Dale Bumpers. These bills would significantly change the Mining Law of 1872 which has served this country well for over 100 years. The resolution further urges the Congress to oppose the holding fee for mining claims contained in the proposed budget appropriation of the Office of Management and Budget for FY 1991-92.

S.J.R. 20 (File No. 197)
Senate Joint Resolution No. 20 urges the U.S. Congress to require all Federal agencies to receive the approval of each affected local government before acquiring, by purchase or exchange, any privately owned land within Nevada. The resolution further urges Congress to require each Federal agency that acquires privately owned land in this State to return a comparable area of publicly owned land to private ownership, within the same geographical area whenever possible, to replace the loss of the tax base to the affected local government.

Currently, the Federal Government allows its agencies to acquire privately owned land without local government approval. Often, this policy results in the removal of private lands from local taxation, thereby reducing the tax base of local governments.

S.J.R. 21 (File No. 185)
Senate Joint Resolution No. 21 proposes to amend Article 10 of *The Constitution of the State of Nevada* to authorize a reduction in the tax on all or part of the property of a business or industry that relocates or has relocated its hazardous operations. This property tax reduction must only be allowed for businesses that were located in Nevada on or before July 1, 1991, and relocate or have previously relocated their hazardous operations from an area in this State to a site designated by the Legislature.

This measure would give future Legislatures the option of providing tax incentives for hazardous facilities to relocate in designated areas. For example, such incentives would assist in relocating the hazardous operations at the BMI

Complex in Henderson to the APEX Complex or other areas at a greater distance from residential neighborhoods.

This proposal will be returned to the 1993 Legislature and, if adopted in identical form, would be submitted to the voters for approval in the 1994 General Election.

S.J.R. 22 (File No. 145)
Senate Joint Resolution No. 22 urges the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to conduct a complete review of its proposed standards for the regulation of mining waste. In addition, EPA is urged to renew its cooperative effort with the Western Governors' Association to develop a scheme of regulation that recognizes and incorporates goals outlined by the WGA in 1988.

The resolution indicates that the EPA is currently developing regulations governing mine waste which fail to incorporate recommendations made by the Mine Waste Task Force of WGA. The resolution further states that the regulation of mine waste is best handled at the State level and that any Federal regulations should preserve the primacy of the States in this area instead of supplanting State-based programs.

S.J.R. 23 (File No. 174)
Senate Joint Resolution No. 23 urges the Secretaries of the U.S. Departments of Interior and Agriculture to organize an interagency task force which would consist of representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, BLM, U.S. Forest Service and appropriate State agencies. The task force would be charged with developing, in conjunction with representatives of interested organizations, a plan for the recovery of the various populations of Lahontan cutthroat trout.

The resolution further urges the Secretaries to instruct the interagency task force to prepare the plan expeditiously and to include recommendations for methods to provide for the removal of the Lahontan cutthroat trout from its classification as a threatened species in the various river basins of this State, giving due consideration to the relative size of those populations and conditions of their habitats.

The Lahontan cutthroat trout has been classified as a threatened species since 1975, mostly because of the deterioration of its habitat. Over the past several years, State and Federal agencies have discussed preparing a recovery plan for these fish with the goal of removing them from the threatened species list; however, no plan has been forthcoming. In the meantime, multiple users of the public lands have faced increasing restrictions on their recreational and

industrial activities because of the presence of this threatened species in river basins throughout the State. This resolution encourages the speedy development and implementation of a plan to recover the fish and ease restrictions on public lands users.

S.J.R. 24 (File No. 114)
Senate Joint Resolution No. 24 expresses the gratitude of the members of the Legislature and the people of Nevada to the people of the Province of Taiwan of the Republic of China for the gift of two sculptured official seals of the State of Nevada. The seals are prominently installed on the north and south exterior walls of the Legislative Building.

S.J.R. 25 (File No. 196)
Senate Joint Resolution No. 25 urges the U.S. Congress to consent to the amendment of the ordinance of the *Nevada Constitution* to remove the disclaimer concerning the right of the Federal Government to sole and entire disposition of the unappropriated public lands in Nevada.

When Nevada was admitted to the Union in 1864, it was required to forever disclaim all right and title to unappropriated public lands within its borders. Because Nevada's population was small in 1864 and so little of the State's land had been claimed during its short, 3 1/2-year territorial period, Nevada received the least amount of land among the land grant states in the Far West admitted after 1864.

Consequently, the Federal Government currently controls almost 87 percent of Nevada's land. This situation works a severe, continuous and debilitating hardship upon the people of this State and must be addressed.

Senate Concurrent Resolutions

S.C.R. 1 (File No. 11)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1 honors the memory of Ryan White and acknowledges the contributions he made in helping the Nation to understand better the disease of AIDS and to offer more of its compassion and support to the victims of the disease.

S.C.R. 2 (File No. 198)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2 directs the Legislative Commission to conduct an interim study of the feasibility of privatizing the provision of governmental services, with a separate evaluation of the feasibility of privatizing data processing management services.

The Legislative Commission must report its findings and any recommended legislation to the 1993 Session of the Legislature.

S.C.R. 3 (File No. 23)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3 urges the Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety to include at least one question which concerns the interaction between bicycles and motor vehicles on each written examination for a driver's license.

This measure is a recommendation of the S.C.R. 47 interim Study of Bicycle Safety and Bicycle Trails in Nevada. Representatives from the Driver's License Division and Reno Bicycle Council expressed a desire to reinforce and supplement education efforts regarding bicycle and motor vehicle interaction and safety.

S.C.R. 4 (File No. 122)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4 urges the State Board of Education to adopt regulations which require each school district to develop a policy concerning protective headgear for pupils who ride bicycles to school. The policy should provide that school principals issue certificates to pupils who demonstrate that they wear protective headgear when riding their bicycles to and from school.

This resolution was proposed by the interim Subcommittee to Study Bicycle Safety and Trails in Nevada to promote efforts to improve the bicycle safety practices of children by encouraging them to wear helmets.

S.C.R. 5 (File No. 28)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5 urges the State Board of Education to adopt regulations requiring each school district to offer bicycle safety examinations in elementary schools and to issue certificates to pupils who successfully complete the examinations. The board is also urged to adopt regulations which include bicycle safety education in the basic living skills or health curriculum in all elementary schools.

S.C.R. 6 (File No. 29)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6 urges the State Board of Education to include information concerning the rights and duties of bicyclists and motorists in the curriculum for automobile driver education in public schools.

S.C.R. 8 (File No. 40)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 8 adds a new rule to the Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly for the 66th Legislative Session. The rule specifies six criteria that must be used by a standing committee of the Legislature for reviewing bills that require policies of health insurance to provide coverage for certain treatment or services.

This measure was recommended by the interim legislative study on mandated health insurance benefits (S.C.R. 58 of the 65th Legislative Session). State law requires that a significant number of specific benefits be covered by all group and individual health insurance policies sold in Nevada and by all health maintenance organizations operating in the State. Small businesses, insurers and others are concerned that the number of mandated benefits increases the cost of providing health insurance and that mandated benefits contribute toward the trend of self-insurance by many larger employers.

The criteria specified in S.C.R. 8 provide an efficient and consistent approach for the legislative review of future proposed health insurance benefits.

S.C.R. 9 (File No. 199)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 9 directs the Legislative Commission to conduct an interim study of mandated health insurance benefits. The measure provides for the review of at least six mandated health insurance benefits, as selected by the Legislative Commission. Each review shall consider the need and demand for coverage; the availability of coverage; and the effect of such coverage upon both the cost of treatments and upon overall health care costs. Other fiscal and social effects also are to receive consideration.

State law requires that a significant number of specific benefits be covered by all group and individual health insurance policies sold in Nevada and by all HMOs operating in the State. Small businesses, insurers and others are concerned that the number of mandated benefits increases the cost of providing health insurance. They also contend that mandated benefits contribute toward the trend of self-insurance by many larger employers.

The review must be conducted by an interim committee appointed by the Legislative Commission. The interim committee must be composed of State legislators who served as members of the Senate Committee on Commerce and Labor and the Assembly Committee on Commerce during the 1991 Legislative Session. The committee is required to report the results of its review and any recommended legislation to the 1993 Legislative Session.

S.C.R. 10 (File No. 50)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 10 urges Nevada's Supreme Court and the National Judicial College to work together to establish a specialized training course for Nevada judges in alternative methods of resolving disputes.

S.C.R. 11 (File No. 52)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 11 urges Nevada's Supreme Court to encourage the State's district judges to be trained in the various techniques used to achieve negotiated settlements. The measure encourages district judges to take an active role in achieving negotiated settlements.

S.C.R. 12 (File No. 53)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 12 urges the State Bar of Nevada to sponsor an ongoing program of education to inform the public about alternative methods of resolving disputes.

S.C.R. 13 (File No. 70)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 13 urges the Supreme Court of Nevada to expand the *Supreme Court Rules* governing the legal profession to require a lawyer to discuss with his clients the methods of resolving disputes which are available alternatives to litigation.

This measure was requested by the interim Subcommittee to Study Alternative Dispute Resolution under S.C.R. 46 of the 65th Session.

S.C.R. 14 (File No. 43)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 14 directs the Nevada Highway Patrol Division of DMV&PS to make motor carrier safety inspections available by appointment at the carriers' convenience and to consider the use of civilian inspectors to assist peace officers in conducting such safety inspections on private property.

This resolution was recommended by the Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study and Review Certain Laws and Regulations Relating to Transportation, Including a Review of the Regulation of Motor Carriers. Its intent is to facilitate the conduct of safety inspections of commercial vehicles to enhance compliance with motor carrier safety regulations.

S.C.R. 15 (File No. 128)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 15 directs the DMV&PS to evaluate the costs and benefits of performing audits of the records of motor carriers both within and outside the State of Nevada. The measure also directs the department to

increase the number of any such audits that are found to generate revenue in excess of the cost of conducting them.

This resolution was a recommendation of the interim Subcommittee to Study and Review Certain Laws and Regulations Relating to Transportation, Including a Review of the Regulation of Motor Carriers.

S.C.R. 16 (File No. 12)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 16 proclaims January 31, 1991, as Law Enforcement Appreciation Day in Nevada.

S.C.R. 17 (File No. 163)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 17 urges Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Al-Anon Family Groups and any other self-help groups which provide services which would benefit persons with traumatic brain injuries to address the special needs of those persons. The resolution recognizes that each year 2,000 persons in Nevada sustain traumatic brain injuries.

S.C.R. 19 (File No. 44)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 19 directs the State's Divisions of Health and Environmental Protection to cooperate in avoiding duplication of effort and review regarding water quality and the management of waste water. The resolution specifies that this cooperation should include, if necessary, the establishment of relevant interagency agreements.

S.C.R. 20 (File No. 57)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 20 directs the Regional Water Planning and Advisory Board of Washoe County, or its successor, to work with the ditch companies in the county to develop agreements with local governmental entities concerning the future of the ditches in the Truckee Meadows. The resolution also outlines several provisions that must be included in these agreements and requires the board, or its successor, to report on the development of the agreements to the next session of the Nevada Legislature.

S.C.R. 21 (File No. 186)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 21 establishes an eight-member committee to continue the comprehensive study of various topics relating to the State budget process which was conducted during the 1989-90 interim period.

The three Assemblymen and three Senators appointed to the committee by legislative leadership serve as voting members. The two nonvoting committee members must be representatives

of the Fiscal Analysis Division of LCB and the Budget Division of the Department of Administration.

The Committee to Study the State Budget Process must report its findings and any recommendations to the 1993 Legislature.

S.C.R. 23 (File No. 33)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 23 expresses the Legislature's conclusion that primary enforcement responsibility for the Federal Public Water System Supervision Program should remain at the State level in Nevada. The resolution also declares that Nevada's program should include provisions for making technical assistance and laboratory facilities available to water suppliers in the State.

Under Section 1413 of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, primary enforcement authority for the program may be delegated from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to an appropriate State agency. Nevada's Health Division has been so designated since 1978. As the designated agency, the Health Division is responsible for ensuring that the public water systems in the State comply with the federally mandated monitoring and treatment requirements.

This resolution is a product of the interim study of water and waste water resources in the State. The subcommittee concluded that the program should be administered in-state so that the citizens and water suppliers would have ready access to the regulatory mechanism. Likewise, retaining primary enforcement in Nevada allows the State to act with a degree of discretion in establishing monitoring schedules, approving variances and exemptions, and conducting other general activities associated with the Federal act.

S.C.R. 24 (File No. 25)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 24 declares March 4, 1991, as Girl Scout Government Day in Nevada.

S.C.R. 25 (File No. 30)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 25 designates March 1991 as "Irish-American Heritage Month."

S.C.R. 26 (File No. 32)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 26 proclaims December 15, 1991, and December 15 of each succeeding year as "Bill of Rights Day," and December 16, 1991, and December 16 of each succeeding year as "Bill of Responsibilities Day" in the State of Nevada. The measure urges the citizens of the State to reflect on the meaning of these days, and urges

every elementary and secondary school to display a copy of the *Bill of Rights* to celebrate the bicentennial anniversary of its ratification.

S.C.R. 27 (File No. 35)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 27 memorializes Douglas County Commissioner Barbara Cook, and expresses the condolences of the members of the Nevada Legislature to the family.

S.C.R. 28 (File No. 96)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 28 urges institutions, wholesalers and retailers doing business in Nevada to purchase and sell agricultural and dairy products which are grown, produced, packed, processed or raised in this State. These products include livestock such as cattle, sheep, lambs, and hogs; crops such as wheat, alfalfa, barley, corn, potatoes, and melons; and other items such as honey, wool, eggs, milk, and cheese.

The resolution also encourages wholesalers and retailers to give fair and equal exposure to these products through advertising, promotion and the allocation of space within their establishments. Finally, each appropriate State agency is directed to promote the purchase and use of these products.

S.C.R. 29 (File No. 41)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 29 congratulates Dr. Benoit B. Mandelbrot for being named the recipient of the Nevada Medal given by the Desert Research Institute. It also commends Nevada Bell for sponsoring the medal which offers well-deserved recognition to persons who have demonstrated outstanding scientific, engineering and technical achievements.

S.C.R. 30 (File No. 42)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 30 congratulates Kevin Bell for being named Youth Conservationist of the Year by the Department of Wildlife and commends him for his talents in scientific research and his contributions to the preservation of Nevada's natural resources.

S.C.R. 31 (File No. 54)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 31 extends the deepest sympathy and sense of loss of the members of the Nevada Legislature on the death of distinguished Nevadan, Dr. Louis E. Lombardi, to his widow, daughters, stepsons and grandchildren.

S.C.R. 32 (File No. 55)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 32 directs the Department of Prisons to expend the money necessary to transport terminally ill Leonard Hoyle and his mother to their home in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

S.C.R. 33 (File No. 63)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 33 memorializes the Junior Leagues of Las Vegas and Reno for their contributions to the people of Nevada.

S.C.R. 35 (File No. 106)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 35 authorizes the Division of State Parks to spend $60,721 of the park user fees collected in 1990, which exceed the amounts authorized for expenditure in the division's budget, for maintenance projects in State parks, recreational areas and historic monuments.

S.C.R. 36 (File No. 187)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 36 directs the Legislative Commission to conduct an interim study to evaluate and recommend potential funding sources which will provide Nevada's Department of Wildlife with a long-term plan to adequately fund all of its functions.

The Legislative Commission must report its findings and any recommendations for legislation to the 1993 Legislature.

S.C.R. 37 (File No. 85)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 37 designates the week of April 21 through April 27, 1991, as Victims' Rights Week.

S.C.R. 38 (File No. 123)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 38 designates June 1 through June 7, 1991, as "Polio Awareness Week" in conjunction with the "National Polio Awareness Week" designated by the U.S. Congress. It further commends the Lake Tahoe Polio Network and the International Polio Network along with the local support groups.

S.C.R. 40 (File No. 91)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 40 offers the sincere condolences of the members of the Nevada Legislature to the family of long-time labor leader, Jim Arnold Sr., on his recent death.

S.C.R. 41 (File No. 92)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 41 designates May 2, 1991, to be a Day of Prayer in Nevada and urges the residents of the State to observe this day.

S.C.R. 43 (File No. 188)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 43 directs the Legislative Commission to appoint a committee to conduct a comprehensive study of the feasibility of developing a program of computer-assisted instruction in public elementary and secondary schools. The Legislative Commission must appoint the Superintendent of Public Instruction as one of the members of the study committee. The Legislative Commission also must report the results of the study and any recommended legislation to the 1993 Legislature.

S.C.R. 44 (File No. 102)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 44 authorizes the expenditure of up to $1,500 from the Legislative Fund to reimburse and compensate Michael Josephson in conjunction with his appearance before the Senate Committee on Government Affairs.

On May 13, 1991, Mr. Josephson, President of the Josephson Institute of Ethics, addressed the committee regarding ethics in government and related proposals contained in A.B. 190.

S.C.R. 45 (File No. 99)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 45 memorializes the Reverend Walter C. Nowak (Father Wally), long-time educator and spiritual leader at Bishop Gorman High School and the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

S.C.R. 47 (File No. 103)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 47 designates May 11, 1991, as State of Nevada Employees' Association Day.

S.C.R. 48 (File No. 107)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 48 authorizes an expenditure not to exceed $1,500 from the Legislative Fund to reimburse John Colmers, Executive Director of Maryland's Health Services Cost Review Commission, for travel expenses associated with his committee appearance during the 66th Session of the Legislature.

S.C.R. 50 (File No. 116)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 50 memorializes Reno community leader and philanthropist Sidney B. Stern.

S.C.R. 51 (File No. 129)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 51 memorializes Edward S. Parsons. Mr. Parsons, who was born in Tonopah in 1907, was a prominent architect in northern Nevada and served on a number of public boards and commissions.

S.C.R. 52 (File No. 124)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 52 memorializes former Reno City Attorney Samuel Boyd Francovich and commemorates his service with distinction to his community, State and Country.

S.C.R. 54 (File No. 189)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 54 directs the Legislative Commission to conduct a comprehensive study of certain topics relating to veterans. The study must examine the feasibility of establishing veterans' homes, veterans' centers, and motor vehicle pools for veterans to better meet the needs of veterans living in the State.

The Legislative Commission must report its findings and any recommended legislation to the 1993 Session of the Legislature.

S.C.R. 58 (File No. 152)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 58 directs Nevada's Division of State Lands, in consultation with the Division of State Parks and the Department of Wildlife, to review the various, available options relating to the transfer of Indian Lakes from the Federal Government to the State of Nevada, Churchill County or any other appropriate entity.

Indian Lakes is a portion of the Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge and Management Area and is a popular recreational area. The management of Indian Lakes is scheduled to revert from a Federal/State/local management agreement to strictly Federal management in 1997 unless arrangements are made by the State or the county to acquire the area. This study is intended to determine the best method to accomplish the transfer of the area to local management. The Division of State Lands is required to submit a report of its findings and any recommended legislation to the 1993 Legislature.

S.C.R. 59 (File No. 190)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 59 directs the Legislative Commission to conduct an interim study on gaming. The study must include an intensive evaluation of the future of gaming in Nevada, taking into consideration activities in other states, gaming on Indian reservations, present and future taxation issues, and the treatment in State law of larger versus smaller gaming establishments.

The Legislative Commission must report its findings and any recommended legislation to the 1993 Legislature.

S.C.R. 60 (File No. 143)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 60 memorializes Washoe County Commissioner James C. Lillard for his tireless commitment to the City of Sparks and Washoe County. In addition, the resolution recognizes Mr. Lillard's many accomplishments and his devotion to his family and community.

S.C.R. 61 (File No. 160)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 61 directs the Board of Regents to consider and present a proposal to the 1993 Legislature concerning a program for the advance payment of tuition, room, board and fees in the UNS. As a possible method to help parents better plan for the future education of their children, such a program could allow parents to make tuition payments in advance.

S.C.R. 62 (File No. 161)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 62 encourages Nevada's older citizens to form a senior citizens' legislature. This legislature is to discuss proposed legislation and its effect on the senior population, recommend legislation to the Nevada Legislature, listen to other senior citizens, and make suggestions concerning matters affecting their health and welfare.

Senior citizen legislatures exist in a number of states and have been highly successful in identifying issues of importance to senior citizens and in developing legislation to deal with those issues. This resolution encourages the Governor to assist in the organization of a senior citizens' legislature. It is intended to be self-supporting and is authorized to accept and expend gifts, grants and donations to aid in carrying out its functions.

S.C.R. 63 (File No. 154)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 63 memorializes long-time Fallon resident, Tom Gallagher. In 1960, Mr. Gallagher began Gallagher Livestock, Inc., Nevada's only livestock auction yard.

S.C.R. 65 (File No. 162)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 65 memorializes Douglas County pioneer, Duane E. Mack, who died in 1991. Mr. Mack was a rancher and served on various civic and community organizations over the years. As a member of the Nevada Assembly during the 1941 and 1943 Legislative Sessions, Mr. Mack represented the third generation of his family to have served in the Legislature.

S.C.R. 67 (File No. 173)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 67 congratulates the Nevada Wing of the Civil Air Patrol on its 50th year of continuous service to the residents of Nevada. This organization provides emergency services, aerospace education and a training program for children.

S.C.R. 68 (File No. 191)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 68 directs the staff of the Fiscal Analysis Division of LCB to conduct an interim study of the financing of special education programs for handicapped children including those who are gifted and talented.

The findings of this staff study must be reported to the 1993 Legislature.

S.C.R. 69 (File No. 192)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 69 memorializes Raymond E. Dace of Las Vegas, former union organizer, community leader, and lifelong supporter of the Democratic Party, and extends the condolences of the Nevada Legislature to the surviving members of his family.

S.C.R. 70 (File No. 193)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 70 memorializes Reno native and distinguished attorney, William K. Woodburn, and extends the sincere condolences of the Nevada Legislature to his surviving family.

S.C.R. 71 (File No. 194)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 71 memorializes the late Herman L. Peavy of Sparks for his personal contributions to his community and the Nevada Republican Party and expresses the sympathy of the Nevada Legislature to his surviving family.

S.C.R. 72 (File No. 200)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 72 commends Justice Thurgood Marshall upon his retirement from the U.S. Supreme Court. The measure notes Justice Marshall's lifetime accomplishments, his length of service and his role in the landmark civil rights case, *Brown vs. Board of Education*.

S.C.R. 73 (File No. 201)
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 73 requests that the Nevada Assembly return S.B. 529 (Chapter 646) of the 1991 Session to the Senate for further consideration. The measure in question, S.B. 529, alters the membership of the Nevada State Board of Accountancy and revises the experience requirements for a certificate as a CPA.

Assembly Joint Resolutions

A.J.R. 3 (File No. 64)
Assembly Joint Resolution No. 3 urges Congress and the President to provide additional financial support for water systems that are required to meet the standards set forth in the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

Several existing and new programs are being considered by Congress which could provide financial assistance for water systems that must be upgraded to meet the requirements of the Federal act. This resolution is a product of the interim study of water and waste water resources in the State and is part of a package of recommendations designed to help the water systems in Nevada meet the new obligations.

A.J.R. 6 (File No. 45)
Assembly Joint Resolution No. 6 urges Congress to enact legislation to eliminate inequities in the payment of Social Security benefits based on the year that persons initially become eligible for such benefits. The resolution further urges Congress to eliminate these inequities without reducing the benefits of persons who were born before 1917.

Benefits paid to persons born during the years of 1917 to 1926, who commonly are referred to as "notch babies," are lower than those paid to persons who were born before that time. The resolution notes that adequate reserves are available in the Social Security Trust Fund to eliminate these inequities.

A.J.R. 8 (File No. 49)
Assembly Joint Resolution No. 8 urges the U.S. Congress to increase the amount of financial assistance allotted to Head Start programs in Nevada.

Nevada's Head Start programs provide comprehensive health, education and social services to preschool children from low-income families to assist these children in attaining their full potential. Head Start has been tremendously successful during the 20-plus years it has existed. Many children and their families experience positive changes in their lives because they participate in Head Start programs.

However, the Federal Government's share of funding these programs has not kept pace with the State's rapid population growth, preventing more and more children from participating in Head Start. To accommodate increasingly larger numbers of eligible children, Federal funding for Head Start programs in Nevada must be increased.

A.J.R. 13 (File No. 142)
Assembly Joint Resolution No. 13 urges the U.S. Congress to increase Federal funding for the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children. This program has been found to save $3 for every $1 of benefits provided to pregnant women and was highly praised.

This resolution is a companion measure to Assembly Bill 414 (Chapter 628) of the 1991 Legislative Session and also originated as one of the recommendations from the Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study Teenage Pregnancy in Nevada.

A.J.R. 17 (File No. 140)
Assembly Joint Resolution No. 17 directs the Legislative Commission to appoint a committee of seven Nevada legislators to investigate the functioning of the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact. The resolution also calls upon the Legislature of the State of California to appoint a similar committee to meet jointly.

This measure notes that the U.S. Congress has not acted on proposed amendments to the TRPA Compact which would place a representative of the Nevada Legislature on the governing body of the TRPA. Therefore, it is necessary to provide for another method of legislative oversight of that agency.

A.J.R. 18 (File No. 110)
Assembly Joint Resolution No. 18 urges Congress to enact a measure which would direct each Federal agency to disclose the information it possesses concerning all U.S. personnel classified as missing-in-action or prisoners-of-war. The proposed Federal legislation - H.R. 1147 of the 102d Congress - contains sufficient provisions to ensure that national security is not breached and that the privacy of family members of those Americans who are still missing is preserved.

A.J.R. 21 (File No. 130)
Assembly Joint Resolution No. 21 proposes to amend *The Constitution of the State of Nevada* to extend the jurisdiction of the Commission on Judicial Discipline by including justices of the peace and municipal judges. The current provisions only include Supreme Court Justices and district court judges. The resolution also would provide for disciplinary measures other than impeachment, censorship, retirement or removal.

The proposal further would clarify that no Supreme Court Justice, district or municipal court judge or justice of the

peace could sit on the commission during a proceeding involving a member from his own jurisdiction.

The resolution is supported by the Commission on Judicial Discipline. This measure will be returned to the 1993 Legislature and, if adopted again in identical form, would be submitted to the voters at the 1994 General Election.

A.J.R. 22 (File No. 131)
Assembly Joint Resolution No. 22 proposes to amend *The Constitution of the State of Nevada* to allow an increase in compensation for Supreme Court and district judges during the term for which they have been elected or during the remainder of the term for which they were appointed.

This measure will have to be approved again in the 1993 Legislative Session before it would be placed on the 1994 General Election ballot for consideration by the voters. A similar provision is contained in S.J.R. 12 of the 65th Session which also would establish an intermediate appellate court. That measure has passed both Houses and been signed by the Governor. If it is approved by the voters in the 1992 General Election, then A.J.R. 22 could be withdrawn next session since it would not be necessary.

A.J.R. 23 (File No. 178)
Assembly Joint Resolution No. 23 urges the U.S. Congress to recognize that hunger has become a serious problem in our country and to support and pass legislation to reduce hunger among children in the United States.

The U.S. House of Representatives is currently considering a bill, referred to as the Mickey Leland Childhood Hunger Relief Act, that could significantly reduce hunger among children. The Senate is also considering a bill, known as the Childhood Hunger Prevention Act, which would also provide relief from hunger. Both measures deserve support as they would address the current situation in this country where over 5 million children under the age of 12 years are hungry.

A.J.R. 24 (File No. 150)
Assembly Joint Resolution No. 24 proposes to amend Section 3, Article 9, of the *Nevada Constitution* which deals with public indebtedness. This measure would make an exception to the limitation on State indebtedness to allow the State to enter into installment or lease-purchase agreements.

This resolution was proposed by the Budget Division in the Department of Administration to enable the State to enter into agreements to privatize facilities, such as parts of the prison system. This proposal will be returned to the 1993 Legislature and, if adopted, would be placed on the 1994 General Election ballot for voter approval.

A.J.R. 25 (File No. 204)
Assembly Joint Resolution No. 25 urges the U.S. Congress to expedite ratification of amendments to the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact made by the State of California and adopted by the Nevada Legislature in 1987. These amendments would authorize members of the California and Nevada delegations which constitute the governing body of TRPA to appoint alternates to attend meetings, alter the manner in which the members of the Nevada delegation are selected, and expand the powers of the Tahoe Transportation District.

A.J.R. 26 (File No. 175)
Assembly Joint Resolution No. 26 urges the C. H. Kempe National Center to hold the annual meeting of the "National Task Force on Juvenile Sex Offending" in Nevada in 1992.

The trainers from this center are the leading experts in the country on juvenile sex offenders. Having their annual meeting in Nevada would provide invaluable opportunities for professionals working with juvenile sex offenders in this State.

A.J.R. 28 (File No. 177)
Assembly Joint Resolution No. 28 urges Congress to review Federal funding for the management of public lands and the protection of the habitat of wild horses and burros. The resolution encourages Congress, following this review, to provide a pro rata distribution of money based on the population of wild horse and burro herds to each state.

Although Nevada contains over 65 percent of the wild horses and burros in the U.S., the BLM office in the State receives less than 16 percent of the total U.S. Department of the Interior budget for rangeland management and wild horse and burro habitat protection.

The measure also urges the Secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior to recognize Nevada's Commission for the Preservation of Wild Horses as a State agency for purposes of the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971. The act requires Federal agencies responsible for the Nation's wild horses and burros to consult with state

wildlife agencies. As the State agency primarily concerned with wild horses, the commission must be included as one of the State agencies to be consulted.

A.J.R. 29 (File No. 203)
Assembly Joint Resolution No. 29 urges the U.S. Congress to encourage the speedy manufacture, distribution and marketing of drugs which provide an effective treatment of AIDS at the lowest possible cost to ease the financial burden of people afflicted with AIDS and of governments obtaining such drugs. The resolution further urges Congress to encourage the National Center for Disease Control to promote the availability of effective and less costly drugs to combat AIDS.

The resolution notes that a prudent public health policy on AIDS requires an efficient and cost-sensitive health care delivery system. The availability of affordable, effective drugs is one of the keys to that system.

A.J.R. 30 (File No. 147)
Assembly Joint Resolution No. 30 commends the U.S. Congress for passing Sections 8077 (b) and (c) of Public Law 101-511 which temporarily affirmed that tribes retain criminal misdemeanor jurisdiction over all Indians on Indian reservations. The measure also urges the Congress to make the provision permanent law.

Assembly Concurrent Resolutions

A.C.R. 1 (File No. 2)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 1 amends and adopts the Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly for the 66th Session of the Legislature. The measure amends the amount charged for distribution of copies of introduced bills, creates a procedure for a mid-session adjournment, and sets limits on the number of calendar days by which certain budgets and appropriations bills must be heard and passed. The measure also limits the length of the regular session to 131 calendar days.

A.C.R. 2 (File No. 3)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 2 honors the heroic Nevada servicemen and women who have participated in Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm. It expresses the Nevada Legislature's profoundest wishes and prayers to them for a swift, successful and peaceful conclusion to this military operation and their safe return to Nevada.

A.C.R. 3 (File No. 9)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 3 honors the memory of The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and his dream of peace, unity, justice and righteousness. The measure also commends the members of The Martin Luther King, Jr. Committee of North Las Vegas, the members of the Northern Nevada Black Cultural Awareness Society, and the Governor and members of the Nevada State Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday Commission for their efforts and accomplishments in promoting Dr. King's ideals.

A.C.R. 4 (File No. 38)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 4 directs the State's Division of Water Planning to update and reevaluate the "Alternative Plans for Water Resource Use" which address resource management in the six major water basins of the State. The resolution further directs the division to seek local input as it undertakes this task.

The "Alternative Plans for Water Resource Use" were originally compiled as part of the State's water planning efforts in the 1970's and early 1980's. The resolution concludes that they provide a solid starting point for planning of water management for the future.

A.C.R. 5 (File No. 39)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 5 directs the State's Division of Water Planning to consider the provision of technical assistance to local governments as one of its highest priorities.

The resolution points out that much of the information necessary to conduct water resource planning is not readily available to local governments in the State. Thus, the assistance of the Division of Water Planning is needed if the local entities are to plan effectively for their futures.

A.C.R. 6 (File No. 62)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 6 urges counties and cities to use their existing planning and zoning powers to establish zones for the protection of wells which supply drinking water to public water systems.

The resolution points out that the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires monitoring of public water systems. It further explains that the frequency of this monitoring is partially based upon the vulnerability of the water source to contamination. Thus, protection of the source through planning and zoning techniques may allow the monitoring to be conducted on a less frequent schedule.

A.C.R. 7 (File No. 46)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 7 directs the Director of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources to conduct a study of the desirability and feasibility of a program through which water credits would be provided to the holder of a water right whose efforts result in the conservation of water. The resolution further directs that public hearings be held during the course of the study and that the results of the study be reported to the 1993 Legislature.

The most reasonable method for appropriation of water which is saved through conservation practices has become a significant question. This study would evaluate the instances in which the conserved water should be credited to the entity which instituted the conservation measures versus the situations in which the conserved water should be allocated to fill junior rights or appropriated to the next applicant in line for consideration.

A.C.R. 9 (File No. 13)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 9 commends Stephen A. Wynn for outstanding public service and leadership. It further expresses the gratitude and appreciation of the Legislature and the people of Nevada to Mr. Wynn and his employees for their dedication toward improving their community and the State.

A.C.R. 10 (File No. 71)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 10 directs the PSCN to report to the Senate and Assembly Committees on Transportation of the 1991 Legislature on or before March 1, 1991. This report is to address the actions taken by the PSCN in response to the concerns of the public and the interim A.C.R. 91 study on transportation relating to the regulation of the transportation industry by the PSCN.

A.C.R. 11 (File No. 51)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 11 directs the State's Department of Transportation and the Nevada Highway Patrol Division and the Motor Carrier Division of DMV&PS to prepare an analysis of the costs and benefits of constructing and operating ports of entry in Nevada. The analysis is to be presented to the Senate and Assembly Committees on Transportation if the Legislature is in session or to the Legislative Commission if the Legislature is not in regular session.

This resolution was a recommendation of the A.C.R. 91 interim study and review of certain laws and regulations relating to transportation, including a review of the regulation of motor carriers. The purpose of the analysis

is to determine whether the revenue from the operation of a port of entry in Nevada would be sufficient to offset the cost of constructing and operating a port of entry for the regulation of motor carriers.

A.C.R. 12 (File No. 100)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 12 directs the DMV&PS to evaluate the adequacy of existing penalties that may be imposed against motor carriers that may be operating unlawfully in Nevada. This evaluation is to be reported to the Senate and Assembly Committees on Transportation on or before March 1, 1991.

This resolution is a recommendation of the A.C.R. 91 interim study and review of certain laws relating to transportation, including a review of the regulation of motor carriers. The evaluation is intended to determine if the penalties in Nevada for noncompliance of motor carrier regulations are sufficient to adequately deter motor carriers in general from attempting to evade the requirements. Concern was expressed that some motor carrier businesses may find it more advantageous to run the risk of being caught in violation of the laws and be willing to accept the possibility of fines as a "cost of doing business."

A.C.R. 13 (File No. 47)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 13 urges local governments to revise zoning restrictions and building codes to encourage the development of affordable mobile home parks for persons of low income.

This measure was proposed by the Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the Problems of Owners of Mobile Homes Who Rent Space in Mobile Home Parks. The primary goal of A.C.R. 13 is to encourage local governments to make additional land available for mobile home parks and thus bring down the price of property.

A.C.R. 14 (File No. 101)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 14 urges the employers in the State to adopt strategies to assist their employees with child care.

A.C.R. 15 (File No. 18)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 15 authorizes the expenditure of not more than $1,000 from the Legislative Fund for the payment of a speaker to appear before the Assembly Standing Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Standing Committee on Finance during the 66th session of the Legislature.

A.C.R. 16 (File No. 179)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 16 directs the Legislative Commission to conduct an interim study of the welfare system in Nevada. Among other things, the study must evaluate the various welfare services provided by the State, county governments and community-based private organizations. Federal programs also must be examined, along with any needs for welfare services which are not being satisfied and any programs which may be duplicative.

The results of the study and any recommended legislation must be reported to the 1993 Legislature.

A.C.R. 17 (File No. 16)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 17 memorializes the late Thomas A. Hill, former Sparks police chief, and extends the condolences of the members of the Nevada Legislature to the family.

A.C.R. 20 (File No. 20)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 20 expresses the appreciation of the members of the 66th legislative session for the courteous and efficient service of 1991 Assembly Page Scott M. Reudy, who volunteered to return to active duty and participate in Operation Desert Storm.

A.C.R. 23 (File No. 56)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 23 approves the *State of Nevada Drought Plan*. This plan, which was prepared by the Division of Water Planning in the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, provides for an organized response by State Government to drought conditions.

A.C.R. 24 (File No. 27)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 24 memorializes Valmy, Nevada, pioneer, Eugene DiGrazia.

A.C.R. 25 (File No. 31)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 25 commends the noble, selfless and heroic efforts of our servicemen and women; offers the prayers of the the Nevada Legislature to the families who lost loved ones and to those who were wounded in the Persian Gulf conflict; and offers best wishes to Nevada reservists in their return to civilian life.

A.C.R. 26 (File No. 180)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 26 directs the Legislative Commission to conduct an interim study concerning the establishment of a policy and procedure for the naming of State buildings.

The results of the study and any recommended legislation are to be reported to the 1993 Legislature.

A.C.R. 27 (File No. 34)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 27 expresses the heartfelt gratitude of the members of the Legislature and commends the dedication and service of Amy Phelps. It also resolves that she will be sorely missed on the Assembly Front Desk, but is sent many best wishes for her retirement.

A.C.R. 28 (File No. 132)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 28 urges the State Department of Education and the county school districts to provide information to pupils about adoption and the financial responsibilities of raising children.

A.C.R. 30 (File No. 153)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 30 directs the State Department of Education and the board of trustees for each local school district to report on the progress and effect of the required course on human sexuality, the prevention of AIDS, and other sexually transmitted diseases. The report and any recommendations are to be submitted to the LCB by January 18, 1993, for transmittal to the 1993 Legislature.

A.C.R. 33 (File No. 144)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 33 urges Nevada's Welfare Division to increase the number of obstetric care providers available to care for indigent pregnant women and teenagers by monitoring the rates of reimbursement and keeping the rates competitive.

This resolution was recommended by the Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study Teenage Pregnancy in Nevada. The subcommittee found that pregnant teenagers are three times more likely than other pregnant women to receive no prenatal care and that 10 percent of the births to teenagers each year are low birth weight babies. Increasing the number of obstetric providers for low-income pregnant teenagers may provide them with better access to prenatal care and help prevent some of the health problems of teenage mothers and their babies.

A.C.R. 34 (File No. 84)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 34 congratulates the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws upon 100 years of consistent contribution to the development of state law, of constant service to Nevada and its sister states, and of unwavering commitment to the principle of uniformity of law. This measure further commends the past and present commissioners from Nevada upon their 80 years of contribution to this work.

A.C.R. 35 (File No. 36)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 35 commends Thurman Parsons for his outstanding service to the youth and other members of the community and commends him for always giving of himself for the betterment of others.

A.C.R. 36 (File No. 37)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 36 commends Harry E. "Bud" Smith for his years of participation in various service organizations and clubs, including the many years he spent helping with the Shrine Circus.

A.C.R. 37 (File No. 112)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 37 provides for agreement by the Nevada Legislature that the Board of Regents is to consist of 11 members for the purposes of reapportionment and redistricting of the board members' election districts by the 1991 Session.

This resolution was a recommendation of the Board of Regents based on its statistical research which indicated that the 11-member structure would provide the fairest and most equitable number to preserve adequate representation for all regions of the State.

A.C.R. 38 (File No. 48)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 38 designates March 22 and 23, 1991, as Nevada 4-H State Capital Days, and commends the 4-H clubs of Nevada for their interest in our government and the legislative process.

A.C.R. 39 (File No. 68)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 39 authorizes payment to Professor David Card from Princeton University for his appearance before the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance during the 66th Session of the Nevada Legislature. The expenditure from the legislative fund shall not exceed $1,500.

A.C.R. 40 (File No. 58)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 40 designates April 4, 1991 as Nevada REALTORS(tm) Day. The measure also commends the REALTORS(tm) of Nevada for their support of the free enterprise system.

A.C.R. 41 (File No. 59)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 41 memorializes Nevada native and matriarch, Ruth Davis Sullivan.

A.C.R. 42 (File No. 60)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 42 memorializes the late Assemblyman Marvin M. Sedway.

A.C.R. 43 (File No. 65)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 43 commends the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for its efforts toward improving relations with the Japanese through its Mutual Interest Tour of Japan.

A.C.R. 44 (File No. 66)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 44 commends the members of the Nevada Parent-Teacher Association for their outstanding contributions to education in the State of Nevada.

A.C.R. 45 (File No. 69)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 45 memorializes Washoe County Deputy Sheriff, Lieutenant Glenn Barnes.

A.C.R. 46 (File No. 181)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 46 directs the Legislative Commission to conduct an interim study of the review process of State and local agencies in the approval of subdivisions of land, including possible duplications of services by Nevada's Division of Environmental Protection and the Health Division. Because of the highly technical nature of this subject matter, the resolution further directs the Legislative Commission to establish a technical advisory committee to assist in conducting the study.

The measure notes the rapid growth and development in the State since the last interim study of the subdivision review process was conducted in 1976. The Legislative Commission must report its findings and recommendations for legislation to the 1993 Legislature.

A.C.R. 47 (File No. 73)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 47 designates April 18, 1991, as Kiwanis Day in Nevada.

A.C.R. 48 (File No. 80)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 48 designates Friday, April 19, 1991, as Sammy Davis, Jr. Day in Nevada.

A.C.R. 49 (File No. 81)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 49 directs the State Controller to pay $30 per service from the Legislative Fund to the clergy members who performed religious services for the Assembly and Senate during the 66th Session of the Nevada Legislature.

A.C.R. 50 (File No. 74)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 50 memorializes former Mineral County legislator, Warren E. Johnson.

A.C.R. 51 (File No. 117)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 51 amends Joint Rule No. 14 of the Senate and Assembly for the 66th Legislative Session to allow an individual legislator to introduce a simple or concurrent resolution that was requested by a standing committee.

This measure allows the names of individual legislators to appear on simple and concurrent resolutions which were requested after the 10th calendar day of the session. It is appropriate that this type of personal approach be permitted for memorials, commendations and similar resolutions.

A.C.R. 52 (File No. 133)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 52 directs the NDOT to exhaust every possibility to avoid closing the Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard access ramp at the intersection of Interstate Highway No. 15 and U.S. Highway No. 95 in Clark County. It further requires the Director of NDOT to report the Department's efforts to do so to the Director of the LCB by January 15, 1993, for transmittal to the 67th Session of the Nevada Legislature.

A.C.R. 54 (File No. 118)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 54 grants 4 days of administrative leave to each permanent and temporary employee of the Legislature and Legislative Counsel Bureau following completion of the 66th Legislative Session. To receive this leave, the employee must have been so employed on the last day of the session.

Similar resolutions were approved at all recent legislative sessions to recognize the outstanding efforts and sacrifices made by legislative employees.

A.C.R. 55 (File No. 86)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 55 commends all secretaries in Nevada on their valuable contributions and professionalism.

A.C.R. 56 (File No. 88)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 56 commends Brett McGinness of Fallon for winning the Nevada State Spelling Bee.

A.C.R. 58 (File No. 138)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 58 directs the DMV&PS to conduct an interim study on the feasibility of creating a uniform traffic citation and complaint form. The study is to be conducted in consultation with judges, district attorneys, sheriff and police administrators, the Nevada Highway Patrol and the Driver's License Division.

The study is to include an evaluation of forms used by other states, the appropriate agency responsible for administering the forms, necessary changes in State law and a workable schedule for implementing a program to use a new form. The results of the study and any recommended legislation are to be reported to the 1993 Legislature.

This study is requested to provide for the collection of better data, meet certain Federal funding requirements, enhance uniform crime reporting programs and assist in effectively tracking citations and complaints. The resolution notes that Nevada is one of only 10 states which does not have a uniform system of reporting traffic citations.

A.C.R. 59 (File No. 87)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 59 declares the Sparks Hometowne Christmas Parade as the official Christmas parade of the State of Nevada. The measure also commends the organizers of the parade for their initiative, dedication and hard work since the inception of this annual event in 1987.

The declaration of this parade as Nevada's official Christmas parade, based on legislative intent, applies only to the 1991 event.

A.C.R. 60 (File No. 89)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 60 commends actor Michael Landon for his strength of character and positive attitude in his battle with cancer. Mr. Landon was affectionately known around the World as "Little Joe," a character he played on the famous television series "Bonanza" which was set in western Nevada.

A.C.R. 61 (File No. 155)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 61 directs the Board of County Commissioners for Washoe County and the city councils of Reno and Sparks to conduct a study of the fiscal equity among Washoe County, the City of Sparks, and the City of Reno in providing public services in the Truckee Meadows region. The measure includes a list of specific topics and items to be contained in the study. Those governmental entities are required to report the results of the study to the 1993 Legislature and to develop and agree to a plan for carrying out the recommendations of the study.

A.C.R. 62 (File No. 156)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 62 directs the Washoe County Board of County Commissioners and the city councils of Reno and Sparks to conduct a coordinated study of the quality and quantity of water in the region. The study must determine the need for water supply, wastewater treatment, flood control and drainage, determine water quality standards for the Truckee River, and identify a coordinated means of providing services. The study must be completed by July 1, 1992.

Within 6 months after the completion of the study, the Washoe County board must prepare a plan of capital improvements and a plan of operation to put the recommendations of the study into effect. The city councils of Reno and Sparks and the governing board for regional planning must review the plans and negotiate an agreement with the county by January 1, 1993, regarding the facilities to be owned, constructed and operated by the county. If an agreement cannot be reached, the dispute must be submitted to binding arbitration.

The agreement must protect and compensate, if appropriate, the ratepayers of Reno and Sparks for their investment in existing sewage treatment facilities, require that any changes in the administration of the facilities by Washoe County or changes in rates be fair and equitable to current and future residents, and provide for an independent evaluation of the Washoe County board's performance as a provider of regional services within 3 to 5 years after the agreement. Unless the evaluator finds otherwise, the Washoe County Board of County Commissioners is to continue to coordinate water supply and water quality services in the region.

The county board is to report the results of the study and recommended legislation to the 1993 Legislature.

A.C.R. 63 (File No. 166)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 63 directs the DMV&PS, in cooperation with the PSCN, to conduct an interim study of the lien sale process to ensure that the public is adequately protected and that persons who repair motor vehicles have an effective means to recover their costs.

The study is to include an examination, review and evaluation of Nevada's motor vehicle lien sale laws and procedures, laws in other states, any model lien sale acts and the adequacy of staff to monitor such sales. The results of the study and any recommended legislation are to be reported to the 1993 Legislature.

This resolution was requested by the Assembly Committee on Transportation in response to various cases and research which indicated that there is little protection for the public because of the large volume of lien sales, the lack of adequate staff to monitor such sales and the potential for abuse in the system.

A.C.R. 64 (File No. 90)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 64 congratulates former Nevada Assemblyman Clarence A. Ramsey on his 100th birthday on May 5, 1991. Mr. Ramsey, who now lives in Nash, Oklahoma, represented Eureka County during the 1951, 1959 and 1960 sessions of the Nevada Legislature.

A.C.R. 65 (File No. 93)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 65 pays special tribute to the members of the Washoe County Sheriff's Hasty Team by designating May 7, 1991, as "Hasty Team Day" in Nevada. The measure further commends all of the volunteers on the team for their dedication, compassion and service in emergency situations, including accident victim care, automobile extrication, and water and mine rescue.

A.C.R. 66 (File No. 94)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 66 designates May 7, 1991, as Nevada Teachers' Day and urges the residents of the State to observe the day by taking time to remember and salute all teachers. The measure also recognizes the important role of teachers in shaping the future of children and communities across the United States.

A.C.R. 67 (File No. 167)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 67 demands that the TRPA restrict its activities concerning casino projects to those activities which are specifically authorized by the terms of the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact.

Recent statements and actions by TRPA officials indicate that they intend to become more deeply involved in the regulation of gaming in the Tahoe Basin. This resolution expresses the intent of the Legislature that the agency should not exceed its authority.

A.C.R. 68 (File No. 95)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 68 commends 18 individual educators in Nevada who have received awards from the "National Educator Awards Program" of the Milken Family Foundation, a private philanthropic institution. The 18 Nevada educators, who represent six different school districts, were award recipients for 1988, 1989, and 1990.

A.C.R. 69 (File No. 97)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 69 designates the week of May 12 through May 18, 1991, as "Heritage Week in Nevada." The measure further urges the residents of Nevada to recognize and appreciate the unique heritage of both the State and Nation.

The resolution notes that these same dates were designated nationally as "Celebrate Your Heritage Week" in conjunction with the 25th anniversary of the Federal Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

A.C.R. 70 (File No. 98)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 70 urges the Museum of the American Indian in New York City to return at least one of the 11 canvasback duck decoys in its collection that were excavated from a cave near Lovelock, Nevada, some 70 years ago. If returned to Nevada, the 2,000-year-old decoys would be put on permanent display in the Nevada State Museum in Carson City.

A.C.R. 71 (File No. 104)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 71 designates May 13, 1991, as "Nevada Women in Politics Day" in recognition of the past and present women in politics in Nevada and their contributions to this State and its political subdivisions.

A.C.R. 73 (File No. 105)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 73 congratulates the I.H. Kent Company of Churchill County, Nevada, on its 100th year of continuous operation by members of the Kent family.

A.C.R. 75 (File No. 111)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 75 congratulates 18 Nevada students on their success in the Nevada History Day Competition and wishes them success in the national competition in Washington, D.C.

A.C.R. 76 (File No. 139)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 76 directs the DIR to conduct an interim study of occupational safety and health standards. The study is to include:

1. A comparison of Nevada's standards with those in at least five other similar states; and

2. A review of standards in Nevada and other states with regard to their scope, penalties and types of injury prevention programs.

The results of the study and any recommended legislation are to be submitted by January 1, 1993, to the 67th Session of the Nevada Legislature through the Director of the LCB.

A.C.R. 77 (File No. 119)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 77 commends everyone who has danced in or worked on the production of the Mountain Men Ballet. The resolution further commends William and Michielle Meakin who created and continue to direct and produce the ballet which is set in and around Virginia City during the heyday of the Comstock Lode.

A.C.R. 79 (File No. 182)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 79 directs the Legislative Commission to conduct an interim study of State laws relating to emergencies involving hazardous materials. The study also must examine the various State and local agencies which respond to such emergencies, the jurisdiction and coordination efforts of involved agencies, and the overall effectiveness of State and local systems.

The measure notes certain emergencies over the past 3 years involving hazardous materials, including the fire and explosions at the Pacific Engineering and Production Company plant and a chlorine gas leak at the BMI Complex near the City of Henderson. The Legislative Commission is directed to report the results of the study and any recommended legislation to the 1993 Legislature.

A.C.R. 81 (File No. 125)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 81 commends former Nevada Assemblyman Paul W. May, Jr., for his extensive private and public service to Nevada. Mr. May represented Clark County in the Nevada Assembly for a total of 20 years, and was affectionately known as the "Father of Bullfrog County" until that entity subsequently "croaked."

A.C.R. 82 (File No. 115)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 82 congratulates Tina Nappe for receiving the Chevron Conservation Award for 1991 and commends her for her dedication to the conservation of Nevada's wildlife and natural resources.

A.C.R. 83 (File No. 164)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 83 directs the DMV&PS to conduct an interim study on the desirability and feasibility of establishing a provisional drivers' licensing system for teenage drivers. The study is to be conducted in consultation with the State Department of Education, juvenile court judges, the insurance industry, and teenage drivers and their parents.

This study is to include an evaluation of the knowledge, skills and abilities needed by young novice drivers; appropriate methods for educating young drivers; the type of incentives and sanctions that would assist in modifying teenage driving behavior; successful programs in other states; appropriate changes necessary in State law; and the anticipated cost and proposed funding methods for a provisional drivers' licensing program.

This resolution was proposed by the Assembly Committee on Transportation which considered a bill to establish a provisional drivers' licensing program. The committee believed that the concept had merit but that more information was necessary before the Legislature could give adequate consideration to the establishment of such a program.

A.C.R. 84 (File No. 126)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 84 commends 8-year-old Jared Barney of Clark County for his courage and strength in his fight against cancer. The measure also notes Jared's inspirational nature and wishes him a speedy recovery.

A.C.R. 85 (File No. 183)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 85 directs the Legislative Commission to conduct an interim study of public elementary and secondary education in the State, with an emphasis on specific topics. These topics include parental choice of schools, alternative teaching methods, lengthening the school year, class size reduction, flexible school hours, the use of drugs for hyperactive or inattentive students, and alternative housing and education for pupils expelled for certain violent acts. The study committee must meet at least seven times during the interim and must consult with experts in the field of education, as deemed necessary.

This resolution combines four separate proposals for interim studies to allow a consolidated approach for the study of certain issues relating to public elementary and secondary education. The results of the study and any recommended legislation must be reported to the 1993 Session of the Legislature.

A.C.R. 86 (File No. 120)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 86 congratulates John P. Chisholm on being selected as the 1991 Nevada Inventor of the Year and for being inducted into the Nevada Inventors Hall of Fame. The resolution recognizes Mr. Chisholm's contribution to the technical innovation of aircraft landing systems such as the Microwave Landing System, and the current U.S. Navy's "Hands-Off" Automatic Carrier Landing System.

A.C.R. 88 (File No. 127)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 88 commends and posthumously honors Rafael Rivera who, in 1829, was the first non-Indian to enter the Las Vegas Valley. As a scout for a group of Mexican packers and traders, Rivera was searching for a trail to the Pacific coast at the time he entered the valley. A permanent historical marker at the intersection of Mountain Vista Drive and Russell Road in Clark County commemorates Rafael Rivera's journey and discovery.

A.C.R. 90 (File No. 184)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 90 directs the Legislative Commission to conduct an interim study of the laws governing public records and books. Specific topics for study include the definition of "public records," the status and preservation of electronic information, and access to public records in light of legitimate needs for privacy. The measure further directs the Governor to appoint at least five members to an advisory committee to work with the Legislative Commission on this study, including representatives of the Nevada State Press Association, Society of Professional Journalists, State Library and Archives, and local governments.

The results of the study and any recommended legislation, including an estimate of the cost to carry out these recommendations, must be reported to the 1993 Legislature.

A.C.R. 91 (File No. 168)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 91 directs the Governor to appoint a five-member interim commission to study issues facing the Hispanic community in Nevada. The measure specifies that members must be selected based on certain areas of interest. They shall serve without compensation or reimbursement for their expenses.

Among other things, the commission is directed to study employment and business opportunities as well as housing and education issues. It is required to report its findings and any recommendations to the Governor by September 1, 1992, for consideration in the executive budget, and to the Director of LCB for transmission to the 1993 Legislature.

A.C.R. 92 (File No. 134)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 92 memorializes Mary Michelle Nichols, a long-time valued employee of Nevada's Legislative Counsel Bureau. The resolution notes that Mary, during her tenure as a Research Division librarian, exhibited the highest degree of competence and dedication.

The measure also extends heartfelt condolences to her family and notes that her quick wit and wonderful smile will be long remembered.

A.C.R. 93 (File No. 135)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 93 offers the sincere condolences of the members of the Nevada Legislature to the family of Graham Erskine on his death. Mr. Erskine perhaps is best remembered as the architect who designed the Legislative Building in 1971 in addition to numerous other significant buildings in northern Nevada.

A.C.R. 94 (File No. 136)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 94 memorializes Nevada's first archivist, Frederick C. Gale, and offers the condolences of the members of the 66th Nevada Legislature to his family.

A.C.R. 95 (File No. 137)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 95 amends Joint Rule No. 17 of the Senate and Assembly for the 66th Legislative Session by removing certain target dates concerning the budget process and the length of the legislative session. These deadlines were established as goals, but they could not be met due to the complexity of the issues in the 1991 Session.

A.C.R. 100 (File No. 169)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 100 amends the Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly for the 66th Legislative Session to provide for briefings regarding interim legislative studies within 14 days after the start of a regular legislative session. Such briefings must be conducted by each legislative committee which has adopted any findings or recommendations during the preceding interim period.

This measure is a "footprint" resolution for consideration by the 1993 Legislative Session. It provides an approach for giving important information to the members of the Senate and Assembly at the start of each regular session.

A.C.R. 101 (File No. 157)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 101 memorializes the men of the USS Nevada who sacrificed their lives in defending their country at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

A.C.R. 102 (File No. 159)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 102 extends the appreciation and commendations of the members of the Legislature to the Superintendent and staff of the State Printing and Micrographics Division of the Department of General Services for their fine work and long hours in meeting the printing needs of the 1991 Legislative Session.

A.C.R. 103 (File No. 170)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 103 memorializes former Assemblywoman Mary Cameron Frazzini who died in 1991. Ms. Frazzini represented Washoe County in the Nevada Assembly between 1965 and 1972. She also was active in numerous civic, community and public organizations over the years.

A.C.R. 104 (File No. 171)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 104 memorializes longtime Carson City resident and community leader, Delbert T. "Del" Landing, who died in 1991. The resolution also extends the condolences of the members of the Legislature to Mr. Landing's wife, Mouryne, Chief Clerk of the Nevada Assembly.

A.C.R. 105 (File No. 172)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 105 commends Carol L. Moore, Assistant Chief Clerk of the Nevada Assembly, on the 30th anniversary of her dedicated service to the Nevada Legislature.

A.C.R. 106 (File No. 202)
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 106 requires the Legislature to pay the health insurance premiums for the month of July 1991 for certain temporary employees of the Legislature and LCB. The measure applies to those temporary workers who were employed during at least 1 of the last 3 legislative days of the 1991 Session.

Senate Joint Resolutions - 65th Session

S.J.R. 3 - 65th Session (File No. 61)
Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 of the 65th Legislative Session proposes to amend the *Nevada Constitution* to remove the limit of $60 on reimbursement of a legislator for postage, stationery and other expenses during a regular or special legislative session. The proposal also removes the additional allowance of $2 per day during a session for both the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the Senate.

These constitutional provisions, which date from Nevada statehood, are antiquated and should be repealed. This proposal will be submitted to a vote of the people at the 1992 General Election.

S.J.R. 11 - 65th Session (File No. 24)
Senate Joint Resolution No. 11 of the 65th session proposes to amend *The Constitution of the State of Nevada* to provide for the election of the Chief Justice by the Justices of the State's Supreme Court. This measure also would establish a term of office of 4 years for the Chief Justice. These provisions would become effective on January 1, 1996. This proposal will be placed on the 1992 general election ballot for consideration by the voters.

S.J.R. 12 - 65th Session (File No. 108)
Senate Joint Resolution No. 12 of the 65th Session proposes to amend *The Constitution of the State of Nevada* to create a court of appeals which would be intermediate between the district courts and the State's Supreme Court.

The initial appellate court judges would be appointed by the Governor and elected at the general election thereafter. The judges would serve staggered 6-year terms. The Legislature would be required to fix the jurisdiction of the court of appeals and provide for the review, where appropriate, of appeals decided by the appellate court.

This measure will be placed on the 1992 ballot for consideration by the voters.

S.J.R. 13 - 65th Session (File No. 22)
Senate Joint Resolution No. 13 of the 65th session proposes to amend *The Constitution of the State of Nevada* to clarify and extend the jurisdiction of the district courts relating to writs of prohibition and habeas corpus.

The proposed amendment expressly provides that the district courts have the power to issue writs of prohibition. It also allows a person who has been convicted of a crime, and has not completed the sentence imposed, to seek a writ of habeas corpus from the court that entered the judgment of conviction and imposed the sentence.

This measure will be placed on the general election ballot in 1992 for consideration by the voters.

Assembly Joint Resolutions - 65th Session

A.J.R. 23 - 65th Session (File No. 83)
Assembly Joint Resolution No. 23 of the 65th Legislative Session proposes to amend Section 9 of Article 8 of the *Nevada Constitution* to eliminate a prohibition against lending the money or credit of the State to private business firms.

This amendment would allow the State Treasurer greater flexibility for investing the State's money. It would also eliminate the prohibition against the State making low-interest loans to privately owned entities such as water systems that are required to make capital improvements to meet stricter governmental standards.

This proposal will be placed on the 1992 General Election ballot for approval or disapproval by the voters.

A.J.R. 28 - 65th Session (File No. 26)
Assembly Joint Resolution No. 28 of the 65th Session proposes to repeal Article XVIII of the *Nevada Constitution*. This antiquated provision prohibits withholding the rights of suffrage and officeholding from any male citizen of the U.S. by reason of his color or previous condition of servitude.

Article XVIII was added to the State's constitution by a vote of the people in 1880. The provision primarily was designed to guarantee certain rights to black males, including former slaves. Women, black or white, did not have the right to vote in Nevada at that time. The adoption in 1914 of an amendment to Article 2, Section 1, of the *Nevada Constitution* (granting suffrage to women) made this provision obsolete.

This proposal will be placed on the 1992 General Election ballot for consideration by the voters.

S.B. 529 (Chapter 646)
Senate Bill 529 revises the membership of the Nevada State Board of Accountancy. This measure requires that one of the members who are CPAs must be employed by the government or private industry while the other five must practice public accounting.

The bill also provides that sufficient experience in internal auditing work must be considered under the work experience requirements for a certificate of CPA.

This legislation was proposed at the request of certain accountants with work experience in internal auditing. They indicated that at least 27 other states allow internal auditing experience to satisfy the work experience requirements for a certificate of CPA.

S.B. 611 (Chapter 643)
Senate Bill 611 abolishes the Youth Services Division of DHR and creates the new Division of Child and Family Services. Under the previous structure, services for children and families were spread throughout different divisions within the department. This bill provides for a centralized agency, encompassing all services to children and families with the intent of providing a more effective and integrated service delivery system.

The establishment of the new division includes the immediate transfer of the Children's Resource Bureau from the office of the Director, all services and programs of the current Youth Services Division, and the case management and related family support services from the Welfare Division. Senate Bill 611 also provides for the future transfer of other children and family services from the Welfare Division and the MH/MR Division.

The DHR, under the supervision and with the approval of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, is required to provide special education programs and related services for children who are autistic, severely/emotionally handicapped or suffering from traumatic brain injury, if a local school district is unable to do so. Under previous law, the Superintendent of Public Instruction had this responsibility. The State Department of Education continues to provide special education programs and related services to pupils with other handicaps.

Local school districts are required to prepare an individualized educational program for each handicapped pupil and to pay for any medical, psychological or educational examination required by the Superintendent of Public Instruction necessary to determine the nature or extent of the handicap.

The bill creates an interim legislative committee consisting of three members of the Senate Committee on Finance and three members of the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means. The committee is required to review actions taken by the Director of DHR in implementing the reorganization of the new division as well as studying the interaction between the department and agencies of local government regarding the provision of services to children and families. The committee is also charged with studying public and private programs for adoption of children. The body's findings and any recommended legislation must be reported to the IFC.

Senate Bill 611 also provides a State General Fund appropriation of $40,000 to the Director of DHR to contract with a consultant to conduct a needs assessment for juvenile correctional facilities and related programs in Nevada and creates a committee to oversee the selection of the consultant and to review the progress of the study.

The committee is composed of:

1. An Assemblyman appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly;

2. A Senator appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate;

3. A person representing the Division of Child and Family Services of DHR appointed by the Governor;

4. The Director of the Department of Administration; and

5. The Director of DHR.

S.B. 630 (Chapter 641)

Senate Bill 630 abolishes the State's Division for Review of Health Resources and Costs. The duties of the former division are assigned to the Director of DHR, but he is authorized to delegate them to other divisions within the department.

The bill also directs the Director to adopt a master plan for the provision of human services in the State. As part of this effort, he must consider advice from agencies of local government and nonprofit organizations which provide social services. The necessary elements of the plan are specified, and the Director is required to revise the plan

biennially and deliver a copy to the Governor and the Legislature at the beginning of each regular legislative session.

A.B. 8 (Chapter 73)
Assembly Bill 8 authorizes the Administrator of the Aging Services Division of DHR to organize one or more teams to assist in analysis of issues and programs for the protection of older persons. Members of the team serve at the invitation of the Administrator and must be experienced in the analysis of issues and implementation of programs to protect the elderly.

The bill allows the team to receive confidential information and records pertaining to older persons. The confidentiality of any information or records received must be maintained under the terms and conditions of existing law. The content of any discussion regarding confidential information received by the team pursuant to this section is not subject to discovery. In addition, a member of the team cannot testify regarding any discussion which occurred during the meeting. This bill also provides that any information disclosed in violation of this measure is inadmissible in all judicial proceedings.

This bill was requested by the Aging Services Division of DHR to allow it to establish multi-disciplinary teams to assist in the coordination of protective services for older persons. Provisions are required to allow access to confidential information and records, and to maintain the strict confidentiality of these records.

A.B. 9 (Chapter 8)
Assembly Bill 9 reduces the required frequency of meetings of the Commission on Tourism from once each 60 days to once each calendar quarter, effective on July 1, 1991.

A.B. 149 (Chapter 254)
Assembly Bill 149 amends several provisions in the law relating to the Purchasing Division of the Department of General Services. The bill makes it clear that the Local Government Purchasing Act (Chapter 332 of NRS) does not prohibit local governments from voluntarily obtaining supplies, materials, equipment or services through the Purchasing Division.

The authority of the chief of the Purchasing Division to adopt regulations regarding the method of obtaining a contract is clarified. The chief is explicitly authorized to require a bid bond of up to 5 percent of a bid or proposal. He is also authorized to require vendors who are awarded a

contract to provide a performance bond of up to the value of the contract. Vendors who do not perform according to the terms of their contracts may be penalized, in addition to any damages for breach of contract, up to 5 percent of the value of the bid and may be removed from the bidders' list for up to 2 years.

The bill makes specific provision for the way in which the division is to handle requests for proposals to provide services. The criteria to be used in evaluating proposals are specified, and the chief of the division is allowed to adopt regulations specifying the weight to be given to each criterion. If a request for proposals is issued and the chief finds that none of the proposals submitted are satisfactory, he is authorized to reject them and advertise for new proposals.

In those cases in which the chief of the division finds that equipment, materials, supplies or services provided by a vendor are defective or do not meet specifications, he is allowed to either reject the order or to require that it be delivered at a reduced cost. Previous law only allowed the chief to reject the order.

State agencies are required to report to the division each month any donated property which they have received.

The chief is allowed to authorize agencies to make local purchases of up to $5,000 for items not regularly purchased by the division. The previous limit was $2,500.

Finally, the bill provides that within 5 working days after an agency receives an order from the division, it must authorize the State Controller to draw on its account to pay for the order.

This measure was proposed by the Purchasing Division to clarify ambiguities in the previous law and to provide for good purchasing practices.

A.B. 201 (Chapter 385)

Assembly Bill 201 creates the Advisory Committee on Traumatic Brain Injuries. The committee consists of 11 members who are appointed by the Administrator of the Rehabilitation Division of DHR and who serve without compensation.

The bill authorizes the committee to collect information relating to traumatic brain injuries and to make recommendations to the Administrator concerning programs and proposed legislation relating to head-injured people. The committee is required to report on its activities and recommendations

each year and to submit copies of the report to the Administrator, the Legislative Commission and the Nevada Legislature's Committee on Health Care.

This measure was a recommendation by the interim study committee on traumatic head injuries.

A.B. 239 (Chapter 175)
Assembly Bill 239 requires the Director of the DHR to adopt a master plan for the provision of human services in Nevada. The bill specifies the contents of the plan and requires that it be revised biennially. The Director is authorized, by regulation, to require nonprofit organizations and State and local government agencies to provide information to him on their programs which he deems necessary for the development of the master plan.

This measure was proposed by the Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the Availability of Affordable Child Care in Nevada.

A.B. 327 (Chapter 696)
Assembly Bill 327 establishes by statute the Advisory Board on Maternal and Child Health. This legislation formally recognizes the advisory board's makeup, composition and mission to be performed. Previously the board was a nonstatutory body whose members were selected by the Governor. The board will consist of nine members appointed by the Governor, plus one member from each House of the Nevada Legislature to be appointed by the Legislative Commission.

The board will meet quarterly and assist and advise the Administrator of the Health Division in developing a statewide plan for maternal and child health care to ensure that infants, preschool children and mothers in Nevada have access to quality care and services. The board will also advise the Administrator concerning methods to reduce infant mortality and decrease the incidence of preventable childhood diseases.

A.B. 548 (Chapter 699)
Assembly Bill 548 creates the Office of Ombudsman for Aging Persons within the Aging Services Division of DHR. The measure directs the office to provide assistance to persons who are 60 years of age or older and who do not reside in long-term care facilities.

Under a separate program enacted in 1989, a system was established to address the health, safety and civil rights issues of elderly Nevadans residing in long-term care facilities. This bill addresses similar concerns of seniors outside of the institutional setting, including senior citizens

who are active in the community, as well as those who are homebound or otherwise without resources.

The program assists elderly Nevadans through the coordination of resources and services within their respective communities. The measure also provides for the development of a centralized data base of information of interest to aging persons and for the publication of a reference guide to programs available to seniors within each community.

The act contains a general fund appropriation of $38,274 in FY 1992 and $36,444 in FY 1993 to establish the community ombudsman program.

A.B. 641 (Chapter 520)
Assembly Bill 641 officially abolishes the State's Commission for the Bicentennial of the *U.S. Constitution* as of January 1, 1992. The bill also extends the date by which the commission must commit its funds for expenditure from June 30, 1991, to December 31, 1991.

A.B. 716 (Chapter 712)
Assembly Bill 716 authorizes the Division of State Lands to purchase, at a price not to exceed $500,000, a certain piece of land in Las Vegas for development as the site of a State office building. The measure authorizes the State Board of Examiners to issue general obligation bonds to pay for the purchase.

A.B. 728 (Chapter 519)
Assembly Bill 728 removes the Insurance Division from the Department of Commerce and the statutes, and it creates a Department of Insurance with the statutory duties and responsibilities of the division. Furthermore, it creates the Office of Advocate for Insurance Customers within the Department of Insurance. Under the law pertaining to the stabilization of insurance rates, the bill declares the Legislature's intent to protect the rights of insurance customers in this State.

This measure establishes the Commissioner of Insurance, who is to be appointed by the Governor, as the head of the Department of Insurance. It also outlines the duties, powers and responsibilities of the Commissioner. Moreover, the bill provides for the qualifications, duties and powers of the Advocate for Insurance Customers, who must be an attorney and who is to be appointed by the Governor for a term of 4 years.

Under this act, the Advocate for Insurance Customers may:

- Examine, if authorized by an order of the Commissioner, the records and documents of any authorized motor vehicle insurer of private passenger vehicles;

- Intervene or participate on behalf of an insurance customer or group of customers in any proceeding concerning motor vehicle insurance rates covering private passenger vehicles, the solvency of insurers offering such insurance policies and any similar matter before the Commissioner;

- Appeal any order or decision of the Commissioner regarding rates and essential insurance in any matter in which the advocate has intervened or is a party; and

- Establish a program of education that provides information to the public concerning policies of motor vehicle insurance for private passenger vehicles.

The bill authorizes the Commissioner to adopt regulations governing the advocate's review of rates and supplementary information, participation or intervention in hearings, and the Commissioner's procedures for conducting rate hearings. It requires motor vehicle insurers and their rate service organizations to provide the advocate with copies of any of the rate and supplementary information required to be filed with the Commissioner.

This measure also sets conditions under which the Commissioner may issue an order authorizing the advocate to examine an insurer's records and documents, and it revises the provisions for the Commissioner to approve or disapprove proposed insurance rate increases within 60 days after they are filed. It extends that period up to an additional 60 days if more time is needed to allow the advocate to intervene or participate.

This measure also increases or imposes certain fees and charges which must be paid to the Commissioner of Insurance. These fees are as follows:

- The fee for filing an initial application for an insurer's certificate of authority is increased from $500 to $2,450;

- The fee for each annual continuation of an insurer's certificate of authority is increased from $250 (for one kind of insurance) or $578 (for two or more kinds of insurance) to one standard fee of $2,450;

- The fee for the application and license for a rating organization is increased from $100 to $500, and the annual renewal fee for such organizations also increases from $100 to $500;

- The fee for the initial registration and review of an application of a risk retention group is set at $2,450;

- The fee for the application for surplus line insurers is set at $2,450;

- The fee for the application for a license to engage in the business of a company is increased from $200 to $500, and the application for renewal of such a license is increased from $100 to $500;

- The various fees relating to the issuance and renewal of a certificate of authority of a fraternal benefit society, HMO and organization for dental care are increased to $2,450; and

- The fee for motor clubs to file an annual report with the Commissioner is set at $500.

The bill provides that the money received by the Department of Insurance relating to the medical-legal screening panels for medical malpractice actions must be deposited with the State Treasurer for credit to the department's account in the State General Fund.

Most of the provisions of this bill become effective on July 1, 1991. The Office of the Advocate for Insurance Customers is required to carry out its duties as soon as practicable, but not later than January 1, 1992.

This legislation was proposed to increase the stature of insurance regulation in Nevada. It is also designed to protect consumers of insurance. The fee increases included in the bill provide the new Department of Insurance with additional funding to hire more staff and better serve insurance companies and their customers.

State Financial Administration

S.B. 16 (Chapter 29)
Senate Bill 16 eliminates the provision that requires the Budget Division of the Department of Administration to administer the budget of the State Industrial Claimants' Attorney.

Previous law made it appear that the State Industrial Claimants' Attorney was part of the Budget Division of the Department of Administration. The SICA is an independent State agency which represents injured workers' claims before the Appeals Office in the Hearings Division of the Department of Administration. This bill eliminates any appearance of a conflict of interest.

S.B. 153 (Chapter 514)
Senate Bill 153 creates a fund for new construction of facilities for prison industries. Five percent of the amount deducted from wages earned by offenders during their incarceration must be deposited in this fund. The deduction may be reduced or eliminated if necessary to comply with Federal law.

Money from the fund may be expended to house new industries which will provide additional employment for offenders. Expenditures must be approved by the Senate Committee on Finance and the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means if the Legislature is in session, or by the IFC if the Legislature is not in session.

This measure was proposed by IFC's Advisory Board on Industrial Programs.

S.B. 154 (Chapter 725)
Senate Bill 154 requires that the executive branch budget for the State be prepared in a manner which identifies the cost of continuing each agency's program at the same level of service as the current year separate from the cost of improving or reducing service for the respective programs.

The bill also requires that revenues be summarized by type and expenditures by category of expense and that a mission statement and measurement indicators for each program be included in the budget package.

This measure was a recommendation of the interim study of the State budget process.

S.B. 156 (Chapter 726)
Senate Bill 156 requires, by November 15 of each even-numbered year, that the State's Budget Division submit to the Fiscal Analysis Division of LCB, the computerized budget files containing the proposed budget for each executive branch agency for the succeeding 2 years. In addition, the budget office must provide actual revenue and expenditure data for the previous year together with a current year work program.

The bill also requires the Fiscal Analysis Division to prepare, as soon as practicable, a synopsis of the proposed budget and its back-up data for the Senate Committee on Finance and Assembly Committee on Ways and Means.

This act further requires the legislative department, PERS and the judicial department to submit their budgets to the Legislature in the same format as the executive budget unless otherwise provided by the Legislative Commission.

This measure resulted from recommendations made by the interim study of the State budget process.

S.B. 264 (Chapter 122)
Senate Bill 264 clarifies the status of specific funds and accounts administered by State agencies. The bill incorporates technical revisions in the statutes as recommended by the LCB's Audit Division.

S.B. 305 (Chapter 588)
Senate Bill 305 increases the amount that counties pay to the State as reimbursement for the care and support of orphans and certain other children admitted to Nevada children's homes. The measure also increases the amount parents are required to reimburse the State for the same care and support. The reimbursement rate for both counties and parents is increased from the present $50 per month to $200 per month.

S.B. 331 (Chapter 150)
Senate Bill 331 authorizes the State Public Works Board to transfer $145,000 from the amount allocated in 1989 for the modular housing unit at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center to the amount allocated in 1989 for additional area lighting and the expansion of the Indian Springs Conservation Camp.

Expansion of this camp was required by a 1989 legislative act which established a program of regimental discipline for certain male felons - "boot camp incarceration." Transfer of these funds is required to complete the expansion project. The act became effective on May 7, 1991.

S.B. 364 (Chapter 582)
Senate Bill 364 revises the law regarding the Committee for the Training of Reporters of Abuse or Neglect of Children. The measure authorizes the payment of a per diem allowance and travel expenses for members of the committee. An appropriation of $12,612 in made to an account created in the State General Fund for the payment of those expenses. The duties of the committee regarding the recommendation of a

program of training are revised. Finally, the bill provides that the committee will sunset on December 31, 1992.

S.B. 466 (Chapter 653)
Senate Bill 466 authorizes the Department of Wildlife to loan up to $3 million of the bond issue authorized in Chapter 785, *Statutes of Nevada 1989*, to a local government, with or without interest, for the acquisition of habitats of sensitive species and ecosystems. If money is loaned, it must be repaid in no more than 3 annual installments.

The measure also allows the State Land Registrar to transfer, sell, exchange or lease lands, water rights or other interests at a price not less than fair market value to other State agencies, Federal agencies, local governments or nonprofit organizations. Any lands affected by this action must be reported annually to the State Board of Examiners, and any money deposited with the State Treasurer to carry out the purposes of Chapter 785, *Statutes of Nevada 1989*.

S.B. 477 (Chapter 651)
Senate Bill 477 provides a State General Fund appropriation of $100,000 each year to the University of Nevada School of Medicine for grants to help subsidize a portion of the malpractice insurance premiums for providers of prenatal care in rural Nevada.

The bill was recommended by the Nevada Legislature's Committee on Health Care to address the lack of obstetric care in many rural areas of the State. Due to the small population base and the high cost of malpractice insurance for the delivery of a baby, obstetric services in rural Nevada have been greatly diminished during the last decade. This shortage has forced many women in rural communities to travel to metropolitan areas to obtain necessary obstetrical services.

S.B. 497 (Chapter 556)
Senate Bill 497 eliminates 53 statutory funds which are managed through the Office of the State Controller by consolidating them into larger funds where they may be handled as separate accounts. The bill also creates the State Gift Fund and the State Agency Fund for Bonds and authorizes the State Controller to establish accounts within these funds.

The measure was proposed by the Office of the State Controller. Appropriate accounting principles indicate that the State's smaller funds should not be managed separately, but rather should be administered as accounts within the larger funds, such as the State General Fund, State Highway Fund, and the new Gift Fund and State Agency Fund for Bonds.

S.B. 514 (Chapter 647)
Senate Bill 514 authorizes the State Board of Examiners to issue general obligation bonds not to exceed more than $2 million for completing a building at the Northern Nevada Community College.

S.B. 646 (Chapter 498)
Senate Bill 646 authorizes expenditures for the 1991-93 biennium by various officers, departments, boards, agencies, commissions and institutions of State Government from funds other than the State General Fund or the State Highway Fund. The bill also authorizes the chief of the Budget Division of the Department of Administration to assess professional and vocational licensing boards for the cost of monitoring compliance with their budgets. In addition, the bill authorizes the State Public Defender to collect money from certain counties for the use of his services.

S.B. 657 (Chapter 729)
Senate Bill 657 establishes a trust fund which is to be utilized to stabilize the operation of State Government. Money for this purpose will be directed to the fund after certain thresholds are reached. The bill, however, limits the fund amount and restricts its use to situations where shortfalls in revenue are 5 percent or more of the total amount of the anticipated revenue, or if the Legislature and the Governor formally declare a fiscal emergency.

The bill also prohibits the use of a "trigger" for salaries or other purposes, which is based upon achieving a certain level of State General Fund balance.

This measure was passed in lieu of S.J.R. No. 14 which would have placed in *The Constitution of the State of Nevada* a prohibition on future Legislatures, against the utilization of surplus revenue for capital improvements, "one-shot" and supplemental appropriations. It would also have established a constitutional restriction on the use of "triggers."

A.B. 32 (Chapter 440)
Assembly Bill 32 authorizes the Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse of the Rehabilitation Division to receive temporary advances from the State General Fund to alleviate cash flow problems which may be experienced because of delays in the receipt of Federal funds.

A temporary advance must be approved by the Director of the Department of Administration and is limited to 25 percent of the revenues expected to be received in the current fiscal year from any source other than legislative appropriation. Money which is temporarily advanced must be repaid

by August 31 following the end of the fiscal year during which the money was advanced.

A.B. 151 (Chapter 105)
Assembly Bill 151 allows money in the State Permanent School Fund to be invested in U.S. Treasury Notes. This measure is intended to give the State Treasurer greater flexibility in investing these funds.

A.B. 156 (Chapter 182)
Assembly Bill 156 increases the percentage of State money which may be invested in bankers' acceptances from 10 percent of the State's portfolio to 20 percent. The bill also decreases the amount which may be invested in commercial paper and in notes, bonds and other unconditional obligations from 25 percent to 20 percent in each case.

This measure was proposed by the State Treasurer who indicated that bankers' acceptances are relatively secure investments and that the change would enable the State to earn a better rate of return.

A.B. 158 (Chapter 143)
Assembly Bill 158 expands the circumstances under which the work program of an executive agency may be immediately revised or a gift or grant may be immediately accepted. These circumstance are expanded to emergencies which include invasions, disasters, insurrections, riots, breaches of the peace, and damage to or disintegration of a State building or of its mechanical or electrical system when immediate repairs are necessary to maintain the integrity of the structure or its mechanical or electrical system. Previous law allowed immediate revisions of work programs and immediate acceptance of gifts or grants only when necessary for the protection or preservation of life or property.

The bill also makes it clear that grants from nongovernmental sources are considered gifts and that an agency may accept only those which do not exceed $10,000 in value without the approval of the Legislature or IFC.

Finally, the bill allows the IFC to approve expenditures from the education gift fund when the Legislature is not in session and authorizes the expenditure of $97,700 from that fund during FY 1991.

A.B. 185 (Chapter 554)
Assembly Bill 185 amends the law relating to the State Purchasing Fund, the Personnel Operating Fund, and the State

Printing Fund. The bill eliminates reversion requirements for these internal service funds. This measure was proposed by the State Controller.

A.B. 194 (Chapter 636)
Assembly Bill 194 establishes a revolving account for the Attorney General to use to meet unexpected expenses relating to litigation. The bill also appropriates $5,000 from the State General Fund for deposit in this account.

This measure was proposed by the Attorney General who indicated that it is frequently necessary to pay unexpected costs of litigation, such as housing and transportation for witnesses, or expert witness fees. Employees for the Office of the Attorney General have often paid these expenses from their own pockets and later submitted claims for reimbursement to avoid delays. The establishment of a revolving account eliminates this problem.

A.B. 197 (Chapter 558)
Assembly Bill 197 establishes a revolving loan program to assist community water systems in financing required capital improvements. The loans are to be provided at or below market rate for improvements made necessary by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act or related State regulations.

Nevada's Board for Financing Water Projects is responsible for administering the program which is available to all community water systems that are in operation on the effective date of the act. A preference, however, is given to systems serving fewer than 6,000 persons.

The measure directs the State Board of Examiners to issue $100 million in revenue bonds to support the program.

Assembly Bill 197 was a product of the interim study of water and waste water resources in the State. The financial resources needed by Nevada's community water systems to comply with the new Federal mandates are expected to be extremely significant. Although the final regulations have not been adopted, and detailed analyses of Nevada's water systems have not been concluded, it is estimated that capital improvements in excess of $250 million would ultimately be necessary to meet the requirements currently being contemplated.

A.B. 198 (Chapter 559)
Assembly Bill 198 establishes a program of matching grants to assist in financing capital improvements required of publicly owned water systems in the State.

Nevada's Board for Financing Water Projects is charged with administration of the program. Matching grants are made available for capital improvements associated with community and nontransient water systems which are in operation and publicly owned on the effective date of the act, and a preference is given to systems serving fewer than 6,000 persons.

The bill directs the State Board of Examiners to issue $25 million in general obligation bonds to support the program. It declares that the bonds are necessary to protect and preserve the State's natural resources and, therefore, are not subject to the constitutional limitation on bonded indebtedness.

Assembly Bill 198 was a product of the interim study of water and waste water resources in the State. This bill and its companion measure (A.B. 197) which provides loans to public water systems for capital improvements are designed to assist Nevada's water providers in meeting the requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

A.B. 371 (Chapter 697)

Assembly Bill 371 authorizes a State agency selected by the Governor to use money saved through prudent fiscal management. The bill provides that by October 1, 1992, the Governor is to select an executive branch department or agency. The accounts of the agency are to be examined to determine the amount of any reversion to the State General Fund or State Highway Fund which may be attributed to prudent fiscal management. This amount is to be placed in a special account. The agency may use this money to operate a work program which is within the scope of the agency's authority and is approved by the Governor. The funds are to be expended by June 30, 1993. The Governor is to report on the results of the program established by this bill to the Legislature by April 1, 1993. The bill expires by limitation on June 30, 1993.

This measure is intended to establish an experimental program to provide agencies with an incentive for prudent fiscal management by allowing them to retain money for their own use which would otherwise revert to the State General Fund or State Highway Fund.

A.B. 739 (Chapter 713)

Assembly Bill 739 amends the law regarding the 5 percent bidding preference which is given to Nevada contractors on public works projects. To be eligible for the preference, the law previously required that a contractor have paid taxes in the

State for the preceding 5 years. This bill changes the law by specifying that, to obtain the preference, a contractor must have:

1. Paid the sales and uses taxes imposed on materials used for construction of not less than $5,000 for each of the 5 years immediately preceding the submission of his bid; or

2. Paid the motor vehicle privilege tax amounting to not less than $5,000 for each of the 5 years immediately preceding submission of his bid.

The bill also eliminates the previous provision whereby the bid of a contractor obtaining the preference could not exceed the amount budgeted for the work or the engineer's estimate of the cost of the work.

With the enactment of A.B. 303 (Chapter 727) of the 1991 Session, the criterion which must be met for a contractor to obtain the preference is changed as of October 1, 1996, to be payment of the business tax imposed by Section 9 of that bill for each of the 5 years immediately preceding submission of the bid.

The previous eligibility requirements were unclear. As a result, some out-of-state contractors were able to qualify for the preference even though they had paid only a token amount of taxes and did not operate continuously in Nevada. The previous text also was subject to lawsuits based on the ambiguous nature of the language.

TAXATION

S.B. 329 (Chapter 587)
Senate Bill 329 provides a limited exemption from property taxes and the State vehicle privilege tax for persons who served in active duty outside of the U.S. in connection with the activities in the Persian Gulf. The measure also grants an extension for the payment of any property tax to 180 days after the date when that person returns to the U.S. or is discharged from military service. The bill further provides that no lien shall be imposed to collect those taxes during the 180-day period. These benefits were previously accorded to veterans who served during both world wars, as well as to veterans of Korea and Vietnam.

S.B. 357 (Chapter 148)
Senate Bill 357 continues the existing State share of the tax on cigarettes. The tax was increased from 10 to 25 cents per pack by the 1989 Nevada Legislature. However, this increase would have expired in 1991 if the Legislature had not continued this level of taxation. Continuation of the increase is expected to generate $42 million for the State General Fund over the 1991-93 biennium.

S.B. 372 (Chapter 660)
Senate Bill 372 appropriates money from the emergency fund of the SCCRT:

1. In the amount of $400,000 to Nye County for payment of the debt owed by the Nye County Regional Medical Center to PERS; and

2. In the amount of $300,000 to the City of Wells for construction of a medical facility to meet the existing health and safety standards.

S.B. 416 (Chapter 656)
Senate Bill 416 compensates Nevada's Department of Taxation for the collection of out-of-state sales taxes. The department will collect one-half of 1 percent of the local school support tax portion and the same amount for the city-county relief tax portion of out-of-state sales and use taxes. It also will receive a 1 percent collection fee on revenue from the various local option sales taxes. Under previous law, the state retained a small collection commission only on in-state sales taxes. The bill is expected to provide an additional $300,000 to the Department of Taxation over the next biennium.

The measure also allows the use of a bill of sale witnessed by an employee of DMV&PS as an alternative to a notarized bill of sale for the purpose of calculating the taxes on the sale of a used vehicle when an authorized appraisal is submitted.

S.B. 441 (Chapter 576)
Senate Bill 441 increases motor vehicle fuel taxes and certain vehicle licensing, registration and title fees; and makes other related statutory changes.

The bill authorizes Nevada's Department of Taxation to place a lien on the personal and real property of a person who has not paid when due the taxes placed on fuels, including county fuel taxes. The measure allows the department to place the lien within 3 years after the amount is due. The lien continues for 5 years and may be extended.

Beginning October 1, 1991, S.B. 441 increases the excise tax on motor vehicle fuels, other than jet or aircraft fuel, from 12.65 to 15.15 cents per gallon. On October 1, 1992, the tax is increased to 17.65 cents per gallon.

Also effective October 1, 1991, S.B. 441 removes the option for county governments to impose or repeal an excise tax of 1 cent per gallon on motor vehicle fuel and makes the imposition of this tax mandatory.

Senate Bill 441 allows the department to establish the amount of bonds required of any fuel dealer at three times the estimated maximum monthly tax. Before this amendment, the department was required to fix the amount of bonds at twice the tax. If a person is habitually delinquent in the payment of fuel taxes due, the bill allows the department to increase the amount of the person's security to not more than five times the estimated maximum monthly tax.

The measure requires that, as of October 1, 1991, 2.5 cents of the taxes per gallon on motor vehicle fuels and special fuels be used exclusively for the construction and maintenance of public highways and may not be used to purchase equipment. Effective October 1, 1992, this amount is raised to 5 cents of the taxes per gallon.

Also on October 1, 1991, S.B. 441 increases the tax on the sale or use of special fuels from 22 to 24.5 cents per gallon. The tax on LPG is decreased from 22 to 20.5 cents per gallon because the bill removes LPG from the classification of "special fuel." The tax on compressed natural gas is increased from 18 to 20.5 cents per gallon.

One year later, on October 1, 1992, these taxes are increased to 27 cents per gallon on the sale or use of special fuels and to 23 cents per gallon on the sale or use of LPG and CNG.

The bill removes the requirement that counties submit to the voters proposed fuel taxes which would result in a total tax of 4 cents per gallon or more. The measure now allows counties to place taxes of no more than 9 cents per gallon on fuel without submitting the proposed increases to the voters. County taxes are in addition to State-imposed fuel taxes.

Further, S.B. 441 requires NDOT to publish a report of its projects for the construction and maintenance of highways. The bill outlines the information to be contained in the report, including the cost and the estimated starting dates of each project. The report must be updated every 6 months and be made available for public inspection at NDOT's office during normal business hours. The NDOT also is prohibited from purchasing any equipment for the construction and maintenance of highways which exceeds $25,000, unless the purchase is first approved by NDOT's Board of Directors.

The measure includes the proceeds from the imposition of a driver's license in the fees and charges which must be deposited in the State Highway Fund and used for the construction and maintenance of highways.

Effective January 1, 1992, the fees for certificates of titles and the registrations for most vehicles are each increased by $10. Further, the registration fees for trailers are doubled, and a fee of $10 is imposed on a certificate of dismantling. The fees for drivers' licenses are also increased.

In addition, S.B. 441 imposes fees on licenses for organizations and instructors that provide education on alcohol and substance abuse and on traffic safety. Finally, the bill establishes a schedule of fees for identification cards. People who voluntarily surrender their drivers' licenses will not be charged for identification cards.

S.B. Bill 472 (Chapter 508)

Senate Bill 472 adopts a taxpayer "bill of rights." The bill enumerates the specific rights which each taxpayer has when dealing with the Department of Taxation. The bill also requires the department to adopt regulations to carry out this bill of rights. The department is authorized, in addition, to adopt regulations to allow taxpayers to pay taxes in installments.

The Executive Director of the Department of Taxation is required to publish a pamphlet which sets forth in simple,

nontechnical terms the rights of taxpayers. This pamphlet is to be distributed to each taxpayer on record with the department and to any other person who requests it. In addition, the department is required to furnish each taxpayer who it determines may be liable for taxes with a description of the rights and responsibilities of taxpayers and with information about common errors made by businesses in collecting, reporting and paying taxes.

The measure also requires the department to respond within 30 days to written requests for information and makes it clear that taxpayers are entitled to a refund for any overpayments of taxes. If a taxpayer relies, to his detriment, on written information provided by an employee of the department, any taxes, penalties or interest for which the taxpayer is responsible may be waived.

The bill forbids the practice of evaluating employees of the Department of Taxation on the basis of the amount of money which they collect.

Finally, the department is required to report to the Legislature regarding problems in compliance and collection, methods for solving these problems, and the number and type of complaints which the department has received from taxpayers.

The Nevada Taxpayer's Association has pledged that it will pay up to $50,000 toward the cost of printing and distributing the pamphlet concerning rights of taxpayers.

S.B. 528 (Chapter 486)

Senate Bill 528 requires that every determination of a tax deficiency be served or mailed within 3 years after the last day of the month following the period for which the amount is due or is filed, whichever period expires later. When a return is not filed, the measure provides that notice of a determination be made within 8 years after the last day of the month following the period for which the amount was due.

A notice of determination may be mailed at any time before an agreed upon expiration date if the taxpayer has signed a waiver consenting to the mailing after the original statute has expired.

The measure further clarifies the date on which interest may be charged from the date on which the tax became due to the last day of the month following the period for which the amount should have been reported.

This bill was proposed by the Department of Taxation to provide a consistent statute of limitations regarding deficiency determinations. Limitations will now apply to all excise taxes and not be limited to sales and use taxes.

The bill also allows the department to collect additional interest because it makes interest due retroactively to the date on which it should have originally been paid and not when the deficiency was discovered by the department.

S.B. 548 (Chapter 578)
Senate Bill 548 clarifies that the annual tax on slot machines is an excise tax. The bill also makes some technical clarifications regarding the allocation of the slot tax revenues that are used for the support of higher education.

S.B. 655 (Chapter 610)
Senate Bill 655 revises A.B. 104 (Chapter 491) of the 1991 Session. Among other things, A.B. 104 changed the distribution formula for Nevada's SCCRT. Senate Bill 655 establishes procedures for Washoe County to follow in adopting ordinances to impose any necessary taxes required by changes to the formula. The bill also makes technical corrections concerning the distribution of the tax.

A.B. 104 (Chapter 491)
Assembly Bill 104 is the "fair share" tax measure.

The bill revises the formula for distribution of proceeds from the Supplemental City-County Relief Tax. The objective is to return most of the revenue to the county where the taxes are collected. Ten rural counties are "held harmless" so that they will continue to receive about the same amount of revenue as they would have gotten under the previous formula. When fully phased in over a 6-year period (a 2-year period for Clark County), the following six counties will receive increased amounts of the revenue:

1. Clark County - approximately $9 million;

2. Elko County - approximately $4.5 million;

3. Carson City - approximately $1.5 million;

4. Humboldt County - approximately $1.5 million;

5. Churchill County - approximately $500,000; and

6. Lander County - approximately $50,000.

Washoe County is the only county which will lose revenue under the new formula, and the bill provides the county and other local governments in the county with options to raise revenue to offset the loss. The measure further provides for the repayment of $6.6 million over a 3-year period from Washoe County to Clark County to recover the amounts incorrectly distributed in prior years.

In addition, the bill requires the State's Department of Taxation to establish uniform standards and required training associated with the assessment of property by county assessors. It also revises the provisions related to the handling of the assessment rolls by the assessors. Finally, the bill appropriates $18,000 to the Department of Taxation for the costs of additional computer programming and additional printing and postage expenses required by the new provisions.

A.B. 295 (Chapter 695)

Assembly Bill 295 increases the local school support tax by three-fourths of 1 percent, reduces the retailer collection allowance from 1.5 to 1.25 percent, and reduces the cigarette wholesaler discount for affixing tax stamps from 4 to 3 percent. All changes are effective October 1, 1991.

The primary impact of this measure is the increase in the local school support portion of retail sales taxes by three-fourths of 1 percent. This increase will cause sales taxes to range from 6.5 to 7.0 percent, depending on the local jurisdiction.

The increase will generate more than $200 million during the 1991-93 biennium. The revenue, other than the 0.5 percent collection commission for the State General Fund, will be used to reduce State appropriations to the distributive school account by a like amount.

The bill is a major component of the revenue package developed by the 1991 Legislature to address the needs of this rapidly growing State.

A.B. 303 (Chapter 727)

Assembly Bill 303 requires businesses operating in Nevada to obtain a business license issued by the State. A quarterly tax is imposed thereon for the privilege of conducting business in the State, based on each firm's average number of employees. Special provisions are included in the measure to eliminate any tax inequity that may be created if a business, including a temporary help agency, employs a large proportion of part-time employees. The new tax is expected to generate approximately $113 million for the State General Fund during the 1991-93 biennium.

The only businesses exempt from the tax are those sole proprietors who have no other employees. Also, as a stimulus to continued economic development and diversification, tax reductions are provided for certain new firms locating in the State.

Businesses with from 1 to 99 employees will be taxed at a flat amount ranging from $25 to $2,250 per quarter, depending upon the average number of employees over the preceding period. Firms with between 99 and 999 employees in a quarter must pay $2,250 plus an additional $30 for each employee in excess of 99. Firms with 1,000 or more employees must pay $29,250 per quarter plus an additional $17.50 for each employee in excess of 999. The quarterly fee is limited to a maximum of $100,000 per employer per quarter.

The Department of Taxation is allowed to receive certain records from the Employment Security Department and the State Industrial Insurance System for the purpose of administering the tax and auditing tax payments. The measure appropriates approximately $2.5 million to the Department of Taxation over the 1991-93 biennium to establish and administer the new business tax.

The bill also increases the annual filing fee for all corporations by $35. This increase is expected to generate approximately $3.6 million for the State General Fund over the biennium.

Assembly Bill 303 is a most significant measure because it not only helps the State maintain a balanced budget over the next 2 years, but also because it is the first broad-based business tax imposed in Nevada which requires all sectors of the economy to help pay for the needs of the State.

A.B. 337 (Chapter 280)

Assembly Bill 337 requires the Department of Taxation to perform various duties concerning the establishment of uniform standards and the training of county assessors. The performance of these services by the department previously was optional. The bill also requires the department to establish and maintain a manual of assessment policies and procedures. The purpose of the measure is to ensure proper and uniform assessment of property throughout the State.

A.B. 454 (Chapter 690)

Assembly Bill 454 amends the law relating to the sale and taxation of cigarettes and other tobacco products. The bill removes a requirement that wholesale dealers maintain a place of business in Nevada. The date by which dealers must file monthly reports with the Department of Taxation is changed

from the 15th day of the month to the 25th day and the department is allowed to extend this deadline by only 5 days, rather than the previous 15 days.

The department is required to refund the excise tax on tobacco products other than cigarettes which are sold to the Armed Services of the U.S., to veterans' hospitals, to Indians or other persons on reservations. Previously, the law authorized the refund of the excise tax on cigarettes but not on other tobacco products. Finally, the bill clarifies a provision regarding the determination of the wholesale price of cigarettes by the Department of Taxation.

A.B. 507 (Chapter 269)

Assembly Bill 507 authorizes the governing body of an Indian reservation or colony to impose an excise tax on tobacco products, except cigarettes, which are sold on the reservation or colony. The governing body may establish procedures for collecting the tax from any retail dealer authorized to do business on the reservation or colony.

The bill prohibits the Department of Taxation from collecting the State tax on cigarettes or other tobacco products sold on a reservation or colony if (1) the governing body imposes its own tax, (2) the tax is greater than or equal to the State tax, and (3) the governing body submits a copy of the ordinance imposing the tax to the department.

A.B. 570 (Chapter 267)

Assembly Bill 570 revises the date by which the Department of Taxation is required to mail a copy of the certificate of the amount of net proceeds of minerals and the tax due thereon to a taxpayer. The date is changed from June 25 to June 10, immediately following the month of February during which the statement was filed. The measure also revises the due date for the payment of the tax on the net proceeds of minerals from the third Monday in July to June 30.

A.B. 684 (Chapter 592)

Assembly Bill 684 authorizes counties to impose an excise tax on the use of water. The proceeds of the tax are to be used to pay obligations, in the form of general obligation bonds, revenue bonds or other securities, which may be issued to finance the construction of a water treatment facility. Before the tax may be imposed, it must be approved by the PSCN after determining that the facility is necessary, that it meets appropriate environmental standards and that the method of financing is fair and reasonable and economically advantageous to the water users.

A county is authorized to enter into an agreement with a utility to operate and maintain the treatment plant. The bill further provides that a utility may not be required to use the treatment plant and may not be required to collect the tax unless the utility agrees.

This bill was proposed by Washoe County and WestPac Utilities. A new water treatment plant may be required in Washoe County to comply with the standards of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The excise tax may be the fairest and least expensive way to finance the construction of this facility. It is anticipated that the plant will be operated by WestPac Utilities.

A.B. 685 (Chapter 619)
Assembly Bill 685 authorizes Washoe County to adopt an open space plan. The bill also authorizes the county, with the approval of the voters, to impose a sales tax of up to one-fourth of 1 percent, a property tax of up to 1 cent per $100 of assessed valuation, and a real estate transfer tax of up to one-tenth of 1 percent to provide money for the acquisition and maintenance of open space and related purposes.

This bill was proposed by Washoe County.

A.B. 800 (Chapter 544)
Assembly Bill 800 amends sections of the law which provide that various bonds and other securities issued by the State and its political subdivisions are exempt from taxation. The bill makes it clear that this exemption does not apply to the generation-skipping transfer or estate taxes.

Property Taxes

S.B. 241 (Chapter 667)
Senate Bill 241 increases the maximum amount of tax that may be levied to raise money for capital projects regarding schools. The measure raises the cap for a school district with fewer than 25,000 pupils from 50 cents to 75 cents on each $100 of assessed valuation, and from 35 cents to 50 cents in districts with 25,000 pupils or more. Any proposed increase in this tax must be approved by a majority of the registered voters of the county voting on the question.

S.B. 355 (Chapter 420)
Senate Bill 355 revises the exemption for certain trusts from the real property transfer tax. Current law allows an exemption for a transfer of title to real property to an inter vivos trust by spouses without consideration. This measure allows the transfer of title to real property to or

from any trust by any person to be exempt from the real property transfer tax where the conveyance is done without consideration.

Many unmarried persons use trusts as an alternate to wills for the purpose of transferring title to real property. Such transfers are exempt from tax if done by will, but not exempt if done by trust, unless the transfer to the trust is between spouses. This measure allows unmarried persons to transfer property by trust without paying a tax provided the transfer does not involve consideration. Previous law also limited the qualified trust to trusts created while the trustor is living. This bill also allows testamentary trusts, or trusts that become effective at death, to be used as an estate planning tool similar to wills without being subject to the transfer tax.

S.B. 417 (Chapter 397)
Senate Bill 417 increases the real property transfer tax from 55 cents to 60 cents for each $500 of value. The bill also requires the proceeds collected from the 5-cent increase to be deposited in the Trust Fund for Low-Income Housing.

S.B. 457 (Chapter 470)
Senate Bill 457 exempts real and personal property from taxation to the extent that the property uses solar devices thermally isolated from the area where the energy is used. It includes the equipment used to collect and store solar energy and to convert it into electricity. The energy must be used for heating water for certain uses, heating or cooling air, producing electricity, industrial heating, or mechanical energy.

A.B. 82 (Chapter 638)
Assembly Bill 82 makes various changes in the law regarding property taxes and population estimates used for the apportionment of tax revenue.

Among other changes, the bill eliminates the time limit for an appeal by a city or county of a population estimate made by the Department of Taxation and changes the date by which the Governor must certify those estimates; deletes a provision setting a deadline for the Department of Taxation to issue its annual report; allows drainage ditches to be taxed if the owner so requests; changes the date for filing an affidavit for a tax exemption for property to control air or water pollution; revises the law regarding tax exemptions for veterans; provides that tax-exempt property remains exempt even if it is used to shelter the elderly and poor,

rented out for occasional meetings or used to provide day care at no profit; and revises the law regarding tax-exempt charitable corporations.

The measure further allows organizations to forego annual filings for tax exemptions on real property as long as the property is still eligible for the exemption; provides for the inclusion of personal property and mobile homes on the secured roll if the owner has real property within the taxing district with an assessed value equal to 3 years of taxes and penalties; provides that an assessor who is denied access to property may make a reasonable estimate of its value and that the county board of equalization may not reduce that estimate; provides that when a county board of equalization finds that a piece of property is overvalued, it may correct the valuation of either the land or improvements or both; and requires purchasers or repossessors of mobile homes to inform the county assessor within 30 days and allows mobile homes to be assessed as either migratory or nonmigratory property.

In addition, the bill expands the circumstances under which an overassessment must be reported by the assessor and corrected by the board of county commissioners to include factual errors regarding physical or legal restrictions on the use of the property and the destruction or removal of improvements between the close of the secured roll and July 1; requires that new real property that has not been assessed when the secured roll is closed must be assessed as personal property; revises the law regarding deferred taxes on land assessed for agricultural use to provide a penalty for failure to inform the assessor when the land is converted to a higher use; changes the date by which proof of labor at a mine must be submitted to the county assessor; and repeals obsolete provisions.

This measure was proposed by the County Assessor's Association. Each session the association presents the Legislature with a proposal to revise and clarify assessment practices. The bill does not make important substantive changes in the law but rather streamlines the administration of the property tax.

A.B. 85 (Chapter 87)

Assembly Bill No. 85 imposes a tax on the transfer of the taxable estate of a resident or nonresident decedent for the payment of State death taxes in the amount of the maximum credit allowable against the Federal estate tax. The bill taxes all real and tangible personal property as well as intangible personal property having a situs in this State at the time of death of both resident and nonresident decedents.

A tax is also imposed on a nonresident decedent's personal property including all stock owned in a Nevada corporation, a Federal corporation, or a national bank which has its principal place of business or does the major part of its business in Nevada. The bill grants exceptions for certain savings accounts and bank deposits.

A.B. 86 (Chapter 344)

Assembly Bill 86 requires, upon approval of a majority of the registered voters in the county, that a tax be levied by the board of county commissioners of no more than 3 cents on each $100 of assessed valuation of taxable property within the county. The tax may not be levied after FY 1994-95.

The tax must be credited to, and accounted for separately, in the county's school district fund. The tax must not be considered in the negotiation of salaries and benefits of any persons unless they are employed primarily for the safety and security of a public school. In addition, the tax must not be considered in, or otherwise affect, the amount of State support given to the school district.

A school district may not reduce the amount it spends from other sources for the safety and security of the public schools in the district below the amount spent for FY 1988-89. Finally, the district may only use the proceeds of this tax to provide additional revenue for the purpose stated above.

The bill also requires the district to report the use of the proceeds of this tax to the Director of the LCB for transmittal to the Legislature on or before January 15, 1993.

This measure was requested by the Clark County School District to make additional funds available to enhance the safety and security of schools and help improve the learning environment. The increase of gang- and drug-related activity in schools has made it necessary to provide additional protection to students and others involved in education.

A.B. 212 (Chapter 680)

Assembly Bill 212 increases the percentage of rent that is deemed to be accrued property tax for the purpose of calculating a senior citizen's refund of property taxes under the Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance Program. Previously, 6 percent of rent paid was deemed to be accrued property tax. The measure increases this amount to 8.5 percent.

The bill also provides a State General Fund appropriation of $463,700 to the Department of Taxation to fund the cost of expanding these payments for increased refunds.

A.B. 217 (Chapter 57)
Assembly Bill 217 modifies the statutory rule against perpetuities by making any language in the governing instrument of a trust or other property arrangement inoperative if it causes an interest to vest more than 21 years after the death of the survivor of the named party.

This bill is intended to prevent language in governing instruments which may postpone the vesting of trusts and property arrangements beyond the time allowed by estate tax regulations.

A.B. 244 (Chapter 242)
Assembly Bill 244 revises the definitions of "agricultural real property" and "agricultural use" for certain purposes related to property tax. The bill raises the minimum gross income required for property to qualify as agricultural use from $2,500 to $5,000.

In addition, the measure specifies that real property used for managing livestock and poultry must be owned or leased by the operator of the business, and the property must be of sufficient size and capacity to produce more than one-half of the feed required during that year for the particular agricultural pursuit. Included as agricultural use property are feed lots consisting of at least 50 head of cattle or an equivalent number of animal units of sheep or hogs. Any other use of agricultural property may be determined as such if the Department of Taxation verifies the use of the property.

A.B. 335 (Chapter 281)
Assembly Bill 335 revises the standards used by the Department of Taxation for conducting the ratio study of the assessed value of property. It requires the department to publish and deliver a comparison of the latest median ratio, overall ratio and coefficient of dispersion of the median for the total property for each county in the State and each major property class within each county. In addition, the department must determine whether each county has procedures which ensure that all property subject to taxation is being assessed in a correct and timely manner. The department must also provide a summary for each county of any deficiencies discovered while performing the ratio study.

In conducting the ratio study, the department is to include an adequate sample of each major property class. The department may also use any statistical criteria that will provide an accurate ratio of taxable value to assessed value and an accurate measure of assessment quality.

The bill narrows the range of acceptable ratios for the ratio study from between 30 to 37 1/2 percent to between 32 and 36 percent. It also changes from mandatory to permissive the actions to be taken by the Nevada Tax Commission after meeting with the assessors and county commissioners concerning the results of the ratio study.

A.B. 479 (Chapter 521)
Assembly Bill 479 authorizes the Housing Division of the Department of Commerce to act as the State's agent for participation in the Federal housing program established by the HOME Investment Partnership Act. The division is allowed to expend money from the Trust Fund for Low-Income Housing to administer this program. These expenditures are limited to $40,000 per year or 6 percent of the Federal funds received under the program, whichever is greater.

The bill also increases the real estate transfer tax from 60 cents per $500 valuation to 65 cents. The proceeds of the increase are to be deposited in the Trust Fund for Low-Income Housing.

A.B. 531 (Chapter 595)
Assembly Bill 531 exempts from property taxes low-income housing which is funded in part by money made available through the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act. The bill provides a formula for determining the portion of a project which is tax-exempt.

A.B. 559 (Chapter 701)
Assembly Bill 559 authorizes counties with a population of 100,000 or more to impose a property tax of not more than $1.92 per $100 of assessed valuation for the support of a family court in the judicial district that includes the county. The proceeds of this tax are exempt from the limitations on the ad valorem tax revenue allowed for the county.

A.B. 654 (Chapter 195)
Assembly Bill 654 delays the dates for adopting final budgets by local governments, setting tax rates by the Nevada Tax Commission and payment of the first installments of property taxes for FY 1991-92.

The date by which local governments must adopt final budgets is moved from June 1, 1991, to July 1, 1991. Likewise, the measure delays by 1 month and 1 week the dates by which local governments must hold public hearings on their proposed budgets.

The bill also, for FY 1991-92 only, transfers the responsibility to certify combined tax rates from the Nevada Tax

Commission to the Executive Director of the Department of Taxation and delays the final date by which the commission must meet to set final tax rates from June 25, 1991, to July 16, 1991.

Finally, the due date for payment of the first installment of FY 1991-92 taxes on real property and mobile homes is moved from the first Monday in August to August 20, 1991, and the bill is made effective upon passage and approval.

The purpose of this act is to allow local governments time to incorporate changes made by the 1991 Session of the Legislature into their budgets. It is a typical action which has been approved during recent legislative sessions.

A.B. 828 (Chapter 720)

Assembly Bill 828 increases the household income ceiling from $15,100 to $19,100 per year for senior citizens who own or rent a home to be eligible for a property tax refund. The measure also revises the table which outlines the percent of property tax allowable as assistance for these persons.

TRANSPORTATION

S.B. 116 (Chapter 288)
Senate Bill 116 requires a motor vehicle dealer, manufacturer, distributor or rebuilder to obtain a license from DMV&PS. The measure clarifies that this license may not be issued until the person acquires all certificates, licenses and permits from the city or county in which he operates his business.

The bill also authorizes the department to impose an administrative fine, not to exceed $2,500, for a violation of the provisions of certain chapters of NRS to include those relating to vehicle emissions control, vehicle licensing and registration, and financial responsibility. These provisions are patterned after the administrative fine procedure created by the 1989 Legislature for PSCN. This procedure provides a middle ground for the department between ignoring a violation and bringing criminal charges against an individual.

S.B. 118 (Chapter 140)
Senate Bill 118 imposes an additional fine of $60 on a person found guilty of DUI of drugs or alcohol if a chemical analysis was conducted on any of the person's bodily substances. In addition, the measure increases the fine for conducting a chemical analysis on a person convicted of a controlled substance violation from $50 to $60. The court may lower these fees if it determines that the defendant is unable to pay the entire amount. The bill also specifies the procedures related to the distribution and expenditure of the money collected under these provisions.

S.B. 120 (Chapter 324)
Senate Bill 120 makes it unlawful to have an open container of an alcoholic beverage in the passenger area of a motor vehicle while the vehicle is on a highway. An exception is provided for certain vehicles such as motor homes, house trailers, limousines and buses.

This measure was supported by representatives of MADD; the Nevada Commission on Substance Abuse Education, Prevention and Treatment; and the Nevada Highway Patrol Division of DMV&PS, among others. The bill is intended to send a clear message that alcohol and driving do not mix--including the use of alcohol by a passenger or even the transportation of an open container in the passenger area.

S.B. 226 (Chapter 323)
Senate Bill 226 directs the court, in determining the sentence of a person convicted of DUI of alcohol or a controlled substance, if the defendant was transporting a person under the age of 15 years at the time of the violation, to consider that fact as an "aggravating factor" for sentencing purposes.

S.B. 292 (Chapter 106)
Senate Bill 292 requires the Governor to declare by public proclamation the completion of the super speed ground transportation system connecting southern California with southern Nevada on the date of completion. The measure also provides that members of the Super Speed Ground Transportation Commission serve for terms of 4 years and may be reappointed at the pleasure of the Governor. The expiration date of the commission is changed from January 1, 1992, to 1 year after the date of the Governor's proclamation.

The purpose of this bill is to allow the commission to continue its work and provide a mechanism for its termination upon completion of the project.

S.B. 320 (Chapter 352)
Senate Bill 320 provides for the reorganization of DMV&PS to include merging the Motor Carrier Division with the Registration Division and the Automation Division with the Administrative Services Division.

The measure also authorizes the Director of DMV&PS to employ two Deputy Directors, one who is responsible for the administration of laws relating to motor vehicles and one who is responsible for the administration of laws relating to public safety. Each deputy is to be selected with special reference to his training, experience, capacity and interest in the field of his responsibility. The deputies are in the unclassified service of the State and have the powers of a peace officer.

This bill was requested by the Director of DMV&PS to provide for more efficiency. A Southern Regional Manager is to be located in Las Vegas, and two Deputy Directors are to be located in Carson City. The Southern Regional Manager will coordinate and manage the motor vehicle operations of the southern Nevada offices of the department. The two Deputy Directors will allow the functions of the department to be divided into two areas of responsibility which include motor vehicles and law enforcement or public safety.

S.B. 547 (Chapter 579)
Senate Bill 547 requires DMV&PS to establish a pilot program to allow an authorized emissions control inspection station to renew motor vehicle registration certificates. The authorized stations which may participate in the program are to be chosen by the department. The authorized station which renews an existing registration must have issued the certificate of emissions compliance. The measure also directs the department to establish bonding and surety requirements for an authorized station and to develop regulations to carry out the program.

The bill further directs DMV&PS to conduct an interim study of the pilot program and to submit a report of the results of the study and any recommended legislation to the 1993 Legislature. This act becomes effective on January 1, 1992; however, for the purposes of adopting regulations, certain sections are effective on passage and approval.

S.B. 572 (Chapter 342)
Senate Bill 572 directs DMV&PS to adopt regulations concerning permits to transport certain hazardous materials. The measure includes the transportation of materials that require a placard in accordance with Federal law. Further, the bill makes permissive the current requirement that certain permits be carried in the driver's compartment.

The DMV&PS indicated that the act places in statute what is currently practiced under Federal requirements. In addition, the agency requested flexibility in adopting regulations concerning permits and the provision requiring that a physical copy of the permit be kept by the driver. It is also expected that the Nevada Highway Patrol Division will be able to use an automated system to verify permits as needed.

S.B. 591 (Chapter 531)
Senate Bill 591 revises the procedure for the disposal of certain property acquired by NDOT that is no longer needed for highway purposes. The first right to purchase property at fair market value by direct sale is extended to the person from whom the property was acquired or his heir or grantee. The procedure for this type of transaction is outlined in the bill.

Previous law allowed only the person from whom the land was purchased to have the first opportunity to purchase the property from the department before it was opened for bid sale to the general public. This bill extends the right of first refusal to the person's heir or grantee.

S.B. 622 (Chapter 532)
Senate Bill 622 increases the maximum allowable weight of a truck used by a licensed hauler of garbage and refuse on a public highway, other than an interstate highway. The maximum weight for such a vehicle is increased from 20,000 to 22,000 pounds on a single axle and from 34,000 to 40,000 pounds on a tandem axle.

This measure was proposed by representatives of the disposal industry who indicated that, depending upon weather, the weight of garbage and refuse can change considerably. It is their intention to carry loads less than the current maximum, but they foresee a problem if rain or snow contribute to the weight of the load. The exclusion of highways on the interstate system from this increased limit is necessary to avoid conflicts with Federal requirements.

A.B. 87 (Chapter 439)
Assembly Bill 87 simplifies the procedure for the relinquishment of abandoned or vacated portions of a State highway by NDOT to a county, city or the Division of State Lands.

If the purpose for which the portion was relinquished is abandoned or ceases to exist, and the interest of the department in the property before it was relinquished was held in fee simple, then all right, title and interest of the county, city or the division reverts to the department as under existing law. However, the bill provides that, if the interest of the NDOT in the property was an easement or other lesser interest, then the county, city or the division may abandon or vacate the portion of the State highway without reversion to the department.

This measure was requested by NDOT to eliminate the time-consuming and expensive reversion process that previously was required with easement interests. Reversion of easement interests required an additional, and otherwise unnecessary, action by the department in the form of an abandonment action under NRS 408.523. Since highway easement interests cannot be sold, no benefit can be realized to the Transportation Fund by disposing of these reversionary interests. This bill simplifies the actions required of NDOT and local governments by eliminating the need for the subsequent abandonment action without which title to the property affected by the easement would remain clouded.

A.B. 89 (Chapter 516)
Assembly Bill 89 adds to Nevada's implied consent law for DUI by allowing the revocation of a driver's license of a person who is found to have a detectable amount of a controlled substance in his system. Previous law only provided for the

revocation in reference to the 0.10 standard for alcohol-impaired driving. The measure defines a controlled substance as any of 21 substances listed in the bill for which a valid prescription has not been issued to the consumer.

This bill was requested by the Nevada Highway Patrol Division to address situations in which a person is stopped for suspected DUI, has less than 0.10 of alcohol in his system, but is found to be driving under the influence of a controlled substance.

Secondary marijuana smoke ingested through passive inhalation may cause a detectable amount of the controlled substance to be found. For this reason, marijuana was not included in the list of 21 controlled substances.

A.B. 92 (Chapter 131)

Assembly Bill 92 simplifies the State's traffic laws relating to U-turns by allowing such a turn where it can be made with safety and unless otherwise posted. Previous provisions are clarified to prohibit a U-turn when it is not permitted by an official traffic control device and in a business district except at an intersection or where an appropriate crossing place is provided on a divided highway. Local authorities and NDOT are allowed to prohibit U-turns at any location within their respective jurisdictions.

This measure was supported by the Nevada Highway Patrol and local law enforcement agencies because the previous language in the law was confusing and difficult to enforce. This change simplifies Nevada's law, conforms it to provisions in the surrounding states and helps reduce confusion in traffic situations for both the State's residents and tourists.

A.B. 237 (Chapter 142)

Assembly Bill 237 requires every school bus to be equipped with a system of flashing red lights approved by the State Board of Education. It also authorizes the designation of certain areas where school bus drivers may stop to load and unload pupils without operating flashing red lights.

Furthermore, this measure provides that the driver of any vehicle meeting or overtaking a school bus displaying a flashing red light signal must immediately stop and not attempt to overtake or proceed past the bus while the signal is operating. Such a driver is not required to stop when a school bus is in the other roadway upon a divided highway or where traffic is controlled by a traffic officer.

A.B. 294 (Chapter 130)
Assembly Bill 294 provides an enforcement mechanism for the failure of the owner or operator of a tow car to clean the roadway of glass and debris after removing a disabled vehicle from the scene of an accident. Law enforcement officers are authorized to issue a citation for a violation of the requirement to clean a roadway.

If necessary, these officers are required to cause the roadway to be cleaned and bill the owner or operator of the tow car for the costs of the cleaning. If these costs are not paid within 30 days of the billing, law enforcement officers may report this information to PSCN which regulates tow car companies. The PSCN is authorized to impose an administrative fine of up to $10,000 under existing procedures for the failure to pay these charges in a timely manner.

This measure was introduced in response to citizen complaints about flat tires, broken windshields and other vehicle damage resulting from debris that is left on roadways following an accident. Tow car companies in most areas of the State are under contract with law enforcement agencies to remove disabled vehicles from the scene of accidents, and the law requires tow car drivers to clean all glass and debris from the roadway at the site. However, the law provided no enforcement mechanism to ensure that this requirement was adequately accomplished. This measure is intended to provide that mechanism and enhance the safety of the motoring public.

A.B. 406 (Chapter 598)
Assembly Bill 406 makes various changes relating to the Taxicab Authority and the regulation of taxicabs in Clark County.

The measure authorizes the Taxicab Authority to determine the circumstances and allocate equally among all certificate holders a temporary increase in the number of taxicabs. In determining the circumstances, the authority is required to consider the interests, welfare, convenience, necessity and well-being of taxicab customers. It also is required to determine the number of additional taxicabs to be allocated, their hours of operation, and the duration of the temporary allocation. The Taxicab Authority further is authorized to adopt regulations governing these temporary allocations.

This bill requires the Taxicab Authority to annually review the existing allocation of taxicabs and the rates, charges or fares of the certificate holders within its jurisdiction. An increased allocation to a certificate holder is declared void if the additionally allocated taxicabs are not put into

service within 30 days after the effective date of the increased allocation. The Taxicab Authority is authorized to limit an allocation in reference to a geographical area or hours of service, and taxicabs under such a limitation are required to be distinctively marked.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Taxicab Authority is expanded to include appeals from final decisions of the Administrator. The authority also is required to investigate alleged violations of its laws, and issue and enforce a cease and desist order against a certificate holder after a hearing on any violation.

The limit on the balance in the Taxicab Fund over which the Administrator is authorized to use to subsidize taxicab transportation for the elderly and handicapped persons is increased from $100,000 to $200,000. The permissible age of a taxicab vehicle is changed from not exceeding 4 years to one that has been in operation for not more than 4 model years or 52 months, whichever period is longer. The measure also increases certain penalties and clarifies the law relating to the period of duty of a taxicab driver.

The bill further authorizes a certificate holder to employ a driver as an independent contractor with the consent of the driver. The individual must meet the requirements in current statutes and be provided with a copy of any rules and regulations adopted by the Taxicab Authority.

Assembly Bill 406 was requested by the Taxicab Authority to address temporary increases in allocations of taxicabs for special events and circumstances in Las Vegas and to address other taxicab issues. The provisions in this measure were modified as a result of discussions among the Administrator and representatives of the taxicab companies and drivers.

A.B. 513 (Chapter 677)

Assembly Bill 513 creates the Nevada Bicycle Advisory Board, requires governmental planning for bicycle transportation, and makes various changes regarding the operation of bicycles and motor vehicles.

The Nevada Bicycle Advisory Board is created to promote programs and facilities and to advise appropriate State agencies on policies, programs and facilities for the safe use of bicycles. The board is to consist of 14 members appointed by the Governor to include seven members who represent certain organizations, interests and the public, and seven members who represent specific State Government agencies.

Secretarial services to the board are to be provided by NDOT, and the board is authorized to apply for, accept and use any grants or donations. The members are to serve without compensation except that travel and per diem expenses may be paid to the extent that money is available.

This measure also prohibits the driver of a motor vehicle from intentionally interfering with a person lawfully riding a bicycle and from overtaking and passing a bicycle rider unless it is safe to do so. The same prohibitions apply to a bicycle rider in reference to the movement of a motor vehicle.

A motor vehicle driver is required to yield the right-of-way to a bicycle rider in a bicycle pathway or lane and is prohibited from using a bicycle pathway or lane except under certain lawful or emergency circumstances. Bicycles are added to the list of vehicles to which it is unlawful to throw items at or damage.

Local governments are required to include facilities and services for bicycles in their zoning regulations relating to transportation, and the Planning Division of NDOT is to include bicycle pathways and special lanes in its responsibilities for coordination and assistance with local plans for balanced transportation facilities and services.

This bill includes several recommendations from the interim subcommittee to study bicycle safety and bicycle trails in Nevada. Its purposes are to promote the safe use of bicycle transportation and to update the State's laws concerning the interaction between bicycles and motor vehicles.

A.B. 514 (Chapter 676)

Assembly Bill 514 requires DMV&PS to develop an educational program concerning bicycle safety. The program must be suitable for children and adults and be developed by a person who is trained in the techniques of bicycle safety. The program must be designed to aid bicyclists in improving their riding skills, inform bicyclists and encourage observance of the applicable traffic laws, and promote bicycle safety.

This measure was a recommendation from the interim study on bicycle safety and bicycle trails in Nevada. The funding mechanism for this program is contained in a companion bill--A.B. 517.

A.B. 517 (Chapter 678)
Assembly Bill 517 creates two new positions to promote traffic safety and planning relating to bicycle transportation and assesses a fee to support these new positions.

A drivers' education and safety officer position is created in DMV&PS to plan and administer a safety education program that includes interaction among motor vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians.

A motor vehicle recovery and transportation planner position is created in NDOT, and the bill contains a list of duties for this position to include planning, developing standards, distributing information and investigating funding sources relating to bicycle lanes, facilities and programs. The NDOT is required to integrate the consideration of motor vehicle recovery and bicycle lanes and facilities into all plans, designs, construction and maintenance of highways in accordance with appropriate design standards.

The measure requires DMV&PS to collect an additional 50-cent fee for the issuance and renewal of every driver's license and motorcycle driver's license to be used to support the two new positions according to the formula specified in the bill.

This legislation was a recommendation of the interim subcommittee to study bicycle safety and trails in Nevada to implement the programs and projects contained in its proposals to enhance bicycle transportation in this State.

A.B. 575 (Chapter 705)
Assembly Bill 575 broadens the permissible operation of golf carts for transportation and requires a permit from DMV&PS for their operation under limited circumstances.

In a county whose population is 400,000 or more, a permit is required for traveling a golf cart upon highways designated by the appropriate city or county as permissible for the operation of golf carts. The annual fee for this permit is set at $10. To obtain such a permit, proof of financial responsibility is required, and the golf cart must be equipped with certain standard motor vehicle equipment including headlamps, tail and stop lamps, a mirror and a slow moving vehicle emblem or placard.

The measure defines a golf cart and clarifies that a permit is not required if it operates during daylight by a person holding a valid driver's license solely on a portion of a highway designated as a golf cart crossing or route of access

between a golf course and temporary or permanent residence of the operator of the golf cart, and displays a slow moving vehicle emblem or placard.

This bill was proposed on behalf of the Del Webb Corporation to include golf carts as an acceptable means of transportation on neighborhood streets within retirement or other communities such as Sun City Las Vegas. Residents of these communities are able to use their golf carts for travel to other activities within or around these areas to include shopping, neighborhood visits or attending functions at community or recreation centers. These changes modify Nevada law in a manner consistent with other states that are major locations for retirement communities like Arizona, California and Florida.

A.B. 609 (Chapter 365)

Assembly Bill 609 requires a third evidentiary breath test to establish the percentage of alcohol in a person's blood or breath if the first two consecutive tests do not agree within 2 one-hundredths of a percent. If the third test does not agree with one of the first two, a blood test must be administered. Failure to submit to this testing sequence is considered a failure to submit to the required evidentiary test.

This bill was requested by the Washoe County Sheriff's Office to make statutory an existing standard testing practice. The increased workload and costs are expected to be minimal since, on an average, a third test is required only 2 percent of the time.

A.B. 721 (Chapter 461)

Assembly Bill 721 increases certain fees that must be paid to the DMV&PS for emission control compliance forms issued to authorized or fleet stations in areas where a motor vehicle emission control program has been established. The increase from $3 to $3.50 for each form issued to a fleet station is expected to generate an additional $360,000 for the State's pollution control fund in FY 1991-92, and approximately $375,000 in FY 1992-93.

A.B. 790 (Chapter 614)

Assembly Bill 790 modifies the exemption from motor carrier regulation for an employer who furnishes transportation for his employees. The previous provision in the law that limited the size of such vehicles to those designed to carry between 7 and 12 persons is deleted. The measure also clarifies that an employer, when filing an application with PSCN for this exemption, is required to certify that the vehicle is owned or under long-term lease by the employer and that it is registered to and operated by the employer.

This bill was supported by representatives of the mining industry to allow the exemption to apply to the use of larger vehicles for the transportation of employees. The PSCN also supported the measure and indicated that these "van pool permits" have been used only for a few vehicles by a couple of mining companies.

A.B. 812 (Chapter 612)

Assembly Bill 812 requires studies by the State Environmental Commission of the use of alternative fuels; establishes requirements for the conversion of public fleets of vehicles to alternative fuels; requires emission control inspections for light, diesel-fueled vehicles in Clark and Washoe Counties; directs the adoption of a program similar to California's for the regulation of smoke and other emissions by inspection of heavy-duty motor vehicles that are powered by diesel fuel or gasoline; requires the adoption of fuel standards that are similar to California's; and reduces the tax on the sale or use of liquefied petroleum gas from 22 to 18 cents per gallon. The intent of A.B. 812 is to initiate additional steps that are necessary to improve air quality in the metropolitan areas of Clark and Washoe Counties.

Studies

The State Environmental Commission is directed to conduct a study concerning the conversion of fleets to the use of alternative fuels. The report on the results of the study must include a schedule for the conversion of fleets to the use of alternative fuels. It must also include a list of the vehicles and engines which comply with the standards adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the vehicles and engines which must be converted to the use of alternative fuels. The report is required to be submitted to the Director of LCB by January 18, 1993, for distribution to the 67th Session of the Legislature.

The State Environmental Commission further is directed to conduct a study concerning the improvement of air quality through the use of alternative fuels. The commission is required to hold public hearings and request information on the conversion of public and private fleets of motor vehicles, the availability of alternative fuels, funding and incentives for conversion, and incentives to encourage the use of alternative fuels.

A report is required to be submitted to the Director of LCB by January 1, 1993, for distribution to the 67th Session of the Legislature. The report must include a summary of the study, analyses of the costs and benefits of the use of

alternative fuels and constructing and maintaining an alternative fuel refueling station, a schedule for fleet conversion, recommendations for funding fleet conversion and incentives to encourage alternative fuel use, and any recommended policies, programs and suggested legislation.

Fleet Conversion

The fleet conversion sections of the bill include a legislative policy statement on the conversion of fleet vehicles to cleaner-burning alternative fuels and the need for financial assistance to fleet owners to make such conversions feasible.

An "alternative fuel" is defined as any fuel which complies with the standards and requirements established by the State Environmental Commission. It includes low-sulfur diesel fuel and reformulated gasoline which comply with the regulations adopted by the EPA pursuant to the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. A "fleet" is defined as 10 or more motor vehicles owned, leased or operated by the State or a local governing body.

The State Environmental Commission is required to adopt regulations to include standards and requirements for alternative fuel, the conversion of fleets to alternative fuels in Clark and Washoe Counties, standards for diesel vehicle alternative injection systems, standards for emission levels of converted alternative fuel vehicles, and an exemption approval procedure.

The bill lists vehicles that are exempt from the requirements; authorizes the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources to issue orders, enforce regulations and conduct any investigation, research or study to implement the alternative fuels law; provides for fleet inspections to determine compliance; and includes enforcement and penalty provisions.

Diesel Emission Inspections

The State Environmental Commission is required to adopt regulations for an annual emissions control inspection in Clark and Washoe Counties for passenger cars and light-duty vehicles (those with a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of less than 8,500 pounds) which use diesel fuel. The measure requires evidence of compliance with the emissions inspection program on or after January 1, 1993, for the registration or reregistration of such diesel vehicles.

The bill further directs the State Environmental Commission to establish a program similar to the State of California's for the regulation of smoke and other emissions by inspection of heavy-duty diesel or gasoline-powered motor vehicles (those with a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of 8,500 pounds or more). Provisions are included for the review, adoption or disapproval of any amendments, repeal or other revision of these California laws depending on their appropriateness for Nevada.

The commission also is required to adopt regulations concerning the equipment used to measure smoke and other emissions of heavy-duty diesel vehicles and the granting of waivers for repair and equipment costs that exceed the limits established by the commission.

Assembly Bill 812 increases the fees accounted for in the pollution control fund to $150 for each set of 25 forms certifying emission control compliance and $6 for each form issued to a fleet station. The DMV&PS is required to establish by regulation a program to award grants of money in the Pollution Control Fund--not to exceed one-sixth of the amount received for each form issued to a fleet station--to agencies in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas for programs related to the improvement of air quality.

Fuel Standards

The bill requires the State Board of Agriculture to adopt regulations relating to the standards for fuel, including diesel fuel used in internal combustion engines. These regulations must be substantially similar to the laws of the State of California relating to those standards. The board is also required to review each amendment, repeal or other revision of a California law or regulation relating to those standards to determine its appropriateness for Nevada and to ensure that this State's regulations remain substantially similar to California's.

Drivers' Licenses and Vehicle Registration

S.B. 208 (Chapter 189)

Senate Bill 208 authorizes DMV&PS to issue both a special parking permit and special license plates to physically handicapped persons. Previous law only allowed the issuance of either a special permit or special plates.

This measure was requested to address circumstances, such as airline or other travel, when a physically handicapped person has a bona fide need for both a permit and the special license plates.

S.B. 412 (Chapter 658)
Senate Bill 412 requires DMV&PS to offer a holder of an identification card or driver's license, at the time of issuance, the opportunity to indicate on the card or license the desire to be an organ donor or the refusal to make an anatomical gift.

S.B. 602 (Chapter 606)
Senate Bill 602 redefines a border State employee as a person whose legal residence is not in this State, who resides outside of the State of Nevada, and who commutes on a daily basis to a place of employment in Nevada which is less than 35 air miles from the State border. The measure repeals the requirement for border State employees to register their vehicles with Nevada's DMV&PS.

The previous law for border State employees to register their vehicles was not enforced. This measure is intended to relieve law enforcement from the burden of policing vehicles owned by employees of stateline casinos and other industries.

A.B. 88 (Chapter 167)
Assembly Bill 88 authorizes DMV&PS to issue special license plates for vehicles used by certain educational institutions in automotive repair courses of instruction. The operation of such vehicles is strictly limited to movement from one educational institution to another, to an established place of business that specializes in particular automotive repairs, and for necessary testing purposes under practical operating conditions.

The initial and renewal fee for these special plates is set at $5 to recover the costs of manufacturing the plates and administering the program. The plates may be used interchangeably on educational vehicles by the institution to which the plates were issued. An educational institution is defined under this measure as a public school or a college or university within UNS which offers a course in automotive repair and owns or controls an educational vehicle. Such a vehicle is defined as one that is used exclusively for an automotive repair course of instruction.

This bill was requested by Truckee Meadows Community College on behalf of UNS. Its primary purpose is to allow limited use and testing of vehicles that are donated to schools by dealers and manufacturers for automotive repair classes. Instructors previously had no legal mechanism available to complete the instruction process by road testing a vehicle after it was repaired by students in a class.

A.B. 233 (Chapter 472)
Assembly Bill 233 authorizes a person with special license plates for a disabled veteran and a special parking permit for physically handicapped persons to park in a space designated for the handicapped.

Since the vast majority of disabled veterans are eligible for handicapped parking privileges, this measure allows them to park in a handicapped space under the authority of disabled veteran special license plates if a handicapped parking permit is displayed. The bill allows those persons who made sacrifices for this Country through military service to display the special license plates and park in a designated handicapped parking space.

A.B. 260 (Chapter 114)
Assembly Bill 260 authorizes DMV&PS to issue special license plates to members of the Nevada Wing of the Civil Air Patrol. The special plates are to be inscribed with CIVIL AIR PATROL and four consecutive numbers. The fee for these plates is set at $5, in addition to the regular license and registration fees, to recover the cost of the special plates and the administration of this program. The cost of a duplicate or replacement set of these plates is set at the standard fee of $10.

A.B. 353 (Chapter 72)
Assembly Bill 353 authorizes the issuance of special license plates to recipients of the Purple Heart. An additional fee of $25 is set for the initial issuance of this special plate. The measure exempts it from the general color specifications (blue and silver) for Nevada license plates to allow a replica of the Purple Heart medal, with its purple and gold colors, to be used on the special plate.

Most states already have authorized special license plates for these individuals. The DMV&PS indicated that Purple Heart recipients number around 3,500 or more in Nevada, and that about 500 applications would be anticipated for this special plate.

A.B. 385 (Chapter 387)
Assembly Bill 385 authorizes the DMV&PS to offer services of the Driver's License Division at locations other than an office of the department. The Director of the DMV&PS is allowed to establish and collect an additional surcharge for such services. The amount of the surcharge must be approved by the Chief of the Budget Division before it is imposed.

The Director of the DMV&PS is required to submit a report to the 1993 Legislature on the provision of services at

locations other than an office of the department. The report is to include the number of services rendered, the amount of surcharges, the revenue produced from the surcharges, the need for additional employees, and the overall effect of these services. The authority for providing driver's license services at other locations "sunsets" on March 1, 1993.

The bill also authorizes the department to accept a report from an optician in lieu of an eye test by a driver's license examiner. Previous law only allowed the acceptance of such reports from an opthamologist or optometrist.

This measure was requested to help bring certain State services to the people, such as when large new businesses open or possibly to assist certain groups like disabled persons. The DMV&PS already has experimented with this concept. The bill provides authority to continue this type of experimentation for driver's license services. The reporting mechanism allows the Legislature to evaluate its effectiveness for possible application to other State services.

A.B. 490 (Chapter 406)

Assembly Bill 490 establishes a program for the education of motorcycle riders, creates an advisory board on motorcycle safety and imposes an additional motorcycle registration fee of $6 for motorcycle safety.

The Director of the DMV&PS is required to establish the program for the education of motorcycle riders, appoint an administrator, consult with the advisory board, approve courses of instruction and adopt rules and regulations for the program. The bill specifies that the program is to be taught by certified instructors and is to include instruction on the safe operation of a motorcycle, the effects of alcohol and controlled substances on motorcycle operation, and instruction on the actual operation of a motorcycle--at least 8 hours for novice operators and 4 hours for experienced operators. Approved courses of instruction must meet or exceed the requirements established for such courses by nationally recognized public or private organizations approved by the Director.

The program is open to any resident of the State who holds or is eligible to hold a motorcycle driver's license, and the Director is required to establish a fee of not more than $100 for enrollment in the program. The measure specifies the qualifications, and requires the Director to adopt standards and procedures, for the licensing of instructors.

The advisory board on motorcycle safety is created consisting of five members appointed by the Governor. The members--who serve without compensation except for necessary and reasonable expenses--are to include a retail motorcycle dealer, a peace officer who uses a motorcycle in his duties, a licensed instructor, and two members of the public who have motorcycle experience. The board is required to advise, assist and review the implementation of the program, and to submit a biennial report to the Governor and Legislature on the program.

The program is to be self-funded from the additional $6 motorcycle registration fee which is to be credited to the program to pay its expenses, to include reimbursement to licensed instructors for services provided for the program. The Director of the DMV&PS is required to establish the program by January 1, 1993.

This bill was proposed with the support of the Nevada Motorcycle Dealers Association and the Office of Traffic Safety in the DMV&PS. Its purpose is to enhance motorcycle safety in this State through rider education training. The approved courses of instruction are anticipated to be those developed by the national, nonprofit Motorcycle Safety Foundation.

A.B. 557 (Chapter 700)

Assembly Bill 557 revises, increases and makes somewhat consistent within categories the fees charged for special license plates. The measure establishes an initial fee of $5, a replacement fee of $10, and a $10 fee for each additional set of special plates for all statewide public officials, including congressmen and legislators, to pay for the costs of production. Previous law provided no fee.

The fees for personalized and most other discretionary special plates are increased from $25 to $35 for initial issuance, with a renewal sticker changed to $20. These fees have remained unchanged over the past 22 years since personalized plates first were authorized in 1969.

The act also addresses fees for license plates offered to persons who offered a special sacrifice, consideration or contribution to the Nation, handicapped individuals and exempt vehicles.

This measure resulted from a study of Nevada's special license plate laws and those in other states by a subcommittee of the Assembly Committee on Transportation. Like most states, Nevada provides for numerous types of special license plates which have been added to the statutes over

the years with no overall policy or consistency in the fee structure. Assembly Bill 557 establishes a consistent fee structure based on categories of special plates developed by the subcommittee (license plates acknowledging a special sacrifice, acknowledging a special consideration or contribution, public officials and discretionary).

A.B. 691 (Chapter 710)
Assembly Bill 691 revises the provisions governing the registration fees for farm vehicles. A farm vehicle is defined as a vehicle or combination that is controlled and operated by a farmer or rancher; used to transport his own livestock, products, machinery or supplies; and not used in common or contract carrier operations.

The DMV&PS is required to establish uniform criteria and require appropriate evidence to determine whether a person is a bona fide farmer or rancher. The measure excludes the load on a farm vehicle which has an unladen weight of 10,000 pounds or more from the definition of declared gross weight.

This bill was requested to close certain loopholes and provide some relief from excessive heavy vehicle registration fees for farmers and ranchers who transport their own products and equipment primarily on their own farms and ranches and travel only limited mileage on the public highways.

Transportation Fees and Taxes

S.B. 112 (Chapter 19)
Senate Bill 112 authorizes a board of county commissioners, after receiving approval from the voters at an election, to impose by ordinance:

- A tax of 1 percent of the gross receipts from the rental of transient lodging; and

- A tax on the privilege of new residential, commercial, industrial and other development within the boundaries of the county, not to exceed $500 per single family dwelling unit, or 50 cents per square foot on other new development.

The taxes may be imposed only within transportation districts created pursuant to this act or may be imposed in the entire county. If the tax is to be imposed only in transportation districts, only the approval of the people living within the districts is required. The bill provides that the proceeds of these taxes are to be used for improvements related to transportation and provides for the distribution of the money collected.

A board of county commissioners may create one or more transportation districts in the unincorporated areas of the county, and the governing body of a city may create one or more transportation districts in the incorporated area of the city. These bodies may establish the boundaries of the districts, and may alter those boundaries by ordinance. Any money received by a transportation district from the taxes imposed as a result of this bill must be used for projects related to the construction and maintenance of sidewalks, streets, avenues, boulevards, highways and other public rights of way used primarily for vehicular traffic, including, without limitation, overpass projects, street projects and underpass projects, or for the payment of principal and interest on notes, bonds or other obligations issued for improvements to transportation. A county or city may pledge any money received from the proceeds of these taxes for the payment of general or special obligations issued, if the project for which the securities are issued could be directly funded with the taxes whose proceeds are pledged.

The bill also authorizes a board of county commissioners to impose:

- A tax of not more than 4 cents per gallon on fuel for jet or turbine-powered aircraft sold, distributed or used in the county; and

- A supplemental privilege tax of not more than 1 cent per $1 of valuation on motor vehicles operated in the county.

The proceeds of these taxes are to be used for improvements relating to transportation.

The bill declares that the approval by the voters on November 6, 1990, of Question No. 10 on the 1990 General Election ballot for Clark County constituted voter approval of the taxes authorized by the bill. That vote also constituted authorization for Clark County to impose a motor fuel tax of 5 cents per gallon and to increase the sales tax by one-fourth of 1 percent for transportation improvements.

Finally, the bill authorizes Washoe County to impose a room tax of an additional 1 percent. For the period between July 1, 1991, through June 30, 1992, the proceeds of this tax are to be used to pay the operating costs and debt service for the National Automobile Museum. After June 30, 1992, the proceeds are to be used to pay the costs of constructing and operating a bowling alley.

S.B. 114 (Chapter 141)

Senate Bill 114 requires DMV&PS to collect an additional fee of $38 for each person whose name appears on an application for a license as a vehicle transporter, manufacturer, distributor, dealer or rebuilder. Salesmen of vehicles, trailers and semitrailers are required to pay an initial licensing fee of $48 and an annual renewal fee of $10.

The measure also requires initial applications for these licenses to include a full set of fingerprints and written permission authorizing the department to forward the fingerprints to the Nevada Highway Patrol Division's Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History and to the Federal Bureau of Investigations for its report.

This bill was requested by DMV&PS to recover its costs in processing applications for licensure. The department currently pays $15 for each NHP Criminal History Repository check and $23 for each report from the FBI. This act shifts these costs to the applicant rather than the department.

S.B. 441 (Chapter 576)

Senate Bill 441 increases motor vehicle fuel taxes and certain vehicle licensing, registration and title fees; and makes other related statutory changes.

The bill authorizes Nevada's Department of Taxation to place a lien on the personal and real property of a person who has not paid when due the taxes placed on fuels, including county fuel taxes. The measure allows the department to place the lien within 3 years after the amount is due. The lien continues for 5 years and may be extended.

Beginning October 1, 1991, S.B. 441 increases the excise tax on motor vehicle fuels, other than jet or aircraft fuel, from 12.65 to 15.15 cents per gallon. On October 1, 1992, the tax is increased to 17.65 cents per gallon.

Also effective October 1, 1991, S.B. 441 removes the option for county governments to impose or repeal an excise tax of 1 cent per gallon on motor vehicle fuel and makes the imposition of this tax mandatory.

Senate Bill 441 allows the department to establish the amount of bonds required of any fuel dealer at three times the estimated maximum monthly tax. Before this amendment, the department was required to fix the amount of bonds at twice the tax. If a person is habitually delinquent in the payment of fuel taxes due, the bill allows the department to increase the amount of the person's security to not more than five times the estimated maximum monthly tax.

The measure requires that, as of October 1, 1991, 2.5 cents of the taxes per gallon on motor vehicle fuels and special fuels be used exclusively for the construction and maintenance of public highways and may not be used to purchase equipment. Effective October 1, 1992, this amount is raised to 5 cents of the taxes per gallon.

Also on October 1, 1991, S.B. 441 increases the tax on the sale or use of special fuels from 22 to 24.5 cents per gallon. The tax on LPG is decreased from 22 to 20.5 cents per gallon because the bill removes LPG from the classification of "special fuel." The tax on compressed natural gas is increased from 18 to 20.5 cents per gallon.

One year later, on October 1, 1992, these taxes are increased to 27 cents per gallon on the sale or use of special fuels and to 23 cents per gallon on the sale or use of LPG and CNG.

The bill removes the requirement that counties submit to the voters proposed fuel taxes which would result in a total tax of 4 cents per gallon or more. The measure now allows counties to place taxes of no more than 9 cents per gallon on fuel without submitting the proposed increases to the voters. County taxes are in addition to state-imposed fuel taxes.

Further, S.B. 441 requires NDOT to publish a report of its projects for the construction and maintenance of highways. The bill outlines the information to be contained in the report, including the cost and the estimated starting dates of each project. The report must be updated every 6 months and be made available for public inspection at NDOT's office during normal business hours. The NDOT also is prohibited from purchasing any equipment for the construction and maintenance of highways which exceeds $25,000, unless the purchase is first approved by NDOT's Board of Directors.

The measure includes the proceeds from the imposition of a driver's license in the fees and charges which must be deposited in the State Highway Fund and used for the construction and maintenance of highways.

Effective January 1, 1992, the fees for certificates of titles and the registrations for most vehicles are each increased by $10. Further, the registration fees for trailers are doubled, and a fee of $10 is imposed on a certificate of dismantling. The fees for drivers' licenses are also increased.

In addition, S.B. 441 imposes fees on licenses for organizations and instructors that provide education on alcohol and substance abuse and on traffic safety. Finally, the bill

establishes a schedule of fees for identification cards. People who voluntarily surrender their drivers' licenses will not be charged for identification cards.

VARIOUS OTHER BILLS

S.B. 131 (Chapter 95)
Senate Bill 131 authorizes minors to make anatomical gifts. A minor may donate his or her organs by executing a written document before two witnesses, one of whom must be the minor's parent or guardian. If the donor is less than 12 years of age, the document must be signed by the parent or guardian of the donor and two witnesses at the direction and in the presence of the parent or guardian. In addition, a minor may amend or revoke an anatomical gift using the same procedure specified for adults in existing law. If the donor is less than 12 years of age, only the parent or guardian may revoke an anatomical gift.

This act is intended to help increase the number of organ donors for other children in need of transplants. In addition, the procedure outlined in the bill may decrease delays between donation and transplantation, thus improving chances for a successful transplant operation.

S.B. 313 (Chapter 259)
Senate Bill 313 revises the restrictions on the smoking of tobacco in certain public places. It requires the county board of health to enforce the smoking restrictions, and it prohibits a local government from imposing more stringent restrictions.

This measure also prohibits smoking in any maintenance facility or office associated with a bus system operated by a regional transportation commission. It clarifies that persons in control of public buildings and certain school districts may designate an area which may be used for smoking but need not designate a room for smoking. The operator of a restaurant with a seating capacity of 50 or more must maintain a flexible nonsmoking area within the restaurant and offer each patron the opportunity to be seated in either a smoking or a nonsmoking area. A business which derives more than 50 percent of its gross receipts from the sale of alcoholic beverages or gaming operations may be designated as a smoking area in its entirety.

The bill exempts licensed gaming establishments from the smoking prohibition, but allows them to designate separate smoking or nonsmoking rooms or areas within the establishment. The definition of public building is revised to mean any building or office space owned or occupied by the State or local government. If only part of a building is owned or occupied, the term only applies to that portion of the building which is so owned or occupied.

Nevadans for Non-Smokers Rights requested this legislation which was supported by various health coalitions in the State.

S.B. 323 (Chapter 178)
Senate Bill 323 authorizes county and district hospitals to purchase commonly used goods under a properly awarded contract without additional bidding even though the vendor supplying the goods was not identified as the supplier at the time the contract was awarded. The governing body of a hospital is required to make contracts and records relating to these purchases available for public inspection.

University Medical Center of Las Vegas, with the support of the Nevada Hospital Association, requested the bill to provide for cooperative associations that often bid for contracts to provide commonly used hospital goods which they purchase in bulk. At the time of the bidding, the association may not know which specific supplier will be able to offer the lowest prices when the goods are actually needed. Thus, in practice, these associations do not always identify their suppliers when the contracts are bid. The intent of this act is to clarify that hospitals may purchase commonly used goods through contracts with these types of cooperative associations.

S.B. 396 (Chapter 294)
Senate Bill 396 changes the design on the Nevada State Flag. The bill changes the lettering of the word "Nevada" from encircling the star to a location below the star and above the sagebrush sprays. It also clarifies that the color of the word "Nevada" is golden-yellow matching the color of the scroll and that the lettering on the scroll is in the sans serif gothic style rather than the roman style.

The measure further provides that any State flag made on or after October 1, 1991, must bear the design specified in the bill, but that a State flag made before this date may be displayed as manufactured.

The purpose of this bill is to make the name of the State more readable on the flag and correct a bill-processing error made when the style was modified in 1929.

S.B. 574 (Chapter 577)
Senate Bill 574 creates the Nevada Commission for Women consisting of 10 people appointed by the Governor. The members must reflect varied political philosophies, and no more than five members may be from the same political party.

Members serve terms of 3 years and may not serve for more than two consecutive terms. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are appointed by the Governor from among the commission members and may serve for 1 year. Similarly, other commission officers shall serve 1-year terms. Senate Bill 574 also provides a schedule for the initial appointment of members.

The commission is required to study the changing and developing roles of women in society, including the recognition of socioeconomic factors that influence the status of women. The commission may also collect and disseminate information on activities, programs and essential services available to women in Nevada. In addition, the commission may recommend proposed legislation.

Commission members receive no compensation for their services, but may be reimbursed for travel and other expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties. Reimbursement is limited to money available from gifts, grants, contributions and other money received pursuant to the act.

The commission may meet at the call of the chair as frequently as required to perform its duties, but it must not meet less than quarterly. The bill also requires the commission to report to the Governor and the Legislature on its activities and recommendations on or before January 31 of each year.

Senate Bill 574 authorizes the commission to apply for and receive gifts and grants and utilize volunteer workers and consultants. The measure provides for staff assistance to the commission through the Department of Administration as the Governor deems appropriate.

This act is effective July 1, 1991, and is scheduled to expire by limitation on July 1, 1995.

S.B. 638 (Chapter 604)

Senate Bill 638 makes revisions to existing law regarding discrimination to bring the statutes in compliance with the recently enacted Federal Americans with Disabilities Act. The bill adds handicapped and familial status to existing categories of persons who cannot be discriminated against in the areas of housing, employment, and public accommodations.

The use of intimidation against handicapped persons is deemed to be unlawful. The term "service animal" is defined and used throughout the bill to be consistent with Federal law. The Nevada Equal Rights Commission is granted authority to adopt regulations to comply with the Federal law.

This measure was requested by the Nevada Equal Rights Commission to ensure that the State remains in compliance with Federal law. The State law must be substantially equivalent to the Federal law to avoid dual jurisdiction of the State and Federal Governments in matters related to discrimination.

A.B. 161 (Chapter 34)
Assembly Bill 161 eliminates an obsolete statutory reference to the United Spanish American War Veterans. Previous statutes provided that the United Spanish American War Veterans, along with several similar groups, could be included in a committee which prepares the list of candidates from which the Governor must select the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Veterans Affairs. The bill removes this reference since there are no surviving veterans of the Spanish American War, which ended in 1898.

A.B. 324 (Chapter 248)
Assembly Bill 324 prohibits anyone from smoking tobacco on a school bus, whether or not children are present.

This bill was proposed and supported by the Nevada Association of School Boards, the Washoe County School District, the Clark County School District, and Nevadans for Non-Smokers Rights.

A.B. 345 (Chapter 135)
Assembly Bill 345 repeals or amends antiquated statutory provisions.

The bill amends the statutes relating to aviation to replace the archaic term "aeronaut" with the term "operator."

Chapter 256 of NRS, which authorizes counties with a population of 15,000 or more to employ a county statistician, is repealed. Since State law does not restrict the type of staff which counties may employ, this chapter is superfluous.

A municipal zoning law enacted in 1923 is also repealed. The provisions of this statute have long since been superseded by Nevada's comprehensive planning and zoning law.

Finally, the bill repeals a statute enacted in 1879 which requires a justice of the peace to impanel a jury of three "good and lawful citizens" to investigate fires of unknown cause. Since arson investigations are now generally conducted by local fire departments or the State Fire Marshal, this provision is no longer used.

A.B. 357 (Chapter 111)
Assembly Bill 357 limits the liability of an owner, lessee or occupant of real property for injuries to persons who are

hang-gliding or para-gliding. It clarifies the law by adding hang-gliding and para-gliding to the existing list of activities that do not give rise to a duty to keep the premises safe for certain recreational activities.

A.B. 422 (Chapter 228)

Assembly Bill 422 makes technical corrections to inappropriate or inaccurate statutory terms, clarifies ambiguous provisions, and deletes obsolete provisions. This measure also increases certain county population limits from 24,000 to 35,000 as they relate to State grants for economic development and the appointment of a member to the Commission on Economic Development and the Commission on Tourism.

A.B. 590 (Chapter 455)

Assembly Bill 590 creates the Commission for Cultural Affairs and establishes a program of financial assistance for the preservation and promotion of cultural resources in the State.

The commission consists of:

1. The Chairman of the Nevada Humanities Committee or his designee;

2. The Chairman of the Nevada State Council on the Arts or his designee;

3. The Chairman of the State's Board of Museums and History or his designee;

4. The Chairman of the State's Advisory Board for Historic Preservation and Archeology or his designee; and

5. One representative of the general public who has a working knowledge of the promotion of tourism in Nevada, appointed by the Governor.

The commission is directed to develop and update a 10-year plan (1) to preserve and promote Nevada's cultural resources and (2) to develop a network of cultural centers and activities in the State. Among other elements, the plan must include a program for awarding financial assistance to develop the network.

The bill creates a fund for the preservation and promotion of cultural resources and specifies that the Commission for Cultural Affairs is responsible for its administration. The State Board of Examiners is directed to issue $20 million in general obligation bonds to support the program, and the

commission is authorized to expend up to $2 million per year for projects identified in its plan. The bonds are declared not to be subject to the State's constitutional limitation on bonded indebtedness, and the bill is made effective upon passage and approval.

A.B. 646 (Chapter 392)

Assembly Bill 646 amends laws relating to discrimination. The bill expands the authority of the Nevada Equal Rights Commission to hear complaints from persons with mental disabilities. The measure also broadens the definition of "public accommodations" and provides that the courts may grant equitable relief as a remedy against discrimination in public accommodations.

These changes were proposed to bring Nevada's statutes into conformity with current Federal law.

A.B. 690 (Chapter 428)

Assembly Bill 690 increases certain maximum penalties which may be imposed by the Nevada Athletic Commission from $25,000 to $100,000. Such penalties may be imposed in lieu of revoking a license or for the reinstatement of a revoked license pertaining to unarmed combat (boxing and wrestling).

The measure also specifies that if a license revocation or proposed revocation relates to contests or exhibitions of unarmed combat, the commission may prescribe a penalty not to exceed $100,000 or 10 percent of the purse for the event, whichever is greater.

A.B. 744 (Chapter 331)

Assembly Bill 744 prescribes the fees to be charged for certain documents relating to vital statistics. The fee for a copy of a birth certificate is increased from $2 to $5. Additionally, fees are specified to be charged by the State Registrar for searching files, verifying vital records, providing certified copies of certain records, and performing services for other such documents. The measure increases the amount to be credited to the Children's Trust Account from $2 to $3. Finally, the bill adds certified abstracts to the list of documents which may not be prepared or issued except as authorized by law.

A.B. 765 (Chapter 370)

Assembly Bill 765 revises the amount of time that must elapse before a missing person's estate can be administered. Previous law allowed the administration of an estate 7 years after the person had been absent from his last known place of residence. This measure changes that time period to 3 years.

The bill also reduces from 3 years to 1 year the amount of time that must pass after a person has been declared missing and before assets can be distributed.

The 7-year provision had its roots in English Common Law when it was not uncommon for a person to be away for up to 5 to 7 years. This measure modernizes the statute and provides for a more reasonable timeframe for administering the estates of missing persons.

A.B. 809 (Chapter 542)
Assembly Bill 809 adds various provisions to NRS relating to the creation and validity of trusts. A trust is created if the settlor manifests an intention to create a trust and trust property exists. The bill provides that a trust is not invalidated, merged or terminated because there are one or more settlors who are trustees or beneficiaries of the trust during their lifetime.

The bill permits a transfer of custodial property to a minor to be delayed under certain circumstances and defines certain terms relating to the disclaimer of interests in property.

A.B. 823 (Chapter 590)
Assembly Bill 823 makes technical corrections to measures previously approved in the 1991 Legislative Session.

VETOED BILLS

Each vetoed bill is returned to the Secretary of State by the Governor accompanied by a letter outlining his rationale for rejecting the bill. With the exception of S.B. 627, these measures will be returned to the 67th Session of the Nevada Legislature for action. The veto messages are available in the Research Library of LCB.

S.B. 192 (Vetoed)
Senate Bill 192 expands the definition of "medical laboratory" to include facilities in which examinations of specimens are performed for other than therapeutic purposes. The term does not include forensic laboratories operated by law enforcement agencies or any other location where preliminary examinations are conducted by law enforcement personnel.

This measure also provides that any person authorized by law to use the findings of laboratory tests and examinations may request a laboratory to examine specimens. The bill further requires that, in the case of communicable diseases, a laboratory must report the results of examinations to the District Health Officer or State Health Officer in accordance with provisions of existing law.

This measure becomes effective on July 1, 1992.

Representatives of Associated Pathologists Laboratories in Las Vegas and Sierra Nevada Laboratories in Reno testified that this bill is needed to place all medical laboratories in Nevada under the regulation of the Health Division of DHR. The current law does not provide for the regulation of laboratories involved in such areas as toxicology testing and drug testing for job applicants, employees, parolees or probationers. Some experts estimate that four such unlicensed labs are currently operating in the State. Without regulation, patients and clients have no assurance of the accuracy of the findings from these laboratories.

S.B. 321 (Vetoed)
Senate Bill 321 increases to 192 inches the maximum width of a manufactured or mobile home, or similar type of vehicle or structure, whose movement on a highway may be specially authorized. The measure allows the Department of Transportation to adopt additional conditions for issuing such permits for vehicles or structures in excess of 168 inches in width. The department may discontinue issuing these permits in the State if it determines that the movement of such vehicles and structures causes safety problems on highways.

This measure was requested to alleviate problems associated with petitioning the department for special permission to exceed the width limit in current law. In certain cases, short-term permits have been issued because of hardship or other extenuating circumstances, particularly in the rural areas of the State.

S.B. 627 (Vetoed)
Senate Bill 627 changes the provision governing the per diem allowance and travel expenses permitted for members and employees of the State Contractors' Board. This measure provides that the rate for per diem and travel must not exceed the expenses actually incurred by the member or employee.

This legislation was requested by the State Contractors' Board to change the rate which the board fixes for the per diem allowance and travel expenses for its members and employees. The current law limits the rate to that provided for State officers and employees in general.

This measure was vetoed by the Governor, and the veto was sustained by the Legislature during the 1991 Session.

S.B. 660 (Vetoed)
Senate Bill 660 provides certain exemptions from the three-fourths of 1 percent increase in the local school support tax pursuant to A.B. 295 of this session.

This measure exempts from the tax increase the gross receipts from the sale, use, storage or other consumption of tangible personal property used for a public works project with a contract which was executed before October 1, 1991, or for which a binding bid was submitted before that date and later accepted. The bill also provides this exemption to personal property used in the performance of a written contract for construction entered into before October 1, 1991.

A.B. 130 (Vetoed)
Assembly Bill 130 authorizes collective bargaining for employees in the classified service of the State with the exception of professional employees principally involved in personnel administration, employees classified at Grade 42 or above, and part-time employees.

The bill specifies that the bargaining unit of an employees' organization that represents employees of the Nevada Highway Patrol Division who exercise police powers must be composed exclusively of those employees. Likewise, the bargaining unit for all other employees must be composed exclusively of those other employees.

An employee organization which represents more than 50 percent of classified employees must be designated as the exclusive bargaining agent. This designation may be revoked after 2 years if the Personnel Commission finds that the organization no longer represents a majority of the employees. The employee organization may negotiate with the Governor or his designee regarding wages, benefits and working conditions. The organization may also negotiate directly with the head of a department regarding working conditions peculiar to that department if a majority of the employees in the department are members of the organization.

The bill defines the scope of mandatory bargaining and provides a procedure for binding arbitration if an impasse is reached in negotiations between the bargaining unit and the head of a department. Arbitration, however, is not authorized if the bargaining unit and the Governor are unable to reach agreement. Any agreement between the Governor and the organization which affects the budget or requires an amendment to a statute must be submitted to the Legislature for its approval. A collective bargaining agreement may be suspended, if necessary, to respond to an emergency. Meetings, discussions and negotiations between the State and the employee organization and meetings and investigations conducted by an arbitrator are not subject to the provisions of the open meeting law.

The State is also specifically prohibited from discriminating between employees based upon membership in the employee organization.

This measure was proposed by the State of Nevada Employees Association.

A.B. 290 (Vetoed)

Assembly Bill 290 creates a permanent subcommittee of the Legislative Commission concerning the Carson City Capitol Complex. The bill defines "Capitol Complex" to mean all land, structures or improvements owned by the State of Nevada in the area of Carson City which are covered by the *1989 Nevada State Capitol Complex Master Plan*, including any subsequent amendments thereto, and all Nevada State Museum facilities in Carson City. The Chairman of the Legislative Commission must appoint five legislators to the subcommittee, including one Senator and one Assemblyman whose districts include the Capitol Complex.

The subcommittee must review the location and architecture of new facilities proposed for the Capitol Complex, improvements and repairs to existing facilities, landscaping, and

any related final plans and designs. The subcommittee, State Public Works Board, Division of State Lands and, when applicable, any other State agency and the Carson City Board of Supervisors, must work together in the planning of all significant aspects of these matters.

A.B. 491 (Vetoed)

Assembly Bill 491 revises the penalty for persons convicted of DUI of alcohol or controlled substances a first or second time within 7 years.

The court is required to order an evaluation to determine if an offender is an alcoholic or drug abuser where the offender has been convicted of a first or second DUI charge within 7 years. The evaluation center must be approved by DMV&PS. The department is required to adopt regulations regarding the standards to be used for approving an evaluation center. The court is required to order an assessment of $100 against the offender to be used to pay for the evaluation. The evaluation must be done by a person who is certified or approved to classify persons as abusers of alcohol or other drugs. The results of the evaluation are reported to the court with a recommendation concerning the length and type of treatment required.

The court is authorized to sentence a second-time offender to residential confinement for not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months in lieu of the existing penalty of imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months. Under existing law, the court is also required to fine the offender not less than $500 nor more than $1,000.

This bill further authorizes the court to sentence the second-time offender to a program of treatment for the abuse of alcohol or drugs. The treatment facility must be certified by the Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, but may be a public or private facility. A person who fails a program for treatment or violates the terms of residential confinement is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Where the court utilizes this treatment program, the court must place the offender under the clinical supervision of a treatment facility for not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months. The facility may release the offender for treatment in the community, or confine the offender in an institution for not more than 6 months and then release the offender for supervised aftercare. The offender is required to pay the costs of the treatment according to his ability to pay. The treatment facility is required to submit monthly progress reports to the court on the treatment of each offender.

The bill is effective October 1, 1991; however, the evaluation of offenders is not required in jurisdictions that do not have the personnel to conduct the evaluations. Cities and counties must provide necessary personnel to conduct the evaluations on or before July 1, 1993.

NUMERIC INDEX

Bill Number	Chapter Number	Page No.
AB 1	2	194
AB 2	3	194
AB 7	46	19
AB 8	73	329
AB 9	8	329
AB 13	146	100
AB 23	286	94
AB 26	601	151
AB 27	145	143
AB 29	147	143
AB 31	285	37
AB 32	440	338
AB 35	241	71
AB 44	47	25
AB 45	153	80
AB 51	177	64
AB 53	69	205
AB 55	74	143
AB 56	16	66
AB 58	15	60
AB 60	94	60
AB 65	9	50
AB 66	17	51
AB 68	48	67
AB 69	116	230
AB 70	10	205
AB 71	355	81,95
AB 73	253	135
AB 74	284	136
AB 76	334	236
AB 78	119	240
AB 79	36	240
AB 80	356	240
AB 81	18	143
AB 82	638	352
AB 85	87	353
AB 86	344	354
AB 87	439	362
AB 88	167	372
AB 89	516	81,362
AB 92	131	363
AB 93	75	67
AB 99	11	206
AB 100	199	206
AB 102	76	219
AB 103	637	104
AB 104	491	347
AB 105	37	282
AB 106	12	206
AB 107	38	20
AB 109	49	207
AB 110	218	207
AB 111	39	198
AB 112	222	199
AB 113	50	207
AB 114	384	208
AB 116	96	38
AB 120	132	208
AB 121	22	208
AB 124	483	219,243
AB 125	159	199
AB 126	158	199
AB 128	144	209
AB 130	Vetoed	390
AB 137	600	273
AB 140	133	171
AB 144	92	121
AB 145	51	209
AB 146	181	237
AB 147	127	187
AB 149	254	329
AB 150	25	231
AB 151	105	339
AB 152	180	231
AB 154	134	130
AB 155	52	232
AB 156	182	339
AB 158	143	339
AB 160	320	121
AB 161	34	384
AB 163	33	38
AB 164	198	253
AB 165	231	220
AB 166	104	220
AB 167	126	220
AB 169	255	221
AB 171	243	253
AB 172	53	254
AB 173	157	254
AB 174	77	283
AB 175	103	255
AB 176	32	255
AB 178	599	266
AB 179	555	110,274
AB 183	557	271
AB 185	554	339
AB 190	517	266
AB 194	636	340
AB 195	438	271
AB 197	558	256,340
AB 198	559	256,340
AB 199	31	209

NUMERIC INDEX

Bill Number	Chapter Number	Page No.
AB 201	385	330
AB 203	54	20
AB 204	55	110
AB 210	43	262
AB 211	176	263
AB 212	680	354
AB 216	56	90
AB 217	57	355
AB 219	58	44
AB 221	245	187
AB 222	523	61
AB 225	30	279
AB 227	44	82
AB 228	230	221
AB 229	634	7,221
AB 233	472	373
AB 236	217	194
AB 237	142	363
AB 239	175	331
AB 244	242	355
AB 245	381	44
AB 246	246	200
AB 249	283	122
AB 252	298	267
AB 253	45	221
AB 255	635	38
AB 256	223	130
AB 258	633	7,222
AB 260	114	373
AB 261	467	106
AB 268	632	106
AB 269	526	95
AB 270	560	195
AB 271	327	243
AB 272	78	122
AB 273	79	123
AB 277	14	279
AB 279	407	146
AB 280	224	83
AB 282	5	232
AB 284	386	210
AB 285	59	7
AB 286	631	20
AB 287	174	45
AB 288	113	130
AB 289	247	123
AB 290	Vetoed	391
AB 291	216	65
AB 292	492	7
AB 294	130	364
AB 295	695	348
AB 299	408	152
AB 301	630	71
AB 303	727	20,348
AB 304	453	83
AB 305	297	51
AB 308	553	117,222
AB 309	225	172
AB 311	681	21
AB 312	466	222
AB 313	86	45
AB 314	112	52
AB 315	161	52
AB 317	85	46
AB 318	162	53
AB 320	525	247
AB 323	71	210
AB 324	248	384
AB 327	696	331
AB 330	249	22
AB 331	682	7
AB 333	129	172
AB 335	281	355
AB 337	280	349
AB 343	200	131
AB 344	301	210
AB 345	135	384
AB 347	346	188
AB 349	335	244
AB 350	279	237
AB 351	348	245
AB 353	72	373
AB 354	226	7
AB 357	111	384
AB 359	437	210
AB 365	489	22
AB 366	221	7
AB 367	215	232
AB 369	278	200
AB 370	227	271
AB 371	697	341
AB 375	183	232
AB 376	152	223
AB 380	136	162
AB 383	160	83
AB 384	328	8
AB 385	387	373
AB 386	629	107
AB 387	184	181
AB 388	214	173
AB 389	137	123
AB 391	191	181

NUMERIC INDEX

Bill Number	Chapter Number	Page No.
AB 392	325	181
AB 394	156	223
AB 395	552	8
AB 397	173	8
AB 398	232	8
AB 399	154	8
AB 400	436	8
AB 401	683	9
AB 403	684	9
AB 404	188	9
AB 406	598	223,364
AB 408	192	182
AB 409	118	182
AB 413	388	157
AB 414	628	9
AB 417	482	117
AB 420	551	157
AB 421	465	84,95
AB 422	228	385
AB 423	357	136
AB 424	685	137
AB 425	244	137
AB 426	138	84
AB 427	409	137
AB 428	561	138
AB 429	389	85
AB 433	277	224
AB 434	686	9
AB 435	276	138
AB 437	563	9
AB 438	233	9
AB 439	163	9
AB 440	687	10
AB 442	627	10
AB 443	626	10
AB 444	524	10
AB 446	464	10
AB 447	463	10
AB 448	293	10
AB 449	688	139
AB 450	329	188
AB 451	689	188
AB 453	443	190
AB 454	690	349
AB 455	471	257
AB 456	550	257
AB 458	275	272
AB 459	274	211
AB 462	481	212
AB 464	209	200
AB 466	380	107
AB 469	358	147
AB 471	625	258
AB 473	166	54
AB 474	165	54
AB 475	480	117
AB 477	213	190
AB 479	521	23,356
AB 482	185	237
AB 483	321	65,245
AB 484	488	85
AB 487	273	200
AB 488	360	225
AB 489	479	212
AB 490	406	374
AB 491	Vetoed	392
AB 492	361	101
AB 493	691	11,225
AB 495	402	173
AB 496	272	68
AB 498	282	68
AB 499	564	131
AB 500	597	147
AB 501	435	152
AB 502	270	85
AB 504	434	61
AB 505	193	225
AB 507	269	350
AB 509	271	272
AB 511	362	274
AB 512	433	86
AB 513	677	365
AB 514	676	366
AB 517	678	367
AB 520	268	25,174
AB 521	363	86,96
AB 522	229	238
AB 524	212	23
AB 525	194	219
AB 528	322	182
AB 529	596	183
AB 531	595	356
AB 535	692	263
AB 536	693	11
AB 537	565	274
AB 540	694	11,225
AB 542	219	283
AB 546	698	39
AB 547	478	238
AB 548	699	331
AB 549	211	239
AB 550	302	144

NUMERIC INDEX

Bill Number	Chapter Number	Page No.
AB 552	264	25,153
AB 553	390	140
AB 554	303	23
AB 555	266	140
AB 557	700	375
AB 559	701	356
AB 560	624	11,226
AB 561	567	87
AB 562	444	212
AB 563	432	212
AB 564	265	87
AB 566	702	195
AB 567	364	284
AB 570	267	350
AB 571	296	284
AB 572	703	11,226
AB 573	263	212
AB 574	704	233
AB 575	705	367
AB 576	431	273
AB 577	706	153
AB 578	391	72
AB 579	312	46
AB 580	707	123
AB 581	530	155
AB 583	262	279
AB 584	430	240
AB 585	410	226
AB 586	623	39
AB 590	455	385
AB 591	445	191
AB 592	594	241
AB 597	533	47
AB 600	261	162
AB 606	566	88,97
AB 607	708	155
AB 608	304	61
AB 609	365	368
AB 611	593	168
AB 613	305	174
AB 619	622	156
AB 625	295	65
AB 626	257	108
AB 627	473	201
AB 629	306	184
AB 630	307	184
AB 631	568	213
AB 632	260	201
AB 635	366	108
AB 636	446	175
AB 639	569	158
AB 641	520	332
AB 646	392	386
AB 647	549	226
AB 648	548	227,258
AB 650	447	24
AB 652	675	118
AB 654	195	233,356
AB 655	442	26
AB 661	709	11,227
AB 664	621	213
AB 667	359	124
AB 668	529	184
AB 669	367	280
AB 670	547	65
AB 678	620	40
AB 680	308	163
AB 683	546	214,258
AB 684	592	258,350
AB 685	619	228,351
AB 686	429	284
AB 687	299	263
AB 690	428	386
AB 691	710	376
AB 697	427	201
AB 699	290	228
AB 700	477	214
AB 701	711	275
AB 706	345	156
AB 708	618	191
AB 709	368	239
AB 713	462	12
AB 714	673	12
AB 715	330	214
AB 716	712	332
AB 721	461	368
AB 722	289	259
AB 728	519	163,332
AB 737	309	196
AB 739	713	341
AB 743	379	97
AB 744	331	386
AB 745	426	214
AB 750	369	55
AB 751	714	12,101
AB 753	715	196
AB 754	310	185
AB 756	545	192
AB 758	562	175
AB 759	300	176
AB 765	370	386
AB 770	371	140

NUMERIC INDEX

Bill Number	Chapter Number	Page No.
AB 772	400	119
AB 776	411	119
AB 779	617	68
AB 783	616	41
AB 784	425	62
AB 785	460	68
AB 786	615	12
AB 787	459	68
AB 790	614	368
AB 797	424	55
AB 799	716	101
AB 800	544	351
AB 805	613	165
AB 806	543	215
AB 809	542	387
AB 812	612	369
AB 815	496	12
AB 817	541	13
AB 818	494	13
AB 823	590	387
AB 824	717	140
AB 825	718	111
AB 826	497	13
AB 827	719	120
AB 828	720	357
AB 829	721	13,228
AB 830	722	13,228
ACR 1	2**	307
ACR 2	3**	307
ACR 3	9**	308
ACR 4	38**	308
ACR 5	39**	308
ACR 6	62**	308
ACR 7	46**	309
ACR 9	13**	309
ACR 10	71**	309
ACR 11	51**	309
ACR 12	100**	310
ACR 13	47**	310
ACR 14	101**	310
ACR 15	18**	310
ACR 16	179**	311
ACR 17	16**	311
ACR 20	20**	311
ACR 23	56**	311
ACR 24	27**	311
ACR 25	31**	311
ACR 26	180**	312
ACR 27	34**	312
ACR 28	132**	312
ACR 30	153**	312
ACR 33	144**	312
ACR 34	84**	313
ACR 35	36**	313
ACR 36	37**	313
ACR 37	112**	313
ACR 38	48**	313
ACR 39	68**	313
ACR 40	58**	314
ACR 41	59**	314
ACR 42	60**	314
ACR 43	65**	314
ACR 44	66**	314
ACR 45	69**	314
ACR 46	181**	314
ACR 47	73**	314
ACR 48	80**	315
ACR 49	81**	315
ACR 50	74**	315
ACR 51	117**	315
ACR 52	133**	315
ACR 54	118**	315
ACR 55	86**	316
ACR 56	88**	316
ACR 58	138**	316
ACR 59	87**	316
ACR 60	89**	316
ACR 61	155**	317
ACR 62	156**	317
ACR 63	166**	318
ACR 64	90**	318
ACR 65	93**	318
ACR 66	94**	318
ACR 67	167**	318
ACR 68	95**	319
ACR 69	97**	319
ACR 70	98**	319
ACR 71	104**	319
ACR 73	105**	319
ACR 75	111**	319
ACR 76	139**	320
ACR 77	119**	320
ACR 79	182**	320
ACR 81	125**	320
ACR 82	115**	321
ACR 83	164**	321
ACR 84	126**	321
ACR 85	183**	321
ACR 86	120**	322
ACR 88	127**	322
ACR 90	184**	322

NUMERIC INDEX

Bill Number	Chapter Number	Page No.
ACR 91	168**	322
ACR 92	134**	323
ACR 93	135**	323
ACR 94	136**	323
ACR 95	137**	323
ACR 100	169**	323
ACR 101	157**	324
ACR 102	159**	324
ACR 103	170**	324
ACR 104	171**	324
ACR 105	172**	324
ACR 106	202**	324
AJR 3	64**	303
AJR 6	45**	303
AJR 8	49**	303
AJR 13	142**	304
AJR 17	140**	304
AJR 18	110**	304
AJR 21	130**	304
AJR 22	131**	305
AJR 23	178**	305
AJR 23*	83**	326
AJR 24	150**	305
AJR 25	204**	306
AJR 26	175**	306
AJR 28	177**	306
AJR 28*	26**	326
AJR 29	203**	307
AJR 30	147**	307
SB 1	1	1
SB 2	540	265
SB 3	60	176
SB 5	100	159
SB 7	723	177
SB 16	29	334
SB 20	110	28
SB 21	208	28
SB 22	172	29
SB 25	101	29
SB 27	107	125
SB 28	671	125
SB 30	61	15
SB 31	201	15
SB 32	102	278
SB 34	80	62
SB 35	611	144
SB 36	197	148
SB 39	234	281
SB 40	204	281
SB 41	81	281
SB 45	724	71
SB 46	670	1
SB 47	62	113
SB 51	539	108,278
SB 52	538	109
SB 57	669	149
SB 58	591	156
SB 62	171	197
SB 63	13	197
SB 64	21	198
SB 65	170	88
SB 66	93	88
SB 67	28	43
SB 68	522	72
SB 69	20	73
SB 73	27	47
SB 74	149	125
SB 75	393	73,91
SB 76	117	91
SB 77	40	74
SB 82	405	74
SB 83	88	75
SB 84	589	62
SB 85	250	56
SB 88	89	63
SB 89	63	56
SB 90	41	75
SB 91	125	56
SB 92	109	57
SB 93	42	57
SB 95	90	57
SB 97	35	47
SB 98	205	68
SB 99	187	48
SB 100	128	48
SB 101	332	49
SB 102	26	58
SB 103	24	58
SB 105	70	71
SB 107	124	241
SB 108	139	259
SB 109	6	260
SB 110	7	239
SB 111	458	239
SB 112	19	376
SB 114	141	378
SB 116	288	359
SB 118	140	359
SB 120	324	58,359
SB 123	336	249

NUMERIC INDEX

Bill Number	Chapter Number	Page No.
SB 124	326	249
SB 125	23	59
SB 126	64	59
SB 127	394	187
SB 131	95	381
SB 141	378	268
SB 142	169	24
SB 145	120	49
SB 148	349	1
SB 149	423	1
SB 150	317	49
SB 152	515	1
SB 153	514	335
SB 154	725	335
SB 156	726	335
SB 157	474	150
SB 158	475	150
SB 159	476	150
SB 161	206	133
SB 164	65	1
SB 166	585	113
SB 171	251	249
SB 172	220	250
SB 173	395	251
SB 178	396	168
SB 192	Vetoed	389
SB 193	196	30
SB 196	235	126
SB 199	4	215
SB 201	412	15,245
SB 205	239	193
SB 208	189	371
SB 211	97	16
SB 214	287	193
SB 217	108	229
SB 219	179	235
SB 220	99	229
SB 225	668	1,215
SB 226	323	63,360
SB 230	403	64
SB 231	98	179
SB 232	413	75
SB 236	82	2
SB 237	350	261
SB 241	667	99,351
SB 243	123	59
SB 245	666	159
SB 246	383	30
SB 247	679	31
SB 248	83	235
SB 249	84	236
SB 250	210	16
SB 251	422	32
SB 253	155	215
SB 254	121	216
SB 256	91	278
SB 259	252	127
SB 264	122	336
SB 267	421	128
SB 274	168	33
SB 277	115	76
SB 280	448	77,92
SB 288	347	246
SB 292	106	360
SB 293	607	268
SB 294	665	34
SB 296	66	69
SB 301	186	229
SB 302	664	2,109
SB 303	151	202
SB 304	240	92
SB 305	588	336
SB 308	311	77
SB 311	663	2,216
SB 313	259	381
SB 316	537	2
SB 317	333	2
SB 318	449	2
SB 319	351	3
SB 320	352	360
SB 321	Vetoed	389
SB 322	202	230
SB 323	178	382
SB 324	674	114,265
SB 329	587	343
SB 331	150	336
SB 335	527	114
SB 336	536	3
SB 338	662	3
SB 339	513	3
SB 341	586	3
SB 342	512	3
SB 344	510	3
SB 345	570	3
SB 346	584	4
SB 348	583	133,269
SB 349	318	43
SB 355	420	351
SB 357	148	343
SB 360	236	251
SB 361	661	246
SB 362	571	34,144

NUMERIC INDEX

Bill Number	Chapter Number	Page No.
SB 364	582	336
SB 366	454	77
SB 367	353	78,92, 216
SB 369	509	143
SB 372	660	343
SB 374	67	180
SB 380	354	265
SB 382	238	161
SB 384	68	180
SB 390	164	279
SB 393	337	161
SB 395	659	4,89
SB 396	294	382
SB 402	415	66
SB 404	377	102
SB 412	658	372
SB 413	657	90
SB 416	656	343
SB 417	397	352
SB 419	572	202
SB 420	655	102
SB 438	654	16
SB 439	581	217,252
SB 441	576	344,378
SB 442	258	157
SB 443	338	168
SB 444	319	203
SB 445	419	169
SB 446	316	129
SB 453	203	145
SB 454	190	17
SB 455	339	129
SB 456	487	66
SB 457	470	352
SB 460	313	102
SB 462	417	241
SB 463	457	115
SB 464	256	121
SB 466	653	198,261, 337
SB 469	652	203
SB 471	237	167
SB 472	508	345
SB 473	574	193
SB 476	340	35
SB 477	651	145,337
SB 491	376	5
SB 492	450	103
SB 493	341	36
SB 495	650	230
SB 497	556	337
SB 499	375	50
SB 500	649	262
SB 503	648	170
SB 505	207	5
SB 506	507	262
SB 508	456	269
SB 509	374	203
SB 510	291	69
SB 514	647	109,338
SB 516	506	109
SB 524	292	5
SB 525	418	133
SB 526	469	253
SB 528	486	346
SB 529	646	327
SB 532	645	133
SB 533	314	134
SB 535	485	134
SB 540	416	116
SB 541	580	277
SB 544	468	103
SB 547	579	361
SB 548	578	135,347
SB 551	573	50
SB 552	672	270
SB 554	609	180
SB 558	535	103
SB 562	404	203
SB 564	382	18
SB 568	728	204
SB 570	490	43
SB 572	342	361
SB 573	452	5
SB 574	577	382
SB 576	505	158
SB 578	504	109
SB 583	315	135,218
SB 587	414	130
SB 588	644	5
SB 589	373	64
SB 591	531	361
SB 593	372	262
SB 594	503	204
SB 596	575	146,277
SB 598	343	204
SB 601	398	218
SB 602	606	372
SB 606	451	110
SB 607	484	50
SB 609	441	79,94

NUMERIC INDEX

Bill Number	Chapter Number	Page No.
SB 610	528	60,150
SB 611	643	327
SB 614	401	5
SB 615	502	6
SB 618	399	194,273
SB 620	501	110
SB 622	532	362
SB 623	511	18
SB 626	642	162
SB 627	Vetoed	390
SB 630	641	328
SB 631	605	282
SB 637	500	80
SB 638	604	383
SB 639	534	270
SB 640	640	6
SB 641	608	242
SB 644	603	162
SB 646	498	338
SB 647	493	116
SB 648	602	205
SB 650	495	271
SB 653	518	6,104
SB 655	610	347
SB 656	639	235
SB 657	729	338
SB 658	499	99
SB 660	Vetoed	390
SCR 1	11**	291
SCR 2	198**	291
SCR 3	23**	292
SCR 4	122**	292
SCR 5	28**	292
SCR 6	29**	292
SCR 8	40**	293
SCR 9	199**	293
SCR 10	50**	294
SCR 11	52**	294
SCR 12	53**	294
SCR 13	70**	294
SCR 14	43**	294
SCR 15	128**	294
SCR 16	12**	295
SCR 17	163**	295
SCR 19	44**	295
SCR 20	57**	295
SCR 21	186**	295
SCR 23	33**	296
SCR 24	25**	296
SCR 25	30**	296
SCR 26	32**	296
SCR 27	35**	297
SCR 28	96**	297
SCR 29	41**	297
SCR 30	42**	297
SCR 31	54**	297
SCR 32	55**	298
SCR 33	63**	298
SCR 35	106**	298
SCR 36	187**	298
SCR 37	85**	298
SCR 38	123**	298
SCR 40	91**	298
SCR 41	92**	298
SCR 43	188**	299
SCR 44	102**	299
SCR 45	99**	299
SCR 47	103**	299
SCR 48	107**	299
SCR 50	116**	299
SCR 51	129**	299
SCR 52	124**	300
SCR 54	189**	300
SCR 58	152**	300
SCR 59	190**	300
SCR 60	143**	301
SCR 61	160**	301
SCR 62	161**	301
SCR 63	154**	301
SCR 65	162**	301
SCR 67	173**	302
SCR 68	191**	302
SCR 69	192**	302
SCR 70	193**	302
SCR 71	194**	302
SCR 72	200**	302
SCR 73	201**	302
SJR 1	1**	287
SJR 2	121**	287
SJR 3*	61**	325
SJR 5	17**	287
SJR 6	72**	287
SJR 7	113**	288
SJR 9	109**	288
SJR 11*	24**	325
SJR 12*	108**	325
SJR 13*	22**	325
SJR 15	141**	288
SJR 17	146**	288
SJR 18	149**	289

NUMERIC INDEX

Bill Number	Chapter Number	Page No.
SJR 20	197**	289
SJR 21	185**	289
SJR 22	145**	290
SJR 23	174**	290
SJR 24	114**	291
SJR 25	196**	291

*65th Session
**File Number

SUBJECT INDEX

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
ABANDONED PROPERTY	
SB 74	125
ABUSE OR NEGLECT	
AB 8	329
AB 55	143
AB 71	81
SB 103	58
ACCIDENTS	
AB 124	219
AB 650	24
SB 69	73
SB 641	242
ACCOUNTANTS	
SB 529	327
ACQUITTAL	
AB 429	85
AB 564	386
ACTIONS	
AB 160	121
AB 219	44
AB 357	384
AB 448	10
AB 471	258
AB 584	240
AB 586	39
AB 667	124
AB 686	284
SB 105	71
SB 366	77
SB 420	102
SB 477	145
SB 552	270
SB 638	383
ADDRESSES	
AB 284	210
AB 301	71
ADMIN ASSESSMENTS	
AB 512	86
SB 589	64
SB 637	80
ADMINISTRATION DEPT	
AB 751	12
SB 611	327
ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE	
AB 469	147
SB 532	133
ADOPTION	
AB 521	86
AB 606	88
ACR 28	312
SB 611	643
SB 638	383
ADVERTISING	
AB 344	210
SB 126	59
SB 196	126
SB 438	16
AGED PERSONS	
AB 8	329
AB 26	151
AB 55	143
AB 212	354
AB 406	88
AB 548	331
AB 607	155
AGED PERSONS - Cont.	
AB 828	357
AJR 6	303
SB 614	5
SCR 62	301
SJR 9	288
AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY	
AB 82	352
AB 244	355
AGRICULTURE	
AB 244	355
AB 584	240
AB 691	376
SCR 20	57
SCR 28	297
SJR 6	287
SJR 17	288
AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT	
BB 111	239
AID TO DEPEND/CHILDREN	
AB 285	7
AIDING AND ABETTING	
SB 570	43
AIDS	
AJR 29	307
SCR 1	291

SUBJECT INDEX

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
AIR POLLUTION	
AB 547	238
AB 721	368
AB 812	369
SB 469	203
SB 547	361
AIRPORT AUTHORITIES	
AB 228	221
SB 253	215
SB 254	216
ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE	
AB 31	37
AB 32	338
AB 305	51
AB 546	39
SB 508	269
SB 607	50
SB 610	60
ALIENS	
AB 389	123
AMBULANCES	
SB 541	277
ANATOMICAL GIFTS	
SB 131	381
SB 412	372
ANIMAL INDUSTRY DIV	
SB 111	239
ANIMALS	
SB 108	259
SB 110	239
ANNEXATIONS	
AB 647	226
ANTITRUST	
AB 805	165
APARTMENT BUILDINGS	
SB 360	251
SB 390	279
SB 638	383
APPEALS	
AB 227	82
AB 301	71
AB 304	83
AB 383	83
AB 459	211
AB 564	87
AB 714	12
SB 112	376
SB 366	77
SB 510	69
SB 532	133
APPELLATE COURT	
SJR 25	291
APPRAISERS OF REAL ESTATE	
SB 493	36
SB 638	383
APPROPRIATIONS	
AB 103	104
AB 104	347
AB 229	7
AB 258	7
AB 268	106
AB 285	7
APPROPRIATIONS - Cont.	
AB 286	20
AB 292	7
AB 320	247
AB 331	7
AB 354	7
AB 366	7
AB 371	341
AB 384	8
AB 395	8
AB 397	8
AB 398	8
AB 399	8
AB 400	8
AB 401	9
AB 403	9
AB 404	9
AB 414	9
AB 434	9
AB 437	9
AB 438	9
AB 439	9
AB 440	10
AB 442	10
AB 443	10
AB 444	10
AB 446	10
AB 447	10
AB 448	10
AB 479	23
AB 493	11
AB 536	11
AB 540	11
AB 560	11
AB 572	11
AB 619	156
AB 652	118
AB 661	11
AB 713	12
AB 714	12
AB 715	214
AB 751	12
AB 786	12
AB 815	12

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
APPROPRIATIONS - Cont.	
AB 817	13
AB 818	13
AB 824	140
AB 826	13
AB 829	13
AB 830	13
SB 1	1
SB 45	71
SB 46	1
SB 148	349
SB 149	1
SB 152	1
SB 164	1
SB 225	1
SB 236	2
SB 302	2
SB 311	2
SB 316	2
SB 317	2
SB 318	2
SB 319	3
SB 336	3
SB 338	3
SB 339	3
SB 341	3
SB 342	3
SB 344	3
SB 345	3
SB 346	4
SB 372	343
SB 417	352
SB 420	102
SB 477	145
SB 491	5
SB 495	230
SB 503	170
SB 505	5
SB 524	5
SB 573	5
SB 574	382
SB 588	5
SB 611	327
SB 614	5
APPROPRIATIONS - Cont.	
SB 615	6
SB 640	6
SB 646	338
SB 653	6
SB 657	338
SB 658	99
ARBITRATION	
AB 577	153
ACR 62	317
SB 69	73
SB 366	77
SB 464	121
ARCHIVES/RECORDS DIV	
AB 397	8
SB 316	2
ARMED FORCES	
AB 161	384
AB 353	373
AB 537	274
ACR 2	307
ACR 25	311
AJR 18	304
SB 329	343
SB 382	161
SJR 1	287
ARREST	
AB 287	45
ARSON	
SB 230	64
ARTS COUNCIL	
AB 590	385
ASSAULT	
AB 625	65
SB 89	56
SB 230	64
ATHLETIC COMMISSION	
AB 690	386
ATTACHES	
AB 753	196
ACR 20	311
ACR 27	312
ACR 105	324
ATTACHMENT	
AB 71	81
SB 277	76
ATTORNEY GENERAL	
AB 194	340
AB 330	22
AB 448	10
AB 495	173
AB 557	375
AB 817	13
SB 361	246
SB 570	43
SB 641	242
ATTORNEYS AT LAW	
AB 113	207
AB 301	71
AB 383	83
AB 667	124
SB 491	5
SCR 12	294
SCR 13	294

SUBJECT INDEX

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
ATTORNEYS IN FACT	
SB 442	157
SB 576	158
AUDIOLOGISTS	
AB 469	147
SB 25	29
AUDITS	
AB 236	194
AB 424	137
AB 805	165
AUTOMOBILE WRECKERS	
AB 320	247
SB 471	167
AVIATION	
AB 345	384
BAIL	
AB 280	83
AB 301	71
AB 383	83
AB 578	72
SB 83	75
BANKS	
AB 256	130
AB 343	131
SB 259	127
SB 267	128
SB 446	129
BARBERS	
SB 294	34
BARS/COCKTAIL LOUNGES	
AB 291	65
SB 454	17
BATHROOMS	
SB 360	251
BATTERIES	
AB 320	247
BATTERY	
AB 625	65
SB 88	63
BATTLE MOUNTAIN	
AB 228	221
BICYCLES	
AB 513	365
AB 514	366
AB 517	367
SCR 3	292
SCR 4	292
SCR 5	292
SCR 6	292
BILL OF RIGHTS	
SB 472	345
SCR 26	296
BIRDS	
AB 211	263
BIRTH CERTIFICATES	
AB 744	386
BIRTH DEFECTS	
AB 619	156
BLIND SERVICES BUREAU	
SB 341	3
BOATS AND BOATING	
AB 76	236
BODY SHOPS	
ACR 63	318
SB 116	359
BOND ISSUES	
AB 164	253
AB 197	256
AB 198	256
AB 311	21
AB 394	223
AB 455	257
AB 574	233
AB 590	385
AB 683	214
AB 684	258
AB 716	332
AB 800	351
AB 825	111
AB 826	13
SB 112	376
SB 217	229
SB 236	2
SB 248	235
SB 301	229
SB 466	198
SB 509	203
SB 551	50
SB 562	203
SB 578	109
SB 587	130
SB 606	110

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
BOND ISSUES - Cont.	
SB 620	110
BONDS, SURETY	
AB 74	136
AB 112	199
AB 149	329
AB 333	172
AB 499	131
SB 172	250
SB 445	169
SB 497	337
SB 587	130
BOOT CAMPS	
AB 818	13
BOOT DRIVE	
AB 525	219
BOTTLES	
SB 201	15
SB 361	246
BOULDER CITY	
SB 495	230
BOUNDARIES	
AB 308	117
AB 489	212
SB 419	202
BOXING	
AB 690	386
BREAST IMPLANTS	
AB 581	155
BUDGET DIVISION	
AB 371	341
AB 385	373
SB 148	1
SB 338	3
SCR 21	295
BUILDING CODES	
AB 359	210
ACR 13	310
BUILDINGS	
AB 284	8
ACR 26	312
SB 127	187
SB 313	381
SB 360	251
SB 390	279
BULK TRANSFERS	
AB 256	130
BURN INJURIES	
SB 596	146
BUSINESS TAX	
AB 303	20
CALIENTE	
SB 225	1
CALIENTE YOUTH CENTER	
SB 611	327
CALIFORNIA	
AB 812	369
SB 499	50
CAMPAIGN PRACTICES	
AB 190	266
AB 417	117
AB 475	117
SB 166	
CAPITOL COMPLEX	
AB 384	8
AB 488	225
CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION	
SB 420	102
CARSON CITY	
AB 830	13
SB 250	16
CEMETERIES	
AB 333	172
CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS	
AB 29	143
AB 102	219
AB 449	139
AB 525	219
AB 531	356
CHARTER AMENDMENTS	
AB 165	220
AB 166	220
AB 253	221
AB 505	225

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
CHARTER AMENDMENTS - Cont.	
AB 631	213
AB 664	213
AB 699	228
CHEATING	
AB 495	173
CHECKS	
AB 365	22
SB 533	134
CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT	
AB 8	329
AB 71	81
AB 421	84
SB 103	58
SB 364	336
SB 570	43
SB 609	79
SB 611	327
CHILD CARE	
AB 546	39
AB 560	11
ACR 14	310
SB 570	43
SB 611	327
CHILD CUSTODY	
AB 421	84
AB 743	97
SB 367	78
SB 395	4
SB 570	43
SB 609	79
CHILD SUPPORT	
AB 289	123
SB 75	73
SB 280	77
SB 395	4
CHILD-PLACING AGENCIES	
AB 521	86
SB 609	79
SB 611	327
CHILDREN'S HOMES	
SB 305	336
SB 339	3
SB 611	327
CHINA SPRING YOUTH CAMP	
SB 311	2
CHIROPRACTORS	
AB 255	38
AB 630	184
CIGARETTES	
AB 324	384
AB 454	349
AB 507	350
SB 313	381
SB 357	343
SB 528	346
CITATIONS	
AB 167	220
AB 277	279
AB 586	39
ACR 58	316
CITIES	
AB 99	206
AB 102	219
AB 126	199
AB 140	171
AB 152	231
AB 155	232
AB 165	220
AB 166	220
AB 199	209
AB 249	122
AB 253	221
AB 284	210
AB 309	172
AB 320	247
AB 345	384
AB 367	232
AB 433	224
AB 471	250
AB 505	225
AB 509	272
AB 511	274
AB 525	219
AB 528	182
AB 540	11
AB 547	238
AB 572	11
AB 574	233
AB 576	273
AB 580	123
AB 627	201
AB 631	213
AB 632	201
AB 647	226
AB 654	233
AB 664	213
AB 685	228
AB 699	228
AB 750	55
ACR 5	308
ACR 6	308
ACR 13	310
ACR 61	317
ACR 62	317
SB 172	250

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
CITIES - Cont.	
SB 301	229
SB 313	381
SB 322	230
SB 323	382
SB 360	251
SB 419	202
SB 535	134
SB 583	135
SB 601	218
SB 648	205
SCR 2	291
SJR 20	295
CITY ATTORNEYS	
AB 99	206
AB 253	221
CITY-COUNTY RELIEF TAX	
AB 104	347
AB 540	11
AB 572	11
AB 574	233
AB 830	13
SB 416	343
SB 472	345
SB 528	346
SB 655	347
CIVIL AIR PATROL	
AB 260	373
SCR 67	302
CIVIL RIGHTS	
ACR 3	308
CLARK COUNTY	
AB 661	11
AB 772	119
CLARK COUNTY - Cont.	
AB 830	13
SB 588	5
CLASS-SIZE REDUCTION	
SB 653	6
CLERGYMEN	
AB 561	87
ACR 49	315
COLLECTION AGENCIES	
SB 28	125
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING	
AB 249	122
SB 464	121
COLORADO RIVER COMM	
AB 164	253
AB 173	254
AB 394	223
SB 124	249
COMMENDATIONS	
ACR 9	309
ACR 20	311
ACR 27	312
ACR 34	313
ACR 35	313
ACR 36	313
ACR 40	314
ACR 43	314
ACR 44	314
ACR 55	316
ACR 56	316
COMMENDATIONS - Cont.	
ACR 60	316
ACR 64	318
ACR 65	318
ACR 66	319
ACR 73	320
ACR 77	320
ACR 81	320
ACR 82	321
ACR 84	321
ACR 86	322
ACR 88	322
ACR 102	324
ACR 105	324
SCR 29	297
SCR 30	297
SCR 33	298
SCR 67	302
SCR 72	302
COMMERCE DEPARTMENT	
AB 286	20
AB 311	21
SB 141	268
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS	
AB 284	210
SB 127	187
SB 313	381
SB 390	279
COMMERCIAL CODE	
AB 256	130
COMMON-INTEREST OWNERSHIP	
AB 221	187

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
COMMUNITY COLLEGES	
SB 52	109
SB 514	109
SB 646	338
SCR 61	301
COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT	
AB 580	123
AB 664	213
SB 250	16
COMMUNITY SERVICE	
AB 320	247
AB 743	97
SB 84	62
COMPACTS	
AJR 17	304
SB 97	47
COMPANY TOWNS	
SB 631	282
COMPOSTING	
AB 320	247
COMPROMISE & SETTLEMENT	
SCR 10	294
SCR 11	294
SCR 12	294
SCR 13	294
COMPUTERS	
AB 320	247
AB 401	9
AB 444	10
COMPUTERS - Cont.	
AB 652	118
SB 125	59
SB 336	3
SB 338	3
SB 345	3
SB 346	4
SCR 43	299
CONDEMNATION	
AB 697	201
SB 68	72
CONDOMINIUMS	
AB 221	187
SB 360	251
SB 390	279
SB 638	383
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION	
AB 8	329
AB 145	209
AB 466	107
AB 619	156
SB 156	335
SB 361	246
SB 564	18
SB 570	43
CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION	
AB 772	119
CONSERVATION CAMPS	
AB 447	10
SB 100	48
CONSERVATION/NAT RESOURCES DEPT	
AB 320	247
AB 350	237
AB 456	257
AB 713	12
AB 812	369
ACR 7	309
SB 201	15
SB 264	336
SB 317	2
CONSTABLES	
AB 112	199
SCR 16	295
CONSTITUTION, U.S.	
AB 641	332
SCR 26	296
SJR 5	287
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT	
AJR 30	312
SJR 2	291
SJR 25	296
CONSTRUCTION	
AB 359	210
AB 376	223
AB 584	240
SB 105	71
SB 568	204
CONSTRUCTION TAX	
AB 125	199
AB 376	223

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
CONSUMER'S ADVOCATE	
AB 105	282
CONTAINERS AND CANS	
SB 201	15
CONTRACTORS	
AB 580	123
AB 739	341
SB 34	62
CONTRACTORS' BOARD	
AB 528	182
CONTRACTS	
AB 7	19
SB 105	71
SB 196	126
SB 551	50
SCR 61	301
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	
AB 60	60
AB 89	81
AB 222	61
AB 301	71
AB 305	51
AB 500	147
AB 550	144
AB 609	368
SB 35	144
SB 118	359
SB 226	63
SB 230	64
SB 508	269
SB 528	346
SB 607	50
CONVENIENCE STORES	
AB 291	65
COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS	
AB 65	50
AB 172	254
AB 246	200
AB 320	247
SB 51	108
SB 526	253
CORPORATIONS	
AB 44	25
AB 303	20
AB 562	212
AB 655	26
AJR 30	307
SB 142	24
SB 259	127
COSMETOLOGY	
AB 678	40
COUNSELORS	
AB 31	37
AB 103	104
AB 268	106
COUNTIES	
AB 102	219
AB 110	207
AB 116	38
AB 126	199
AB 150	231
AB 152	231
AB 155	232
AB 199	209
AB 280	83
AB 284	210
COUNTIES - Cont.	
AB 309	172
AB 320	247
AB 367	232
AB 376	223
AB 420	157
AB 455	257
AB 462	212
AB 471	258
AB 525	219
AB 528	182
AB 547	238
AB 574	233
AB 576	273
AB 580	123
AB 627	201
AB 631	213
AB 632	201
AB 654	233
AB 661	11
AB 683	214
AB 684	258
AB 685	228
AB 715	214
AB 750	55
AB 829	13
ACR 5	308
ACR 6	308
ACR 13	310
ACR 61	317
ACR 62	317
SB 58	156
SB 172	250
SB 301	229
SB 305	336
SB 313	381
SB 322	230
SB 323	382
SB 360	251
SB 367	78
SB 526	253
SB 535	134
SB 583	135
SB 598	204
SB 648	205

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
COUNTIES - Cont.	
SCR 2	291
SJR 20	289
COUNTY ASSESSORS	
AB 104	347
AB 337	349
COUNTY AUDITORS	
AB 312	222
COUNTY CLERKS	
AB 562	212
AB 776	119
SB 463	115
SB 637	80
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS	
AB 110	207
AB 114	208
AB 150	231
AB 280	83
AB 308	117
AB 314	52
AB 315	52
AB 317	46
AB 318	53
AB 320	247
AB 376	223
AB 502	85
AB 684	258
AB 745	214
SB 303	202
SB 526	253
SB 594	204
SB 598	204
COUNTY EMPLOYEES	
AB 140	171
AB 249	122
AB 509	272
AB 511	274
COUNTY HOSPITALS	
AB 413	157
SB 303	202
COUNTY RECORDERS	
AB 111	198
SB 232	75
COUNTY STATISTICIANS	
AB 345	384
COUNTY TREASURERS	
AB 512	86
SB 220	229
SB 637	80
COURT ADMINISTRATOR	
SB 45	71
SB 156	335
SB 637	80
COURT COSTS AND FEES	
AB 667	124
SB 304	92
SB 367	78
COURTS	
AB 35	71
AB 71	81
AB 216	90
COURTS - Cont.	
AB 280	83
AB 304	83
AB 354	7
AB 502	85
AB 512	86
AB 536	11
AB 557	375
AB 559	356
AB 561	87
AB 641	332
AB 647	226
AB 670	65
AB 756	192
ACR 83	321
SB 45	314
SB 46	314
SB 62	197
SB 63	197
SB 64	198
SB 65	88
SB 66	88
SB 69	73
SB 145	49
SB 156	335
SB 288	246
SB 293	268
SB 302	2
SB 349	43
SB 366	77
SB 367	78
SB 395	4
SB 413	90
SB 609	79
SB 637	80
SCR 10	294
SCR 11	294
SCR 13	294
SJR 2	287
SJR 25	291

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
CREDIT CARDS	
AB 365	22
AB 650	24
SB 95	57
CREDIT UNIONS	
SB 256	130
SB 267	128
CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS	
AB 51	64
AB 56	66
AB 58	60
AB 60	60
AB 219	44
AB 245	44
AB 277	279
AB 287	45
AB 291	65
AB 301	71
AB 303	20
AB 305	51
AB 320	247
AB 344	210
AB 351	245
AB 417	117
AB 423	136
AB 428	138
AB 454	349
AB 475	117
AB 483	65
AB 495	173
AB 504	61
AB 512	86
AB 513	365
AB 528	182
AB 535	263
AB 579	46
AB 581	155
AB 597	47
AB 608	61
AB 609	368
CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS - Cont.	
AB 625	65
AB 784	62
AB 812	369
AJR 30	307
SB 85	56
SB 88	63
SB 89	56
SB 91	56
SB 92	57
SB 93	57
SB 95	57
SB 102	58
SB 125	59
SB 126	59
SB 172	250
SB 178	168
SB 196	126
SB 211	16
SB 226	360
SB 230	64
SB 243	59
SB 246	30
SB 296	69
SB 313	381
SB 454	17
SB 462	241
SB 570	43
SB 593	262
SB 610	60
SB 637	80
SB 638	383
CRIMINAL GANGS	
SB 230	64
CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS	
AB 53	205
SB 349	43
CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS	
AB 45	80
AB 227	82
AB 287	45
AB 301	71
AB 304	83
AB 383	83
AB 426	84
AB 429	85
AB 564	87
AB 714	12
SB 73	47
SB 77	74
SB 82	74
SB 83	75
SB 90	75
SB 91	56
SB 243	59
SB 296	69
SB 349	43
SB 456	66
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS	
SB 110	239
CULTURAL ACTIVITIES	
AB 110	207
AB 331	7
AB 590	385
CYANIDE PONDS	
AB 535	263
DAIRY PRODUCTS	
AB 80	240
SCR 28	297

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
DAMAGES	
AB 484	85
AB 667	124
SB 366	216
SB 638	383
DEATH	
AB 504	61
DEATH CERTIFICATES	
AB 744	386
DEATH PENALTY	
AB 714	12
DEEDS OF TRUST	
SB 232	75
DEFENSELESS PERSONS	
SB 638	383
DEFENSES	
AB 429	85
SB 178	168
DEMOCRACY COMMISSION	
AB 641	332
DENTAL CARE, PLANS FOR	
AB 805	165
SB 245	159
DENTAL HYGIENISTS	
SB 22	29
DENTISTS	
AB 469	147
SB 22	29
DETENTION FACILITIES	
AB 65	50
AB 66	51
AB 68	67
AB 313	45
AB 314	52
AB 315	52
AB 317	46
AB 318	53
AB 573	212
AB 750	55
SB 99	48
DIESEL FUEL	
AB 812	369
SB 219	235
SB 656	235
DISABLED VETERANS	
AB 233	323
DISCOVERY	
AB 8	329
SB 367	78
DISCRIMINATION	
AB 646	386
AB 667	124
SB 574	382
SB 638	383
DISEASES	
AB 399	8
AB 434	9
DISEASES - Cont.	
AB 619	156
AJR 29	307
SB 294	34
SB 492	103
SCR 38	298
DISMISSAL OF ACTIONS	
SB 77	74
DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS	
SB 304	92
DISPUTE RESOLUTION	
AB 522	238
AB 577	153
SB 366	77
SB 367	78
SCR 10	294
SCR 11	294
SCR 12	294
SCR 13	294
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	
AB 71	81
AB 109	207
AB 301	71
AB 383	83
AB 504	61
AB 686	284
SB 570	43
DISTRICT COURTS	
AB 216	90
AB 280	83
AB 512	86
AB 647	226
SB 156	335

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
DISTRICT COURTS - Cont.	
SB 288	246
SB 349	43
SB 367	78
SB 395	4
SB 413	90
SB 637	80
SCR 10	294
SCR 11	294
SJR 25	291
DISTRICTS	
AB 146	237
AB 282	232
AB 308	117
AB 367	232
AB 464	200
AB 471	250
AB 585	226
AB 632	201
AB 647	226
AB 685	228
AB 776	119
AB 806	215
ACR 5	308
ACR 13	310
SB 112	376
SB 509	203
SB 562	203
SB 598	204
SB 601	218
SCR 2	291
SJR 20	295
DIVORCE	
AB 743	97
SB 304	92
SB 395	4
SB 609	79
DOG HANDLERS	
SB 20	28
DOGS	
SB 108	259
SB 525	133
SB 638	383
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	
AB 269	95
AB 561	87
AB 743	97
SB 395	4
DOOLITTLE CENTER	
AB 560	11
DOUBLE JEOPARDY	
AB 564	87
DOUGLAS COUNTY	
SB 311	2
DRIVERS' LICENSES	
AB 89	81
AB 291	65
AB 385	373
AB 490	374
AB 517	367
ACR 83	321
SB 412	372
SB 441	344
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	
AB 301	71
AB 305	51
AB 609	368
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE - Cont.	
SB 118	359
SB 120	58
SB 226	63
DROPOUTS	
AB 268	106
DRUGS	
AB 500	147
AB 501	152
AB 550	144
AB 609	368
AJR 29	307
SB 35	144
SB 118	359
SB 226	63
SB 508	269
SB 607	50
DURABLE POWER OF ATTORNEY	
SB 442	157
SB 576	158
EARTHQUAKES	
AB 124	219
EASEMENTS	
AB 567	284
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMM	
SB 526	253

SUBJECT INDEX

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
EDUCATION	
AB 13	100
AB 86	354
AB 103	104
AB 151	339
AB 158	339
AB 204	110
AB 237	363
AB 258	7
AB 261	106
AB 268	106
AB 292	7
AB 317	46
AB 324	384
AB 369	200
AB 386	107
AB 398	8
AB 399	8
AB 453	190
AB 466	107
AB 490	374
AB 492	101
AB 513	365
AB 514	366
AB 517	367
AB 557	375
AB 560	11
AB 577	153
AB 579	46
AB 591	191
AB 619	156
AB 625	65
AB 626	108
AB 635	108
AB 678	40
AB 751	12
AB 776	119
AB 799	101
AB 825	111
ACR 28	312
ACR 30	312
ACR 44	314
ACR 66	318
ACR 68	319
ACR 75	319
ACR 83	321
ACR 85	321
AJR 8	303
SB 51	108
SB 52	109
SB 241	99
SB 304	92
SB 360	251
SB 361	246
SB 404	102
SB 420	102
SB 460	102
SB 464	121
SB 469	203
SB 476	35
SB 492	103
SB 503	170
SB 514	109
SB 516	109
SB 544	103
SB 548	135
SB 558	103
SB 570	43
SB 578	109
SB 606	110
SB 611	327
SB 620	110
SB 646	338
SB 653	6
SB 658	99
SCR 4	292
SCR 5	292
SCR 6	292
SCR 26	296
SCR 28	297
SCR 43	299
SCR 61	301
SCR 68	302
EDUCATION STATE BOARD	
AB 557	375
AB 776	119
SB 558	103
SB 658	99
SCR 4	292
SCR 5	292
SCR 6	292
ELECTIONS	
AB 190	266
AB 308	117
AB 312	222
AB 417	117
AB 422	385
AB 433	224
AB 475	117
AB 652	118
AB 745	214
AB 772	119
AB 776	119
AB 827	120
ACR 37	313
SB 47	113
SB 166	113
SB 324	114
SB 335	114
SB 463	115
SB 540	116
SB 594	204
SB 647	116
ELKO CONVENTION AUTHORITY	
AB 312	222
ELKO COUNTY	
AB 572	11

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
AB 124	219
AB 158	339
AB 160	121
ACR 79	320
SB 641	242
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	
AB 758	175
SB 420	102
SB 541	277
SB 596	146
EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMM	
SB 462	241
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER	
AB 58	60
AB 225	279
EMINENT DOMAIN	
AB 697	201
SB 68	72
EMISSIONS FROM VEHICLES	
AB 721	368
AB 812	369
SB 547	361
EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES	
AB 160	121
AB 303	20
AB 580	123
EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES - Cont.	
AB 641	332
AB 667	124
AB 790	368
ACR 14	310
SB 503	170
SB 554	180
SB 574	382
SB 602	372
SB 638	383
SB 641	242
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPT	
AB 387	181
ENDANGERED SPECIES	
AB 125	199
AB 126	199
AB 376	223
SJR 23	290
ENERGY CONSERVATION	
AB 359	210
ENGINEERS	
SB 193	30
SB 247	31
SB 419	202
ENTERTAINMENT BY REFERRAL	
AB 116	38
ENTRAPMENT	
AB 301	71
ENVIRONMENTAL COMM	
AB 320	247
AB 350	237
AB 351	245
AB 547	238
AB 812	369
SB 288	246
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION/DIV	
AB 320	247
AB 482	237
AB 513	365
AB 592	241
ACR 46	314
SB 361	246
SB 641	242
SCR 19	295
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	
AB 78	240
AB 125	199
AB 482	237
AB 547	238
AB 592	241
AB 722	259
AB 812	369
ACR 6	308
ACR 7	309
ACR 82	321
SB 40	281
SB 248	235
SB 288	246
SB 360	251
SB 457	352
SB 466	198
SB 641	242
SCR 30	297
SJR 22	290

SUBJECT INDEX

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
EQUAL RIGHTS COMMISSION	
AB 646	386
SB 638	383
ESCAPE	
AB 66	51
ESCHEATS	
SB 264	336
ESCROW	
SB 27	125
ESCROW AGENTS/AGENCIES	
AB 499	131
ESTATE TAX	
AB 85	353
AB 800	351
SB 528	346
ESTATES OF DECEDENTS	
AB 69	230
AB 70	205
AB 323	210
AB 765	386
ETHICS	
AB 145	209
AB 190	266
AB 417	117
AB 475	117
SB 166	113
SB 205	193
SB 293	268
ETHICS - Cont.	
SB 552	270
EVICTION	
AB 216	90
EVIDENCE	
AB 805	165
EXAMINERS STATE BOARD	
AB 439	9
AB 590	385
AB 716	332
AB 815	12
AB 826	13
SB 248	235
SB 510	69
SB 578	109
EXCAVATIONS	
AB 686	284
EXECUTION	
AB 484	85
SB 308	77
EXPLOSIVES	
AB 124	219
AB 579	46
EXPORTATION OF GOODS	
AB 311	21
EXTRADITION	
SB 83	75
FAIR/RECREATION BOARDS	
AB 199	209
SB 583	135
SB 648	205
FALSE PRETENSES	
AB 291	65
AB 495	173
SB 178	168
SB 570	43
SB 644	162
FAMILY COURTS	
AB 559	356
SB 395	4
FAMILY THERAPISTS	
SB 21	28
FARMING	
AB 82	352
AB 584	240
AB 691	376
SCR 28	298
SJR 6	287
SJR 17	288
FAX MACHINES	
AB 652	118
SB 126	59
FENCES	
AB 584	240

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
FERNLEY PRESERVATION SOC	
AB 590	385
FIDUCIARIES	
SB 446	129
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DIV	
AB 343	131
AB 499	131
FINES	
AB 280	83
AB 299	152
AB 320	247
AB 349	244
AB 406	223
AB 450	188
AB 453	190
AB 495	173
AB 528	182
AB 586	39
AB 639	158
AB 686	284
AB 706	156
AB 743	97
AB 812	369
SB 116	359
SB 118	359
SB 173	251
SB 201	15
SB 247	31
SB 361	246
SB 469	203
SB 554	180
SB 637	80
SB 641	242
FINGERPRINTING	
AB 521	86
SB 73	47
FIRE DEPARTMENTS	
AB 669	280
SB 231	179
SB 541	277
SB 596	146
SB 641	242
FIRE MARSHAL, STATE	
SB 596	146
FIRE PROTECTION	
AB 345	384
AB 464	200
SB 390	279
FIREARMS	
AB 504	61
AB 626	108
AB 784	62
SB 93	57
SB 108	259
FIRES	
AB 124	219
FISCAL ANALYSIS DIV	
SB 156	335
SCR 21	295
SCR 68	302
FISH AND FISHING	
SB 108	259
SB 506	262
SCR 36	298
FISH AND FISHING - Cont.	
SJR 23	290
FLAGS	
SB 396	382
SJR 5	287
FLOOD CONTROL	
AB 455	257
AB 462	212
AB 647	226
AB 685	228
AB 806	215
FOOD	
AB 80	240
AB 81	143
SCR 28	297
FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS	
AB 29	143
AB 597	47
AB 646	386
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS	
AB 44	25
FORESTRY DIVISION	
AB 447	10
AB 482	237
AB 592	241
FORFEITURES	
AB 51	64
AB 280	83
AB 301	71

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
FORFEITURES - Cont.	
AB 496	68
SB 243	59
SB 456	66
FORGERY	
SB 125	59
FOSTER HOMES	
AB 23	94
SB 611	327
FRATERNAL BENEFIT SOC	
AB 333	172
AB 805	165
FRAUD	
AB 495	173
SB 178	168
SB 644	162
FUELS	
AB 812	369
SB 219	235
SB 528	346
SB 656	235
FUNDS TRANSFERS	
AB 256	130
FUTURE INTERESTS	
AB 217	355
GAMING	
AB 73	135
AB 74	136
GAMING - Cont.	
AB 104	347
AB 289	123
AB 423	136
AB 424	137
AB 425	137
AB 427	137
AB 428	138
AB 435	138
AB 449	139
AB 553	140
AB 554	23
AB 555	140
AB 770	140
AB 824	140
AB 825	111
ACR 67	318
SB 161	133
SB 348	133
SB 514	109
SB 525	133
SB 532	133
SB 533	134
SB 535	134
SB 548	135
SB 655	347
SCR 59	300
GANGS	
SB 230	64
GARBAGE	
AB 320	247
SB 288	246
SB 361	246
SB 598	204
SB 622	362
GASOLINE	
AB 812	369
SB 219	235
SB 441	344
GASOLINE - Cont.	
SB 528	346
SB 656	235
GENERAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS	
AB 146	237
AB 369	200
AB 632	201
AB 647	226
AB 685	228
AB 806	215
AB 830	13
SB 360	251
SB 509	203
SB 598	204
GENERATION SKIPPING TAX	
AB 800	351
SB 528	346
GENETICS PROGRAM	
AB 619	156
GERLACH	
AB 830	13
GOLF CARTS	
AB 575	367
GOOD SAMARITANS	
SB 420	102
GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES	
SB 551	50
SCR 2	291

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
GOVERNOR	
AB 320	247
AB 327	331
AB 371	341
AB 444	10
AB 482	237
AB 490	374
AB 513	365
AB 524	23
AB 557	375
AB 577	153
AB 590	385
AB 641	332
AB 751	12
AB 787	68
AB 799	101
ACR 90	322
ACR 91	322
SB 171	249
SB 246	30
SB 292	360
SB 293	268
SB 349	43
SB 361	246
SB 462	241
SB 529	327
SB 552	270
SB 564	18
SB 574	382
SB 611	327
SB 641	242
SCR 62	301
GRANDPARENTS	
SB 256	278
SB 609	79
GROCERY STORES	
AB 291	65
SCR 28	297
GROUP INSURANCE COMMITTEE	
AB 140	171
AB 509	272
GUARDIANS AND WARDS	
SB 256	278
SB 395	4
SB 576	158
GUIDES	
SB 506	262
HABEAS CORPUS	
AB 227	82
SJR 25	291
HABITUAL CRIMINALS	
SB 90	75
HANDICAPPED PERSONS	
AB 27	143
AB 144	121
AB 233	373
AB 261	106
AB 398	8
AB 484	85
SB 208	371
SB 611	327
SB 614	5
SB 638	383
SCR 38	298
SCR 68	302
HANG GLIDING	
AB 357	384
HARASSMENT	
SB 230	64
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	
AB 124	219
AB 271	243
AB 320	247
AB 351	245
AB 448	10
AB 483	65
ACR 79	320
SB 107	241
SB 219	235
SB 462	241
SB 572	361
SB 641	242
SB 656	235
SJR 22	290
HEAD INJURIES	
AB 201	330
SB 157	150
SB 158	150
SB 159	150
SCR 17	295
HEALTH CARE	
AB 27	143
AB 201	330
AB 324	384
AB 327	331
AB 399	8
AB 413	157
AB 434	9
AB 469	147
AB 552	25
AB 577	153
AB 607	155
AB 613	174
AB 619	156
AB 706	156
ACR 33	312

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
HEALTH CARE - Cont.	
AJR 13	304
AJR 29	307
SB 58	156
SB 157	150
SB 158	150
SB 159	150
SB 420	102
SB 442	157
SB 453	145
SB 477	145
SB 492	103
SB 516	109
SB 541	277
SB 558	103
SB 576	158
SB 596	146
SB 610	60
SB 630	328
SCR 17	295
HEALTH DIVISION	
AB 171	253
AB 327	331
AB 399	8
AB 400	8
AB 414	9
AB 434	9
AB 581	155
AB 619	156
AB 700	214
AB 706	156
ACR 46	314
SB 107	241
SB 369	143
SB 492	103
SB 541	277
SB 641	242
SCR 19	295
HEALTH FACILITIES	
AB 26	151
AB 299	152
HEALTH FACILITIES - Cont.	
AB 469	147
AB 577	153
AB 607	155
AB 639	158
AB 706	156
SB 442	157
SB 476	35
SB 516	109
SB 576	158
SB 596	146
SB 610	60
SB 630	328
HEALTH INSURANCE	
AB 636	175
AB 758	175
SB 178	168
SB 503	170
SB 626	162
SB 644	162
SCR 8	293
HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORG	
AB 805	165
SB 245	159
SB 445	169
SB 503	170
HEALTH RESOURCES AND COSTS DIV	
SB 158	150
SB 630	328
HEALTH STATE BOARD	
AB 469	147
AB 613	174
AB 706	156
SB 171	249
HEALTH STATE BOARD - Cont.	
SB 172	250
SB 173	251
HEALTH, LOCAL BOARDS	
AB 320	247
AB 700	214
SB 477	145
SB 492	103
HEART ATTACKS	
SB 420	102
HEATING OIL	
SB 219	235
SB 656	235
HELMETS	
SCR 4	292
SCR 5	292
HENDERSON	
AB 165	220
HIGHWAY PATROL	
AB 583	279
ACR 11	309
SB 256	278
SB 349	43
SB 552	270
SB 641	242
SCR 14	294
SCR 16	295

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
HIGHWAYS AND ROADS	
AB 87	362
AB 294	364
AB 320	247
AB 482	237
AB 513	365
AB 517	367
ACR 52	315
SB 112	376
SB 441	344
SB 591	361
HISTORIC PRESERVATION	
AB 229	7
AB 590	385
AB 685	228
ACR 69	319
ACR 70	319
SB 249	236
SB 250	16
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES	
AB 403	9
HOLOCAUST EDUCATION COMM	
SB 319	3
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS	
AB 279	146
AB 552	25
AB 607	155
SB 442	157
HOMICIDE	
SB 230	64
HOOVER DAM	
AB 164	253
AB 394	223
HORSE RACING	
AB 74	136
AB 427	137
AB 428	138
SB 525	219
HORSES	
AJR 28	326
SB 237	261
HOSPITAL/MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS	
AB 501	152
AB 520	25
AB 805	165
HOSPITALS	
AB 413	157
AB 577	153
AB 706	156
SB 58	156
SB 158	150
SB 303	202
SB 442	157
SB 476	35
SB 576	158
SB 596	146
SB 630	328
HOTELS	
AB 646	386
SB 535	134
SB 638	383
HOUSE ARREST	
AB 301	71
AB 305	51
AB 314	52
AB 473	54
AB 474	54
AB 670	65
AB 779	68
SB 67	43
SB 456	66
HOUSING	
AB 479	23
AB 531	356
SB 360	251
SB 390	279
SB 417	352
SB 638	383
HOUSING, FINANCING	
AB 147	187
HUMAN RESOURCES DEPT	
AB 8	329
AB 239	331
AB 299	152
AB 560	11
AB 577	153
AB 639	158
SB 611	327
SB 630	328
HUMANITIES COMMITTEE	
AB 590	385
HUNTING	
AB 210	262
AB 211	263

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
HUNTING - Cont.	
AB 687	263
SB 108	259
SB 109	260
SB 500	262
SB 506	262
SB 593	262
SCR 36	298
HUSBAND AND WIFE	
SB 256	278
SB 296	69
SB 395	4
SB 576	158
IDENTIFICATION CARDS	
AB 291	65
SB 412	372
IMMUNIZATIONS	
AB 399	8
IMPACT FEES	
AB 126	199
IMPEACHMENT	
AB 301	71
INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS	
AB 524	23
INDIAN SPRINGS CAMP	
SB 331	336
INDIANS	
AB 507	350
ACR 70	319
AJR 30	307
INDICTMENTS	
AB 301	71
SB 77	74
INDIGENT PERSONS	
AB 23	94
AB 285	7
AB 289	123
AB 413	157
AB 414	9
AB 420	157
AB 479	23
AB 495	173
AB 531	356
AB 817	13
ACR 13	310
ACR 16	311
ACR 33	312
AJR 13	304
AJR 23	326
SB 58	156
SB 417	352
SB 491	5
SB 503	170
INDUSTRIAL CLAIMANTS ATTORNEY	
SB 7	177
SB 16	334
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	
AB 311	21
AB 580	123
AB 584	240
INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE	
AB 387	181
AB 388	173
AB 391	181
AB 392	181
AB 408	182
AB 409	182
AB 528	182
AB 529	182
AB 629	184
AB 630	184
AB 668	184
AB 754	185
SB 3	176
SB 7	177
SB 231	179
SB 374	180
SB 384	180
INDUSTRIAL RELATION/DEPT	
AB 388	173
AB 408	182
AB 409	182
AB 528	182
ACR 76	320
SB 7	177
SB 641	242
INITIATIVE	
AB 652	118
INJECTION WELLS	
AB 349	244
INJUNCTIONS	
AB 646	386
AB 686	284
AB 743	97
AB 812	369

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
INJUNCTIONS - Cont.	
SB 125	59
SB 443	168
SB 641	242
INSTALLMENT LOANS	
SB 455	129
SB 533	134
INSURANCE	
AB 140	171
AB 333	172
AB 484	85
AB 499	131
AB 509	272
AB 511	274
AB 611	168
AB 636	175
AB 728	163
AB 758	175
AB 805	165
SB 178	168
SB 245	159
SB 380	265
SB 443	168
SB 477	145
SB 503	170
SB 626	162
SB 644	162
SCR 8	293
SCR 9	293
INSURANCE AGENTS	
AB 333	172
AB 680	163
AB 805	165
SB 245	159
SB 503	170
INSURANCE BROKERS	
AB 680	163
AB 805	165
SB 245	159
SB 503	170
INSURANCE COMPANIES	
AB 380	162
AB 528	182
AB 600	162
AB 680	163
AB 805	165
SB 245	159
SB 393	161
SB 443	168
SB 471	167
SB 626	162
SB 644	162
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT	
AB 728	163
INSURANCE DIVISION	
AB 499	131
AB 520	25
AB 528	182
AB 577	153
AB 680	163
AB 728	163
AB 758	175
AB 805	165
SB 374	180
SB 443	168
SB 503	170
INSURANCE PREMIUM TAX	
AB 528	182
INSURANCE/PUBLIC EMPLOYEE	
AB 140	171
AB 309	172
AB 509	272
AB 511	274
SB 178	168
SB 380	265
INTENSIVE SUPERVISION	
AB 779	68
INTENT TO COMMIT CRIME	
SB 89	56
INTEREST, MONEY	
AB 303	20
AB 451	188
AB 636	175
AB 797	55
SB 301	229
INTERIM FINANCE COMM	
AB 158	339
AB 286	20
AB 714	12
AB 818	13
AB 826	13
SB 101	49
SB 611	327
INTOXICATING LIQUORS	
AB 203	20
AB 291	65
AB 301	71
AB 305	51

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
INTOXICATING LIQUORS - Cont.	
SB 118	359
SB 120	359
SB 211	16
SB 226	63
SB 250	16
SB 454	17
SB 508	269
SB 528	346
SB 607	50
INVESTIGATION DIVISION	
AB 437	9
SB 256	278
SB 349	43
SB 570	43
SB 637	80
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	
AB 282	232
AB 471	250
AB 585	226
JAILS	
AB 65	50
AB 66	51
AB 68	67
AB 313	45
AB 314	52
AB 315	52
AB 317	46
AB 318	53
AB 573	263
AB 750	55
SB 99	48
JET SKIS	
AB 76	236
JOINT RULES	
ACR 1	307
ACR 51	315
ACR 95	323
ACR 100	323
SCR 8	293
SCR 9	293
JUDGES AND JUSTICES	
AB 35	71
AB 301	71
AB 354	7
SB 47	113
SB 62	197
SB 63	197
SCR 10	294
SCR 11	294
SJR 2	287
SJR 25	291
JUDGMENTS	
SB 308	77
JUNK DEALERS	
AB 320	247
AB 344	210
SB 32	278
JURY	
AB 301	71
AB 426	84
JUSTICES COURTS	
AB 35	71
AB 280	83
AB 301	71
AB 487	200
AB 502	85
AB 561	87
AB 670	65
JUSTICES COURTS - Cont.	
AB 756	192
SB 47	113
SB 62	197
SB 63	197
SB 64	198
SB 65	88
SB 69	73
SB 156	335
SB 288	246
SB 349	43
SB 367	78
SB 637	80
SCR 10	294
SJR 2	287
JUVENILE COURTS	
AB 71	81
AB 93	67
ACR 83	321
SB 145	49
SB 302	2
SB 395	4
SB 589	64
SB 609	79
SB 611	327
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS	
AB 715	214
AB 750	55
AJR 26	306
SB 73	47
SB 145	49
SB 349	43
SB 395	4
SB 589	64
SB 609	79
SB 611	327

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
KINDERGARTENS	
AB 386	107
KING, MARTIN LUTHER JR.	
ACR 3	308
LABELS	
SB 201	15
SB 361	246
LABOR COMMISSIONER	
AB 580	123
LABOR ORGANIZATIONS	
AB 528	182
AB 641	332
SB 638	383
LAHONTAN CUTTHROAT TROUT	
SJR 23	290
LAKE TAHOE	
AB 482	237
ACR 67	318
AJR 17	304
AJR 25	306
LAND SALES, REGULATION	
SB 419	202
LAND USE PLANNING	
AB 121	208
AB 124	219
LANDER AIRPORT AUTHORITY	
AB 228	221
LANDLORD AND TENANT	
AB 216	90
AB 347	188
SB 127	187
SB 631	282
LANDSCAPING	
AB 359	210
SB 360	251
LAS VEGAS	
AB 253	221
AB 505	225
AB 631	213
AB 664	213
AB 716	332
LAS VEGAS WATER DISTRICT	
AB 167	220
LAVATORIES	
SB 360	251
LEASES	
AB 246	200
AB 256	130
AB 347	188
AB 650	24
SB 127	187
SB 196	126
LEGAL AID SOCIETIES	
SB 491	5
LEGAL DIVISION	
AB 737	196
SB 148	1
SB 473	193
LEGISLATIVE ALLOWANCES	
AB 1	194
AB 2	194
SJR 25	291
LEGISLATIVE AUDITS	
AB 236	194
LEGISLATIVE BLACK CAUCUS	
SB 573	5
LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION	
AB 236	194
AB 327	331
AB 590	385
AB 641	332
ACR 90	309
AJR 17	304
SB 293	268
SB 552	270
SCR 21	289
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU	
AB 270	195
AB 286	20
AB 320	247
AB 384	8

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU - Cont.	
AB 566	195
AB 772	119
AB 776	119
AB 812	369
AB 815	12
AB 824	140
AB 827	120
ACR 1	307
ACR 54	315
ACR 76	320
ACR 83	321
ACR 91	322
ACR 106	324
SB 149	1
SB 152	1
SB 288	246
SB 361	246
SB 439	217
SB 473	193
SB 574	382
SB 647	116
LEGISLATIVE FUND	
ACR 15	310
ACR 39	313
SB 1	1
SB 152	1
SB 505	5
SB 573	5
SB 640	6
SCR 44	299
SCR 48	299
LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT	
AB 701	275
SB 618	194

	Page No.
LEGISLATIVE STUDIES	
AB 327	331
AB 385	373
AB 392	181
AB 469	147
AB 482	237
AB 577	153
AB 812	369
AB 818	13
AB 824	140
ACR 4	308
ACR 7	309
ACR 10	309
ACR 11	309
ACR 12	310
ACR 16	311
ACR 26	312
ACR 30	312
ACR 46	314
ACR 52	315
ACR 58	316
ACR 61	317
ACR 62	317
ACR 63	318
ACR 76	320
ACR 79	320
ACR 83	321
ACR 85	321
ACR 90	322
ACR 91	322
ACR 100	323
AJR 17	304
SB 7	177
SB 237	261
SB 361	246
SB 473	193
SB 503	170
SB 574	382
SB 611	327
SCR 2	291
SCR 9	293
SCR 15	294
SCR 20	295
SCR 21	295
SCR 36	298

	Page No.
LEGISLATIVE STUDIES - Cont.	
SCR 43	299
SCR 54	300
SCR 58	300
SCR 59	300
SCR 61	301
SCR 68	302
LEGISLATURE	
AB 1	194
AB 2	194
AB 236	194
AB 270	195
AB 286	20
AB 320	247
AB 327	331
AB 384	8
AB 392	181
AB 417	117
AB 475	117
AB 482	237
AB 488	225
AB 557	375
AB 566	195
AB 701	275
AB 737	196
AB 753	196
AB 812	369
AB 815	12
AB 826	13
AB 827	120
ACR 1	307
ACR 15	310
ACR 16	311
ACR 20	311
ACR 27	312
ACR 30	312
ACR 39	313
ACR 49	315
ACR 51	315
ACR 52	315
ACR 54	315
ACR 58	316

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
LEGISLATURE - Cont.	
ACR 81	320
ACR 90	322
ACR 95	323
ACR 100	323
ACR 105	324
ACR 106	324
AJR 17	304
SB 1	1
SB 7	177
SB 152	1
SB 156	335
SB 205	193
SB 361	246
SB 367	78
SB 439	217
SB 472	345
SB 473	193
SB 505	5
SB 558	103
SB 573	5
SB 588	5
SB 611	327
SB 618	194
SB 640	6
SB 647	116
SCR 8	293
SCR 9	293
SCR 21	295
SCR 44	299
SCR 48	299
SCR 61	301
SCR 62	301
SCR 73	302
SJR 24	291
SJR 25	291
LEWDNESS	
SB 102	58
LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES	
AB 397	8
SB 316	2
SB 318	2
LICENSE PLATES	
AB 88	372
AB 233	373
AB 260	373
AB 353	373
AB 385	373
AB 557	375
LIENS	
AB 756	192
ACR 63	318
SB 232	75
SB 280	77
SB 455	129
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR	
AB 557	375
LIFE INSURANCE	
AB 484	85
LIFE SUSTAINING TREATMENT	
SB 442	157
SB 576	158
LIMITATION OF ACTIONS	
AB 121	208
AB 219	44
SB 105	71
SB 638	383
LINCOLN COUNTY	
AB 830	13
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS	
AB 522	238
AB 524	23
SB 441	344
LIVESTOCK	
AB 584	240
SB 110	239
SJR 17	288
LIVING WILL	
SB 442	157
SB 576	158
LOANS	
AB 197	256
AJR 30	312
SB 27	125
SB 455	129
SB 533	134
LOCAL CULTURAL ACTIVITIES	
AB 110	207
AB 331	7
AB 590	385
LOCAL GOVT/FINANCES	
AB 104	347
AB 126	199
AB 150	231
AB 152	231
AB 155	232
AB 280	83
AB 309	172

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
LOCAL GOVT/FINANCES - Cont.	
AB 367	232
AB 455	257
AB 462	212
AB 528	182
AB 574	233
AB 632	201
AB 654	233
AB 684	258
AB 715	214
AB 800	351
AB 830	13
SB 301	229
SB 509	203
SB 562	203
SB 655	347
LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS	
AB 369	200
AB 459	211
AB 631	213
SB 360	251
SB 601	218
LOCAL SCHOOL SUPPORT TAX	
SB 416	343
SB 528	346
LODGING TAX	
SB 112	376
LOTTERIES	
AB 423	136
AB 449	139
LOW-INCOME HOUSING	
AB 147	187
AB 479	23
LOW-INCOME HOUSING - Cont.	
AB 531	356
ACR 13	310
SB 417	352
SB 638	383
LYON COUNTY	
AB 258	7
AB 829	13
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	
AB 513	365
MALPRACTICE	
AB 279	146
SB 477	145
MAMMOGRAPHY	
AB 706	156
MANSLAUGHTER	
SB 230	64
MANUFACTURED HOUSING DIV	
AB 450	188
AB 451	188
AB 453	190
AB 591	191
AB 708	191
MARLETTE LAKE COMMITTEE	
SB 439	217
MARRIAGE	
AB 111	198
AB 269	95
AB 487	200
AB 561	87
SB 395	4
MARRIAGE THERAPISTS	
SB 21	28
MASS TRANSPORTATION	
AB 697	228
SB 112	376
MEAT	
AB 81	143
MECHANICS' LIENS	
SB 232	75
MEDIATION	
AB 524	23
SB 367	78
MEDICAL EQUIP/SUPPLIES	
AB 484	85
AB 706	156
MEDICAL EXAMINERS BOARD	
AB 279	146
AB 469	147
AB 759	176

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
MEDICAL FACILITIES	
AB 26	151
AB 299	152
AB 413	157
AB 469	147
AB 577	153
AB 607	155
AB 639	158
AB 706	156
SB 442	157
SB 476	35
SB 516	109
SB 576	158
SB 596	146
SB 610	60
SB 630	328
MEDICAL LABORATORIES	
AB 469	147
AB 552	25
SB 453	145
MEDICAL RECORDS	
AB 495	173
AB 607	155
MEDICALLY INDIGENT	
AB 285	7
AB 413	157
AB 495	173
AB 817	13
ACR 33	312
SB 58	156
MEETINGS/PUBLIC AGENCIES	
AB 9	329
AB 252	267
SB 303	202
MEMORIALS	
ACR 17	311
ACR 24	311
ACR 41	314
ACR 42	314
ACR 45	314
ACR 50	315
ACR 92	323
ACR 93	323
ACR 94	323
ACR 101	324
ACR 103	324
ACR 104	324
SCR 1	291
SCR 27	297
SCR 31	297
SCR 40	298
SCR 45	299
SCR 50	299
SCR 51	299
SCR 52	300
SCR 60	301
SCR 63	301
SCR 65	301
SCR 69	302
SCR 70	302
SCR 71	302
MENTAL HYGIENE/ MENTAL RETARD DIV	
AB 301	71
AB 607	155
SB 345	3
SB 611	327
MENTAL ILLNESS	
AB 301	71
AB 429	85
AB 546	39
AB 607	155
AB 646	386
SB 57	149
SB 395	4
MENTAL ILLNESS - Cont.	
SB 533	134
SB 611	327
SB 638	383
MENTAL RETARDATION	
AB 607	155
AB 646	386
SB 611	327
SB 638	383
METRO POLICE	
AB 225	279
SB 256	278
SCR 16	295
MIDAS	
AB 572	11
MIDWIVES	
SB 477	145
MILITARY DEPARTMENT	
AB 395	8
AB 443	10
MINE INSPECTION DIVISION	
AB 79	240
SB 7	177
MINERALS DEPARTMENT	
AB 592	241

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
MINES AND MINERALS	
AB 78	240
AB 79	240
AB 535	263
AB 549	239
AB 570	350
AB 592	241
AB 709	239
SB 7	177
SB 528	346
SB 631	282
SJR 18	289
SJR 22	290
MINES/GEOLOGY BUREAU	
AB 592	241
MINI WAREHOUSES	
SB 438	16
MINING RECLAMATION	
AB 78	240
AB 592	241
MINORS	
AB 8	329
AB 23	94
AB 27	143
AB 71	81
AB 219	44
AB 285	7
AB 289	123
AB 291	65
AB 327	331
AB 333	172
AB 399	8
AB 421	84
AB 434	9
AB 504	61
AB 521	86
MINORS - Cont.	
AB 555	140
AB 560	11
AB 606	88
AB 715	214
AB 743	97
AB 750	55
AB 809	387
ACR 14	310
ACR 28	312
ACR 30	312
ACR 33	312
ACR 83	321
AJR 8	303
SB 73	47
SB 75	73
SB 76	91
SB 102	58
SB 103	58
SB 131	381
SB 145	49
SB 226	63
SB 280	77
SB 364	336
SB 367	78
SB 395	4
SB 570	43
SB 589	64
SB 609	79
SB 611	327
SCR 68	302
MISSING IN ACTION	
AJR 18	304
MISSING PERSONS	
AB 765	192
SB 256	278
SB 570	43
MOBILE HOME PARKS	
AB 347	188
AB 450	188
AB 451	188
AB 453	190
AB 477	190
AB 756	192
ACR 13	310
SB 638	383
MOBILE HOMES	
AB 591	191
AB 654	233
AB 708	191
AB 756	192
SB 127	187
SB 455	129
MONEY	
AB 256	130
MONORAILS	
AB 697	201
MONUMENTS	
AB 333	172
MORTGAGE COMPANIES	
SB 27	125
SB 455	129
MORTGAGES	
AB 499	131
SB 27	125
MOTIONS	
AB 383	83

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
MOTOR CARRIER DIV	
SB 320	360
MOTOR CARRIERS	
AB 790	368
AB 812	369
ACR 10	309
ACR 11	309
ACR 12	310
SB 441	344
SB 638	383
SCR 14	294
SCR 15	294
MOTOR CLUBS	
SB 245	159
MOTOR POOL, STATE	
AB 366	7
AB 786	12
MOTOR VEHICLE FUELS	
SB 219	235
SB 441	344
SB 528	346
SB 656	235
MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE	
AB 611	168
SB 626	162
MOTOR VEHICLES	
AB 88	372
AB 89	372
AB 92	363
AB 233	373
AB 260	373
AB 277	279
MOTOR VEHICLES - Cont.	
AB 291	65
AB 294	364
AB 301	71
AB 305	51
AB 320	247
AB 353	373
AB 385	373
AB 484	85
AB 490	374
AB 517	367
AB 557	375
AB 575	367
AB 609	368
AB 611	168
AB 650	24
AB 691	376
AB 721	368
AB 812	369
ACR 58	316
ACR 63	318
ACR 83	321
SB 69	73
SB 114	378
SB 116	359
SB 118	359
SB 120	58
SB 208	371
SB 226	63
SB 308	77
SB 412	372
SB 416	343
SB 441	344
SB 471	167
SB 547	361
SB 602	372
SB 622	362
SB 623	18
SCR 3	325
SCR 6	287
MOTOR VEHICLES DEPT	
AB 385	373
AB 404	9
AB 437	9
AB 440	10
AB 490	374
AB 513	365
AB 514	366
AB 517	367
ACR 11	309
ACR 12	310
ACR 58	316
ACR 83	321
SB 114	378
SB 116	359
SB 320	360
SB 349	43
SB 412	372
SB 547	361
SB 572	361
SCR 3	292
SCR 15	294
MOTORCYCLES	
AB 490	374
SB 441	157
MOUNTAIN MEN BALLET	
ACR 77	320
MUNICIPAL COURTS	
AB 304	83
AB 502	85
AB 670	65
SB 66	88
SB 288	246
SB 637	80
MURDER	
SB 230	64

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
MUSEUMS	
AB 438	9
ACR 70	319
SB 164	1
SB 495	230
MUSEUMS/HISTORY BOARD	
AB 590	385
MUSEUMS/HISTORY DEPT	
AB 403	9
AB 438	9
SB 495	230
NAMES	
AB 562	212
ACR 26	312
NATIONAL COLLEGE/FAMILY LAW	
SB 302	2
SB 395	4
NATIONAL FLAG	
SJR 5	287
NATIONAL GUARD	
AB 395	8
AB 443	10
AB 537	274
AB 557	375
ACR 2	307
ACR 25	311
SB 329	343
SB 382	382
SJR 1	287
NATURAL GAS	
AB 549	239
AB 686	284
AB 709	239
SB 441	344
NEVADA REVISED STATUTES	
AB 422	385
AB 737	196
NEWSPAPERS	
AB 320	247
ACR 90	322
SB 361	246
NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS	
AB 29	143
AB 70	205
AB 102	219
AB 449	139
AB 531	356
AB 577	153
AB 629	184
AB 655	26
NONRESIDENTS	
SB 602	372
NORTH LAS VEGAS	
AB 540	11
AB 699	228
ACR 52	315
NOTARIES PUBLIC	
AB 107	20
AB 562	212
NOTCH BABIES	
AJR 6	303
NOTICES	
AB 320	247
SB 641	242
NUCLEAR MEDICINE TECH	
AB 500	147
NURSES	
AB 469	147
AB 500	147
AB 550	144
AB 577	153
SB 35	144
SB 274	33
SB 453	145
SB 477	145
SB 516	109
SB 558	103
SB 596	146
NURSING ASSISTANTS	
SB 274	33
SB 476	35
SB 516	109
NURSING HOME EDUCATION	
SB 516	109
NUTRITION	
AB 414	9
AJR 13	304
SB 658	99

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
NYE COUNTY MEDICAL CTR	
SB 372	343
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES	
AB 388	173
AB 528	182
AB 669	280
SB 2	265
SB 3	176
SB 7	177
OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION	
AB 103	104
AB 258	7
AB 268	106
SB 304	92
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY	
ACR 76	320
SB 7	177
SB 554	180
SB 641	242
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY DIV	
SB 7	177
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY	
SB 246	30
OFFICE BUILDINGS	
AB 284	210
SB 127	187
SB 313	381
OIL	
AB 320	247
AB 549	239
AB 709	239
SB 219	235
SB 656	235
OPEN CONTAINER LAW	
SB 120	58
OPEN-SPACE PROPERTY	
AB 685	228
OPERATION DESERT STORM	
ACR 2	307
ACR 25	311
SB 329	343
SJR 1	287
ORDINANCES	
AB 102	219
AB 284	210
AB 320	247
AB 359	210
AB 376	223
AB 525	219
AB 563	212
AB 631	213
AB 684	258
SB 20	28
SB 112	376
SB 360	251
SB 637	80
ORIENTAL MEDICINE	
SB 251	32
ORPHANS	
SB 305	336
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS	
AB 279	146
AB 469	147
AB 552	25
AB 581	155
AB 607	155
AB 630	184
AB 706	156
SB 57	149
SB 142	24
SB 442	157
OUTCALL ENTERTAINMENT	
AB 116	38
OUTDOOR YOUTH PROGRAMS	
AB 546	39
PAHRUMP	
AB 433	224
PAP SMEARS	
AB 552	25
PAPER/PAPER PRODUCTS	
AB 320	247
SB 288	246
SB 361	246
PARA-GLIDING	
AB 357	384

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
PARDONS COMMISSIONERS	
AB 305	51
PARENT AND CHILD	
AB 217	355
AB 289	123
AB 421	84
AB 521	86
AB 606	88
AB 743	97
AB 809	387
ACR 14	310
ACR 28	312
ACR 30	312
ACR 33	312
SB 76	91
SB 256	278
SB 280	77
SB 296	69
SB 395	4
SB 477	145
SB 576	158
SB 609	79
SB 611	327
SB 638	383
PARKS	
AB 125	199
AB 442	10
SB 236	2
SB 248	235
SB 249	236
SB 317	2
SB 466	198
SCR 35	298
PAROLE	
AB 56	66
AB 429	85
AB 474	54
AB 496	68
AB 498	68
AB 779	68
AB 785	68
SB 98	68
SB 402	66
SB 456	66
PAROLE COMMISSIONERS	
AB 785	68
AB 787	68
SB 456	66
PAROLE/PROBATION DEPT	
AB 301	71
AB 473	54
AB 474	54
AB 779	68
AB 786	12
SB 2	265
SB 98	68
PARTNERSHIPS	
AB 303	20
AJR 30	307
PASTURE FENCES	
AB 584	240
PATERNITY	
SB 280	77
PAWNBROKERS	
SB 31	15
PEACE OFFICERS	
AB 245	44
AB 301	71
AB 375	232
AB 423	136
AB 428	138
AB 490	374
AB 504	61
AB 583	226
AB 669	280
ACR 65	318
SB 51	108
SB 108	259
SB 256	278
SB 320	360
SB 499	50
SB 552	270
SB 562	203
SB 570	43
SB 601	218
SCR 16	295
PEACE OFFICERS COMMITTEE	
AB 93	67
SB 637	80
PERJURY	
AB 495	173
PERSIAN GULF	
AB 537	274
ACR 25	311
SB 329	343
SB 382	161
PERSONAL INJURIES	
AB 484	85
AB 504	61
SB 596	146

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT	
AB 370	271
AB 509	272
SB 293	268
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	
AB 320	247
AB 522	238
AB 524	23
AB 549	239
AB 709	239
AB 812	369
SB 219	235
SB 441	344
SB 528	346
SB 656	235
PHARMACISTS/ PHARMACY	
AB 469	147
AB 500	147
AB 501	152
AB 550	144
SB 35	144
SB 36	148
PHYSICAL THERAPISTS	
AB 469	147
PHYSICIANS	
AB 279	146
AB 469	147
AB 552	25
AB 581	155
AB 607	155
AB 630	184
AB 700	214
AB 706	156
AB 759	176
SB 57	149
PHYSICIANS - Cont.	
SB 142	24
SB 251	32
SB 362	34
SB 442	157
SB 477	145
SB 576	158
SB 596	146
PHYSICIANS' ASSISTANTS	
AB 759	176
SB 35	144
SB 477	145
PIPELINES	
AB 686	284
PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT	
AB 221	187
PLANNING	
AB 121	208
AB 124	219
AB 175	255
AB 563	212
AB 567	284
AB 647	226
AB 648	227
AB 685	228
ACR 62	317
ACR 67	318
AJR 17	304
AJR 25	306
SB 199	215
PLANNING COMMISSIONS	
AB 120	208
AB 128	209
AB 563	212
AB 567	284
AB 647	226
AB 648	227
ACR 62	317
ACR 67	318
AJR 25	306
SB 199	215
PLANT INDUSTRY DIV	
AB 446	10
SB 111	239
PLASTICS	
AB 320	247
SB 201	15
SB 361	246
PLEAS	
AB 45	80
AB 301	71
AB 304	83
AB 383	83
AB 564	87
SB 82	74
POISONS	
SB 35	144
POLICE	
AB 225	279
AB 375	232
AB 528	182
AB 583	279
AB 669	280
SB 51	108

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
POLICE - Cont.	
SB 256	278
SB 552	270
SB 562	203
SB 570	43
SB 601	218
SCR 16	295
POLITICAL PARTIES	
AB 652	118
SB 463	115
POLLUTION	
AB 349	244
AB 350	237
AB 483	65
AB 547	238
AB 721	368
AB 722	259
AB 812	369
ACR 6	308
SCR 19	295
POLYGRAPHIC EXAMINERS	
SB 20	28
POST-CONVICTION PROCEDURES	
AB 227	82
AB 714	12
POULTRY	
AB 81	143
PREGNANCY	
AB 327	331
ACR 28	312
ACR 30	312
PREGNANCY - Cont.	
ACR 33	312
SB 477	145
SB 638	383
PRESUMPTIONS	
AB 500	147
PREVAILING WAGE	
AB 580	123
PRISONERS OF WAR	
AJR 18	304
PRISONS AND PRISONERS	
AB 305	51
AB 447	10
AB 779	68
AB 797	55
AB 818	13
AB 826	13
SB 97	47
SB 100	48
SB 101	49
SB 150	49
SB 153	335
SB 331	336
SB 344	3
SB 402	66
SB 456	66
SB 499	50
SB 551	50
SB 607	50
PRISONS DEPARTMENT	
AB 305	51
AB 797	55
AB 818	13
SB 101	49
PRISONS DEPARTMENT - Cont.	
SB 153	335
SB 344	3
SB 551	50
SCR 32	298
PRIVATE ACTIVITY BONDS	
AB 311	21
PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS	
SB 20	28
PROBATION	
AB 429	85
AB 473	54
AB 715	214
AB 779	68
SB 84	62
SB 90	75
PROBATION OFFICERS	
AB 93	67
SB 2	265
PROCESS SERVERS	
SB 20	28
PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS	
SB 142	24
PROHIBITION, WRIT OF	
SJR 25	291

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
PROPERTY TAX	
AB 82	352
AB 86	354
AB 104	347
AB 198	256
AB 212	354
AB 244	355
AB 335	355
AB 337	349
AB 531	356
AB 559	356
AB 648	227
AB 654	233
AB 685	228
AB 826	13
AB 828	357
SB 220	229
SB 241	99
SB 329	343
SB 457	352
SB 472	345
SB 562	203
SB 601	218
SB 655	347
PROSTHETIC DEVICES	
AB 484	85
PSYCHOLOGISTS	
AB 429	85
AB 469	147
PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS	
AB 646	386
SB 535	134
SB 638	383
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS	
AB 53	205
AB 69	230
AB 70	205
PUBLIC BROADCASTING	
AB 292	7
PUBLIC BUILDINGS	
SB 313	381
PUBLIC DEFENDERS	
AB 114	208
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT	
AB 137	273
AB 140	171
AB 179	110
AB 511	274
AB 537	274
AB 701	275
SB 156	335
SB 372	343
SB 618	194
SB 637	80
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES	
AB 140	171
AB 144	121
AB 178	266
AB 179	110
AB 183	271
AB 195	271
AB 249	122
AB 370	271
AB 509	272
AB 511	274
AB 576	273
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES - Cont.	
AB 635	108
AB 715	214
AB 815	12
SB 293	268
SB 380	265
SB 419	202
SB 508	269
SB 650	271
PUBLIC INVESTMENTS	
AB 151	339
AB 152	231
AB 155	232
AB 156	339
AB 528	182
PUBLIC LANDS	
AB 78	240
AB 246	200
AB 320	247
AB 592	241
AB 627	201
AB 716	332
SB 124	249
SB 466	198
SB 591	361
SCR 58	300
SJR 17	288
SJR 20	289
SJR 25	291
PUBLIC OFFICERS	
AB 140	171
AB 252	267
AB 417	117
AB 475	117
AB 509	272
AB 511	274
AB 562	212
AB 745	214

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
PUBLIC OFFICERS - Cont.	
SB 293	268
SB 324	114
SB 639	270
SB 650	271
PUBLIC PURCHASING	
AB 149	329
AB 320	247
AB 375	232
AB 573	212
SB 254	216
SB 322	230
SB 323	382
SB 361	246
PUBLIC SERVICE COMM	
AB 174	283
AB 542	283
AB 571	284
AB 684	258
AB 686	284
ACR 10	309
SB 39	281
SB 360	251
PUBLIC UTILITIES	
AB 105	282
AB 174	283
AB 225	279
AB 303	20
AB 394	223
AB 477	190
AB 542	283
AB 567	284
AB 571	284
AB 647	226
AB 684	258
AB 686	284
ACR 10	309
SB 39	281
PUBLIC UTILITIES - Cont.	
SB 40	281
SB 41	281
SB 292	360
SB 360	251
SB 631	282
PUBLIC WORKS	
AB 318	53
AB 580	123
AB 739	341
AB 826	13
PUBLIC WORKS BOARD	
AB 458	272
SB 331	336
PURCHASING DIVISION	
AB 149	329
RACE	
AB 646	386
AB 751	12
SB 573	5
RACING COMMISSION	
SB 524	5
SB 525	133
RACKETEERING	
AB 60	60
RADIO	
AB 292	7
AB 557	375
RAILROAD MUSEUMS	
AB 438	9
AB 493	11
SB 495	230
RAILROADS	
AB 438	9
AB 493	11
AB 590	385
ACR 10	309
SB 292	360
SB 495	230
RANCHING	
AB 82	352
AB 584	240
AB 691	376
SCR 28	297
SJR 6	287
SJR 17	288
REAL ESTATE DIVISION	
AB 499	131
REAL ESTATE LICENSEES	
AB 668	184
ACR 40	314
SB 638	383
REAL PROP/TRANSFER TAX	
AB 104	347
AB 685	228
SB 355	351
SB 655	347

SUBJECT INDEX

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
REAL PROPERTY	
AB 357	232
AB 489	212
AB 809	387
SB 105	71
SB 232	75
SB 355	351
SB 419	202
SB 455	129
SB 638	383
REAPPORTIONMENT	
AB 772	119
AB 776	119
AB 827	120
ACR 37	313
SB 647	116
RECALL OF PUBLIC OFFICERS	
SB 324	114
RECYCLING	
AB 320	247
SB 201	15
SB 288	246
SB 361	246
REFERENDUM	
AB 652	118
REGIMENTAL DISCIPLINE	
AB 818	13
REGIONAL FACILITIES	
SB 311	2
REGIONAL PLANNING	
AB 124	219
AB 563	212
AB 567	284
AB 647	226
AB 648	227
ACR 62	317
SB 199	215
REHABILITATION DIV	
AB 201	330
SB 159	150
SB 341	3
RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS	
AB 29	143
AB 102	219
AB 449	139
AB 525	219
AB 531	356
SCR 41	298
RENO	
AB 166	220
AB 685	228
ACR 61	317
ACR 62	317
SB 253	215
SB 254	216
SB 601	218
REPOSSESSORS	
SB 20	28
REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.	
AB 557	375
AB 772	119
RESIDENTIAL CONFINEMENT	
AB 301	71
AB 305	51
AB 314	52
AB 473	54
AB 474	54
AB 670	65
AB 779	68
SB 67	43
SB 456	66
RESOLUTIONS	
ACR 1	307
ACR 2	307
ACR 3	308
ACR 4	308
ACR 5	308
ACR 6	308
ACR 7	309
ACR 9	309
ACR 10	309
ACR 11	309
ACR 12	310
ACR 13	310
ACR 14	310
ACR 15	310
ACR 16	311
ACR 17	311
ACR 20	311
ACR 23	311
ACR 24	311
ACR 25	311
ACR 26	312
ACR 27	312
ACR 28	312
ACR 30	312
ACR 33	312
ACR 34	313
ACR 35	313
ACR 36	313
ACR 37	313
ACR 38	313
ACR 39	313

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

RESOLUTIONS - Cont.	Page No.	RESOLUTIONS - Cont.	Page No.	RESOLUTIONS - Cont.	Page No.
ACR 40	314	ACR 92	323	SCR 20	295
ACR 41	314	ACR 93	323	SCR 21	295
ACR 42	314	ACR 94	323	SCR 23	296
ACR 43	314	ACR 95	323	SCR 24	296
ACR 44	314	ACR 100	323	SCR 25	296
ACR 45	314	ACR 101	324	SCR 26	296
ACR 46	314	ACR 102	324	SCR 27	297
ACR 47	314	ACR 103	324	SCR 28	297
ACR 48	315	ACR 104	324	SCR 29	297
ACR 49	315	ACR 105	324	SCR 30	297
ACR 50	315	ACR 106	324	SCR 31	297
ACR 51	315	AJR 3	303	SCR 32	298
ACR 52	315	AJR 6	303	SCR 33	298
ACR 54	315	AJR 8	303	SCR 35	298
ACR 55	316	AJR 13	304	SCR 36	298
ACR 56	316	AJR 17	304	SCR 37	298
ACR 58	316	AJR 18	304	SCR 38	298
ACR 59	316	AJR 21	304	SCR 40	298
ACR 60	316	AJR 23	305	SCR 41	298
ACR 61	317	AJR 23*	326	SCR 43	299
ACR 62	317	AJR 24	305	SCR 44	299
ACR 63	318	AJR 25	306	SCR 45	299
ACR 64	318	AJR 26	306	SCR 47	299
ACR 65	318	AJR 28	306	SCR 48	299
ACR 66	318	AJR 28*	326	SCR 50	299
ACR 67	318	AJR 29	307	SCR 51	299
ACR 68	319	AJR 30	307	SCR 52	300
ACR 69	319	SCR 1	291	SCR 54	300
ACR 70	319	SCR 2	291	SCR 58	300
ACR 71	319	SCR 3	292	SCR 59	300
ACR 73	319	SCR 4	292	SCR 60	301
ACR 75	319	SCR 5	292	SCR 61	301
ACR 76	320	SCR 6	292	SCR 62	301
AACR 77	320	SCR 8	293	SCR 63	301
ACR 79	320	SCR 9	293	SCR 65	301
ACR 81	320	SCR 10	294	SCR 67	302
ACR 82	321	SCR 11	294	SCR 68	302
ACR 83	321	SCR 12	294	SCR 69	302
ACR 84	321	SCR 13	294	SCR 70	302
ACR 85	321	SCR 14	294	SCR 71	302
ACR 86	322	SCR 15	294	SCR 72	302
ACR 88	322	SCR 16	295	SCR 73	302
ACR 90	322	SCR 17	295	SJR 1	287
ACR 91	322	SCR 19	295	SJR 2	287

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
RESOLUTIONS - Cont.	
SJR 3*	325
SJR 5	287
SJR 6	287
SJR 7	288
SJR 9	288
SJR 11*	325
SJR 12*	325
SJR 13*	325
SJR 15	288
SJR 17	288
SJR 18	289
SJR 20	289
SJR 21	289
SJR 22	290
SJR 23	290
SJR 24	291
SJR 25	291
RESPIRATORY THERAPISTS	
AB 500	147
RESTITUTION	
AB 743	97
SB 98	68
RETIREMENT	
AB 137	273
AB 140	171
AB 179	110
AB 511	274
AB 537	274
AB 701	275
SB 156	335
SB 308	77
SB 372	343
SB 618	194
SB 637	80
REWARDS	
AB 66	51
RIGHT TO DIE	
SB 442	157
SB 576	158
ROBBERY	
SB 230	64
ROOM TAX	
SB 112	376
ROYALTIES	
AB 709	239
RULE AGAINST PERPETUITIES	
AB 217	355
SALES AND USE TAXES	
AB 104	347
AB 295	348
AB 685	228
SB 416	343
SB 472	345
SB 528	346
SB 655	347
SALVAGE POOLS	
AB 320	247
SB 471	167
SAVINGS/LOAN ASSOC	
AB 256	130
SB 267	128
SCHOOL BUSES	
AB 237	363
AB 324	384
AB 829	13
SCHOOL DISTRICTS	
AB 13	100
AB 103	104
AB 258	7
AB 268	106
AB 369	200
AB 386	107
AB 466	107
AB 528	182
AB 635	108
AB 751	12
AB 829	13
ACR 28	312
ACR 30	312
SB 361	246
SB 460	102
SB 464	121
SB 469	203
SB 492	103
SB 611	327
SB 658	99
SCR 4	296
SCR 26	296
SCHOOL FINANCES	
AB 86	354
AB 103	104
AB 151	339
AB 158	339
AB 398	8
SB 241	99
SB 469	203
SB 653	6
SB 658	99
SCR 68	302

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
SCHOOLS, PRIVATE	
AB 324	384
AB 579	46
ACR 66	318
ACR 68	319
SB 404	102
SB 570	43
SCR 26	296
SCR 28	297
SCHOOLS, PUBLIC	
AB 13	100
AB 86	354
AB 103	104
AB 151	339
AB 158	339
AB 237	363
AB 258	7
AB 261	106
AB 268	106
AB 292	7
AB 324	384
AB 369	200
AB 386	107
AB 398	8
AB 399	8
AB 466	107
AB 492	101
AB 579	46
AB 625	65
AB 626	108
AB 635	108
AB 751	12
ACR 28	312
ACR 30	312
ACR 44	314
ACR 66	318
ACR 68	319
ACR 75	319
ACR 85	321
SB 52	109
SB 241	99
SB 420	102
SB 460	102
SCHOOLS, PUBLIC - Cont.	
SB 464	121
SB 469	203
SB 492	103
SB 544	103
SB 558	103
SB 570	43
SB 611	327
SB 653	6
SB 658	99
SCR 4	292
SCR 5	292
SCR 26	296
SCR 28	297
SCR 43	299
SCR 68	302
SEARCH AND RESCUE	
AB 160	121
ACR 65	318
SEARCH WARRANTS	
AB 351	245
SECONDHAND DEALERS	
AB 344	210
SB 30	15
SECRETARY OF STATE	
AB 44	25
AB 557	375
AB 652	118
AB 772	119
AB 776	119
AB 827	120
SB 335	114
SB 647	116
SECURED TRANSACTIONS	
AB 44	25
SECURITIES	
AB 282	232
AB 288	130
AB 330	22
SB 587	130
SECURITY GUARDS	
SB 20	28
SENATORS, U.S.	
AB 557	375
AB 772	119
SENTENCE	
AB 301	71
AB 315	52
SB 90	75
SB 456	66
SEWAGE	
AB 169	221
AB 173	254
AB 350	237
ACR 46	314
SEX DISCRIMINATION	
SB 574	382
SEX OFFENDERS	
AJR 26	306

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILD	
AB 219	44
SB 102	58
SEXUAL ASSAULT	
AB 56	66
AB 608	61
SB 85	56
SHERIFFS	
AB 106	206
AB 113	207
AB 225	279
AB 313	45
AB 314	52
AB 315	52
AB 317	46
AB 318	53
AB 375	232
AB 583	279
ACR 65	318
SB 256	278
SB 277	76
SB 552	270
SB 570	43
SCR 16	295
SHOWER APPARATUS	
SB 360	251
SICKLE CELL ANEMIA	
AB 434	9
SILICONE	
AB 581	155
SMALL CLAIMS	
SB 65	88
SMOKING	
AB 324	384
AB 597	47
SB 313	381
SOCIAL SECURITY	
AB 23	94
AJR 6	303
SJR 9	288
SOCIAL WORKERS	
AB 55	143
AB 469	147
SOFT DRINKS	
SB 201	15
SB 361	246
SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS	
SB 457	352
SOLICITATION	
AB 102	219
AB 525	219
AB 783	41
SB 126	59
SB 564	18
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL	
AB 320	247
SB 288	246
SB 361	246
SB 598	204
SB 622	362
SOVIET UNION	
SJR 15	288
SPARKS	
AB 685	228
ACR 59	316
ACR 61	317
ACR 62	317
SB 253	215
SB 254	216
SPECIAL EDUCATION	
AB 261	106
SB 611	327
SPECIAL FUEL TAX	
SB 441	344
SB 528	346
SPEECH PATHOLOGISTS	
AB 469	147
SB 25	29
SPORTS PROGRAMS	
AB 204	110
AB 690	386
STATE BAR OF NEVADA	
SB 366	386
SCR 12	294
STATE CONTROLLER	
AB 371	341
AB 557	375
SB 336	3
SB 578	109
SB 637	80
SB 639	270

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
STATE EMPLOYEES	
AB 140	171
AB 144	121
AB 178	266
AB 183	271
AB 195	271
AB 370	271
AB 509	272
AB 511	274
AB 576	273
AB 815	12
SB 293	268
SB 380	265
SB 508	269
SB 650	271
SCR 47	299
STATE ENGINEER	
AB 163	38
AB 172	254
AB 173	254
AB 176	255
AB 592	241
AB 722	259
SB 123	249
SB 124	249
STATE EXECUTIVE DEPT	
AB 826	13
SB 646	338
STATE FINANCES/FUNDS	
AB 32	338
AB 151	339
AB 154	130
AB 156	339
AB 158	339
AB 185	339
AB 331	7
AB 371	341
STATE FINANCES/FUNDS - Cont.	
AB 439	9
AB 471	258
AB 479	23
AB 517	367
AB 566	195
AB 590	385
AB 800	351
AB 815	12
AB 818	13
AB 826	13
ACR 1	307
ACR 95	323
AJR 30	307
SB 154	335
SB 156	335
SB 217	229
SB 264	336
SB 302	2
SB 361	246
SB 369	143
SB 417	352
SB 441	344
SB 462	241
SB 471	167
SB 497	337
SB 514	109
SB 525	133
SB 587	130
SB 611	327
SB 646	338
SB 653	6
SB 657	338
SB 658	99
SCR 21	295
SCR 36	298
STATE FLAG	
SB 396	382
STATE HIGHWAYS	
AB 87	362
STATE LANDS DIVISION	
AB 246	200
AB 627	201
AB 716	332
SB 124	249
SB 466	198
SCR 58	300
STATE MUSEUM	
SB 164	1
STATE OF NEVADA	
AB 371	341
SB 288	246
SCR 2	291
SCR 23	296
STATE PARKS DIVISION	
AB 442	10
AB 513	365
SB 236	2
SB 248	235
SB 249	236
SB 317	2
SCR 35	298
SCR 58	300
STATE SECURITIES	
SB 217	229
STATE TREASURER	
AB 154	130
AB 557	375
SB 639	270

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
STATUTES OF NEVADA	
AB 823	387
SB 214	193
STATUTORY RAPE	
AB 608	61
STORAGE FACILITIES	
SB 438	16
STORAGE TANKS	
SB 219	235
SB 656	235
STOREY COUNTY	
AB 830	13
STREETS AND ALLEYS	
AB 294	364
AB 320	247
AB 517	367
SB 112	376
SB 441	344
SUBDIVISION OF LAND	
AB 121	208
AB 126	199
AB 128	209
AB 169	221
AB 359	210
AB 376	223
AB 489	212
AB 563	212
AB 567	284
AB 584	240
ACR 46	314
SB 419	202
SB 444	203
SB 568	204
SUBPENAS	
AB 301	71
AB 383	83
SUBWAYS	
AB 697	201
SUPER SPEED TRAIN	
SB 292	360
SUPPORT	
AB 289	123
SB 75	73
SB 280	77
SUPREME COURT	
AB 354	7
AB 536	11
AB 557	375
AB 641	332
SB 45	71
SB 46	1
SB 156	335
SB 288	246
SB 293	268
SB 366	77
SB 552	270
SB 637	80
SCR 10	294
SCR 11	294
SCR 13	294
SJR 25	296
SUPREME COURT LIBRARY	
SB 45	71
SUPT/PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	
AB 641	332
SB 544	103
SB 653	6
SURVEYORS	
AB 163	38
SB 193	30
SB 247	31
SB 419	202
SB 568	204
TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING	
AB 482	237
AB 815	12
ACR 67	318
AJR 17	304
AJR 25	306
TAIWAN	
SJR 24	291
TAKINGS	
AB 697	201
TAXATION	
AB 82	352
AB 85	353
AB 86	354
AB 104	347
AB 198	256
AB 212	354
AB 244	355
AB 295	348
AB 303	20
AB 335	355
AB 337	349
AB 376	223

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
TAXATION - Cont.	
AB 507	350
AB 528	182
AB 531	356
AB 540	11
AB 559	356
AB 570	350
AB 572	11
AB 574	233
AB 648	227
AB 654	233
AB 684	258
AB 685	228
AB 701	275
AB 800	351
AB 825	111
AB 826	13
AB 828	357
AB 830	13
SB 112	376
SB 219	235
SB 220	229
SB 241	99
SB 329	343
SB 346	4
SB 355	351
SB 357	343
SB 416	343
SB 457	352
SB 472	345
SB 526	253
SB 528	346
SB 548	135
SB 562	203
SB 601	218
SB 655	347
SB 656	235
TAXATION DEPARTMENT	
AB 104	347
AB 303	20
AB 335	355
AB 337	349
AB 570	350
TAXATION DEPARTMENT - Cont.	
SB 346	4
SB 416	343
SB 472	345
SB 655	347
TAXICAB AUTHORITY	
AB 406	223
TAXPAYER BILL OF RIGHTS	
SB 472	345
TEACHERS	
AB 466	107
AB 492	101
AB 625	65
AB 635	108
AB 751	12
ACR 66	318
ACR 68	319
ACR 85	321
SB 460	102
SB 464	121
SB 653	6
TEENAGE PREGNANCY	
AB 327	331
ACR 28	312
ACR 30	312
ACR 33	312
TELEMARKETING	
AB 783	41
SB 564	18
TELEPHONE	
AB 58	60
AB 105	282
AB 225	279
AB 320	247
AB 365	22
AB 501	152
AB 686	284
AB 783	41
SB 564	18
TELEVISION	
AB 292	7
AB 686	284
TERMINALLY ILL PERSONS	
SB 442	157
THEFT	
SB 230	64
THRIFT COMPANIES	
AB 256	130
SB 267	128
TIME SHARES	
AB 7	19
TIRES	
AB 320	247
TITLE INSURANCE	
AB 499	131

SUBJECT INDEX

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
TOBACCO	
AB 324	384
AB 454	349
AB 507	350
AB 597	47
SB 313	381
SB 357	343
SB 528	346
TOURISM COMMISSION	
AB 9	329
AB 513	365
TOW CARS	
AB 294	364
TOWNS	
AB 367	232
AB 422	385
AB 572	11
ACR 5	308
ACR 13	310
SB 360	251
SB 535	134
SB 631	282
SJR 20	289
TOWNSHIPS	
SB 62	197
SB 64	198
TRADE PRACTICES	
AB 203	20
AB 333	172
AB 365	22
AB 380	162
AB 423	136
AB 454	349
AB 522	238
AB 549	239
TRADE PRACTICES - Cont.	
AB 591	191
AB 600	162
SB 196	126
SB 211	16
SB 393	161
SB 454	17
SB 564	18
SB 623	18
SCR 28	297
TRAFFIC CONTROL	
AB 89	81
AB 92	363
AB 237	363
AB 277	279
AB 301	71
AB 305	51
AB 490	374
AB 513	365
AB 514	366
AB 517	367
AB 609	368
ACR 58	316
SB 116	359
SB 118	359
SB 120	58
SB 208	371
SB 226	63
SB 622	362
SB 637	80
SCR 3	292
SCR 5	292
SCR 6	292
TRAFFICKING	
AB 60	60
TRANSPORTATION	
AB 237	363
AB 517	367
TRANSPORTATION - Cont.	
AB 697	201
AB 790	368
ACR 10	309
ACR 11	309
ACR 12	310
SB 112	376
SB 292	360
TRANSPORTATION DEPT	
AB 87	362
AB 482	237
AB 513	365
AB 517	367
ACR 11	309
ACR 52	315
SB 591	361
SB 641	242
TRAPS AND TRAPPING	
SB 593	262
SCR 36	298
TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURIES	
AB 201	330
SB 157	150
SB 158	150
SB 159	150
SCR 17	288
TRUCKEE RIVER	
AB 713	12
TRUST COMPANIES	
AB 256	130
SB 446	129

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
TRUSTS	
AB 479	23
AB 809	387
SB 302	2
SB 355	351
SB 417	352
SB 446	129
SB 657	338
TUBERCULOSIS	
SB 294	34
TUSCARORA	
AB 572	11
UNARMED COMBAT	
AB 690	386
UNCLAIMED PROPERTY	
SB 74	125
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION	
AB 272	122
AB 273	123
AB 387	181
AB 389	123
SB 3	176
SB 7	177
SB 150	49
SB 382	161
UNIFORM ACTS	
AB 221	187
AB 222	61
AB 256	130
AB 330	22
AB 809	387
ACR 34	313
UNIFORM ACTS - Cont.	
SB 442	157
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA	
AB 88	372
AB 158	339
AB 179	110
AB 204	110
AB 320	247
AB 401	9
AB 557	375
AB 579	46
AB 619	156
AB 641	332
AB 776	119
AB 815	12
AB 825	111
AB 826	13
ACR 37	313
SB 51	108
SB 52	109
SB 288	246
SB 349	43
SB 361	246
SB 477	145
SB 503	170
SB 514	109
SB 516	109
SB 548	135
SB 578	109
SB 606	110
SB 620	110
SB 646	338
SB 653	6
SCR 29	297
SCR 61	301
UNLAWFUL DETAINER	
AB 216	90
URBAN RENEWAL	
AB 580	123
AB 664	213
SB 250	16
VANDALISM	
AB 513	365
VEHICLE PRIVILEGE TAX	
AB 104	347
SB 655	347
VEHICLE TRANSPORTERS	
SB 114	208
VENTURE CAPITAL	
AB 286	20
AB 311	21
VETERANS	
AB 161	384
AB 233	373
AB 353	373
AB 537	274
AB 557	375
ACR 2	307
ACR 25	311
ACR 101	324
AJR 18	304
SB 329	343
SCR 54	300
SJR 1	287
VETERINARIANS	
AB 586	39

SUBJECT INDEX

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
VICTIMS OF CRIME	
AB 269	95
AB 301	71
AB 561	87
SB 296	69
SB 510	69
SCR 37	298
VIETNAM	
AJR 18	304
VITAL STATISTICS	
AB 744	386
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION	
SB 5	159
VOLUNTEER FIREMEN	
SB 231	179
VOLUNTEERS	
AB 160	121
SB 231	179
SB 366	77
WAGES	
AB 272	122
AB 580	123
AB 667	124
SB 231	179
WASHOE COUNTY	
AB 104	347
AB 648	227
AB 685	228
ACR 61	317
ACR 62	317
WASHOE COUNTY - Cont.	
ACR 65	318
SB 199	215
SB 253	215
SB 254	216
SB 304	92
SB 583	135
SB 648	205
SB 655	347
SCR 20	295
WATER	
AB 164	253
AB 169	221
AB 171	253
AB 172	254
AB 173	254
AB 175	255
AB 176	255
AB 197	256
AB 198	256
AB 349	244
AB 456	257
AB 471	258
AB 535	263
AB 585	226
AB 592	241
AB 648	227
AB 683	214
AB 684	258
AB 686	284
AB 713	12
AB 722	259
ACR 5	308
ACR 6	308
ACR 7	309
ACR 23	311
ACR 46	314
ACR 62	317
AJR 3	303
SB 40	281
SB 123	249
SB 124	249
WATER - Cont.	
SB 171	249
SB 172	250
SB 173	251
SB 526	253
SCR 19	295
SCR 20	295
SCR 23	296
WATER CONSERVATION	
AB 359	210
ACR 7	309
ACR 23	311
SB 360	251
WATER PLANNING DIV	
AB 175	255
ACR 4	308
ACR 5	308
ACR 23	311
SB 360	251
SB 526	253
WATER POLLUTION	
AB 173	254
AB 349	244
AB 350	237
AB 456	257
AB 483	65
AB 722	259
ACR 6	308
SCR 19	295
WATER PROJECTS/FINANCING	
AB 171	253
AB 197	256
AB 198	256
AB 311	21
AB 580	123
AB 683	214

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
WATER PROJECTS/FINANCING - Cont.	
AB 684	258
SB 526	253
WATER RIGHT SURVEYORS	
AB 163	38
WATER SYSTEMS	
AB 164	253
AB 167	220
AB 171	253
AB 197	256
AB 198	256
AB 394	223
AB 471	258
AB 683	214
AB 684	258
AB 830	13
ACR 46	314
AJR 3	303
SB 40	281
SB 171	249
SB 172	250
SB 173	251
SCR 20	295
SCR 23	296
WATERCRAFT	
AB 76	236
WATERSKIING	
AB 76	236
WEAPONS	
AB 579	46
AB 626	108
AB 784	62
WEAPONS - Cont.	
SB 93	57
SB 108	259
WELFARE	
AB 23	94
AB 239	331
AB 285	7
AB 289	123
AB 413	157
AB 414	9
AB 420	157
AB 495	173
AB 817	13
ACR 16	311
ACR 33	312
AJR 13	304
AJR 23	83
SB 58	156
SB 614	5
WELFARE DIVISION	
AB 285	7
AB 289	123
AB 521	86
AB 606	88
AB 817	13
ACR 16	311
ACR 33	312
SB 611	327
SB 614	5
WELL DRILLERS	
AB 163	38
WELLS	
AB 349	244
AB 456	257
AB 549	239
AB 709	239
ACR 6	308
WELLS, CITY OF	
AB 572	11
WEST CORRECTIONS COMPACT	
SB 97	47
WETLANDS	
SJR 6	287
WHISTLE-BLOWERS	
SB 293	268
SB 552	270
WHITE PINE RAILROAD	
AB 493	11
WIC PROGRAM	
AB 414	9
AJR 13	304
WILD HORSES AND BURROS	
AJR 28	306
SB 237	261
WILDLIFE	
AB 125	199
AB 126	199
AB 210	262
AB 211	263
AB 376	223
AB 535	263
AB 687	263
SB 108	259
SB 109	260
SB 237	261
SB 248	235

(* denotes instrument from prior session.)

	Page No.
WILDLIFE - Cont.	
SB 466	198
SB 500	262
SB 506	262
SB 593	262
SJR 6	287
SJR 23	290
WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS	
AB 535	263
AB 687	263
SB 500	262
WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT	
AB 592	241
SB 248	235
SCR 36	298
SCR 58	300
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS	
AB 376	223
SB 248	235
WILLS	
AB 323	235
SB 442	157
SB 576	158
WINERIES	
AB 203	20
WINNEMUCCA	
AB 590	385
WITNESSES	
AB 301	71
AB 383	83
WOMEN, COMMISSION ON	
SB 574	382
WRESTLING	
AB 690	386
XERISCAPING	
AB 359	210
SB 360	251
YERINGTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL	
AB 229	7
AB 590	385
YOUTH PAROLE BUREAU	
SB 339	3
SB 342	3
SB 611	327
YOUTH SERVICES DIVISION	
AB 750	55
SB 145	49
SB 339	3
SB 342	3
SB 611	327
SB 615	6
YOUTH TRAINING CENTER	
SB 611	327
SB 615	6
ZONING	
AB 100	206
AB 121	208
ZONING - Cont.	
AB 124	219
AB 345	384
AB 359	210
AB 513	365
AB 563	212
AB 567	284
ACR 6	308
ACR 13	310

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

Sixty-sixth Session, 1991

(The Chairman is named first on each committee; the Vice Chairman is named second on each committee.)

COMMERCE AND LABOR—

Vergiels, Nevin, Shaffer, Townsend, O'Connell, Rhoads, Getto.

FINANCE—

Horn, Coffin, Hickey, Glomb, Raggio, Jacobsen, Rawson.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS—

Hickey, Horn, Titus, Cook, O'Connell, Raggio, Smith.

HUMAN RESOURCES AND FACILITIES—

Neal, Glomb, Coffin, Nevin, Rawson, O'Donnell, Tyler.

JUDICIARY—

Titus, Adler, Neal, Cook, Smith, O'Donnell, Tyler.

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AND OPERATIONS—

Shaffer, Titus, Horn, Raggio, Townsend, Rawson, Tyler.

NATURAL RESOURCES—

Adler, Shaffer, Vergiels, Jacobsen, Townsend, Rhoads, Getto.

TAXATION—

Coffin, Cook, Neal, Adler, O'Connell, Getto, Smith.

TRANSPORTATION—

Nevin, Hickey, Vergiels, Glomb, Rhoads, Jacobsen, O'Donnell.

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE—
Joseph M. Neal, Jr.

MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER—
John M. Vergiels.

ASSISTANT MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER—
Nicholas J. Horn.

MAJORITY WHIP—
Raymond C. Shaffer.

MINORITY FLOOR LEADER—
William J. Raggio.

ASSISTANT MINORITY FLOOR LEADER—
Raymond D. Rawson.

MINORITY WHIP—
William R. O'Donnell.

ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEES

Sixty-sixth Session, 1991

(The Chairman is named first on each committee; the Vice Chairman is named second on each committee.)

COMMERCE–

Porter, Arberry, Bennett, Callister, Garner, Norton, Myrna Williams, Elliott, Kerns, McGaughey, Scherer, Spriggs, Wong.

EDUCATION–

Wendell Williams, Haller, Bache, Johnson, Krenzer, Spitler, Carpenter, Gibbons, Gregory, Hardy, Lambert.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS–

Garner, Bennett, Bache, Freeman, Haller, Krenzer, Little, Bergevin, Kerns, Lambert, McGaughey, Spriggs, Wong.

HEALTH AND WELFARE–

Arberry, Freeman, Bennett, Evans, Petrak, Wendell Williams, Bayley, Hardy, Heller, Humke, McGinness.

JUDICIARY–

Sader, Porter, Anderson, Johnson, Norton, Petrak, Wendell Williams, Bayley, Carpenter, Elliott, Gibbons, Gregory, Hardy, Scherer.

LABOR AND MANAGEMENT–

Giunchigliani, Anderson, Arberry, Bache, Norton, Wendell Williams, Goetting, Heller, Marvel, Stout, Wong.

LEGISLATIVE FUNCTIONS AND ELECTIONS–

Myrna Williams, Price, Dini, Evans, Garner, Porter, Sader, Bergevin, Humke, Lambert, McGaughey, Pettyjohn, Scherer.

NATURAL RESOURCES, AGRICULTURE AND MINING–

Freeman, Krenzer, Johnson, Little, Norton, Sader, Bayley, Carpenter, Kerns, McGinness, Spriggs.

TAXATION–

Price, Myrna Williams, Callister, Giunchigliani, Haller, Porter, Bergevin, Lambert, Marvel, Spriggs, Stout.

TRANSPORTATION–

Spitler, Garner, Anderson, Krenzer, Little, Carpenter, Elliott, Goetting, Gregory.

WAYS AND MEANS—

Callister, Evans, Arberry, Dini, Giunchigliani, Price, Spitler, Myrna Williams, Goetting, Heller, Humke, McGinness, Marvel, Pettyjohn, Stout.

SPEAKER—
Joseph E. Dini, Jr.

SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE—
Myrna T. Williams.

MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER—
Gene T. Porter.

ASSISTANT MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER—
Jan Evans.

MAJORITY WHIP—
Robert M. Sader.

MINORITY FLOOR LEADER—
James W. McGaughey.

ASSISTANT MINORITY FLOOR LEADER—
David E. Humke.

MINORITY WHIP—
Louis W. Bergevin.