



**WORK SESSION DOCUMENT**  
**SUNSET SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE**  
**LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION**  
(*Nevada Revised Statutes* [NRS] [232B.210](#))  
**August 31, 2020**

**INTRODUCTION**

The chair and Legislative Counsel Bureau (LCB) staff of the Sunset Subcommittee of the Legislative Commission have prepared this “Work Session Document” (WSD). It is designed to assist the Subcommittee members to determine whether to recommend that a board, council, or commission be terminated, modified, consolidated with another agency, or continued. The recommendations contained herein do not necessarily have the support or opposition of the Subcommittee. Rather, these possible actions are compiled and organized so that members may review them to decide whether they should be adopted, changed, rejected, or further considered. They are not preferentially ordered.

Each item in this document may be the subject of further discussion, refinement, or action. Any recommendations will be forwarded to the Legislative Commission for its consideration. Some of the recommendations may contain an unknown fiscal impact. Subcommittee members should be advised that LCB staff will coordinate with interested parties to obtain detailed fiscal estimates, if appropriate, for inclusion in the Subcommittee’s final report.

Finally, please note that specific details of recommendations approved by the Subcommittee may require clarification by Subcommittee staff prior to reporting the recommendations to the Legislative Commission. Supporting documents for some recommendations may be obtained by contacting Jennifer Ruedy, Chief Principal Policy Analyst, Research Division, LCB, at (775) 684-6825 or [jruedy@lcb.state.nv.us](mailto:jruedy@lcb.state.nv.us).

**RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO TERMINATING, CONTINUING,  
MODIFYING, OR CONSOLIDATING BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS**

1. STATE BOARD OF PAROLE COMMISSIONERS ([NRS 213.108](#))

The 1957 Legislature transferred parole functions from the State Board of Pardons and Parole Commissioners to the newly created State Board of Parole Commissioners. The Board is comprised of seven members, and it falls within the Department of Public Safety. The Board reported no vacancies at the time of its review by the Sunset Subcommittee on [February 21, 2020](#); this was the first time the Subcommittee had reviewed the Board.

Changes requested by the Board include:

- Amend [NRS 213.1243](#)—The Board establishes a program of lifetime supervision of sex offenders to commence after any period of probation or any term of imprisonment and any period of release on parole. It sets the conditions for lifetime supervision of sex offenders, which is generally the last interaction the Board has with these particular cases, unless there is a request to modify a condition of lifetime supervision of sex offenders. In these particular cases, unlike parole, if an individual allegedly violates the conditions of lifetime supervision of sex offenders, a district court judge must determine this, not the Board. Therefore, the Board suggested it would be better for the district court judge to impose the sentence for the underlying crime, and that the conditions of lifetime supervision be imposed after any period of probation or term of imprisonment and any period of release on parole. If the individual allegedly violates the conditions, he or she appears back before a district court judge, not the State Board of Parole Commissioners.
- Amend [NRS 213.10885](#)—On or before January 1 of each odd-numbered year, the Board is to provide a comprehensive review of the standards adopted regarding risk assessment. The Board has used a validated risk instrument since 2003; the parole risk instrument is based on the recidivism measure of new felony convictions within three years of release from incarceration. The Board contracts with an outside consultant to perform the revalidation of the guideline. The cost to perform each revalidation has ranged from \$20,000 to \$25,000. The Board requested that the statute be amended to require the review every four years, which will allow enough time to gather data and conduct a proper review; however, subsequent to its review by the Sunset Subcommittee and after further discussion by the Board, the Board asked that the review occur at least every **five** years.
- Require a letter to the Office of Finance, Office of the Governor; the Senate Committee on Finance; and the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means to request a change to the unclassified pay bill—specifically, the executive secretary position, prescribed by [NRS 213.1085](#), is inadvertently being paid at the rate of an executive assistant. At its meeting on April 19, 2018, the Board approved the request to correct the position title to executive secretary as listed in NRS and approved the recommended increase commensurate with the position; however, the change was not included in the pay bill of the 2019 Legislature.

***Should the Board be terminated or continued?***

***If the Subcommittee recommends terminating the Board, should it:***

- ***Be consolidated with another entity; or***
- ***Have its duties transferred to another entity?***

***If the Subcommittee recommends continuing the Board:***

- ***Does the Subcommittee want to recommend any changes concerning the Board?***

## 2. NEVADA STATE BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINERS ([NRS 638.020](#))

The 1919 Legislature created the State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners, later renamed by the 1960 Legislature to add “Nevada” to the name of the Board. Since 2013, the Board has consisted of eight members, including six licensed veterinarians, one veterinary technician, and one member representing the general public; specific eligibility criteria is set forth in statute. The Board reported no vacancies at the time of its review by the Sunset Subcommittee.

The Board enforces [Chapter 638](#) of NRS to ensure practitioners of veterinary medicine in the state are educated, licensed, and practicing within certain standards. The Board oversees the issuance of eight types of licenses: veterinarians and diplomates, licensed veterinarian technicians, veterinary technicians-in-training, euthanasia technicians, animal chiropractors, animal physical therapists, facilities, and equine dental practitioners. The Board issued 2,643 licenses in 2019.

The Sunset Subcommittee reviewed the Board on [June 30, 2020](#), and the Board did not request any statutory changes from the Subcommittee. Previously, the Subcommittee reviewed the Board on [March 27, 2012](#), and on [April 27, 2012](#), voted to recommend the Board’s continuation without any suggested changes.

### ***Should the Board be terminated or continued?***

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## 3. BOARD OF ATHLETIC TRAINERS ([NRS 640B.170](#))

The 2003 Legislature created the Board of Athletic Trainers, which consists of five members, including three licensed athletic trainers, one person dually licensed as a physical therapist and an athletic trainer, and one member representing the general public; specific eligibility criteria is set forth in statute. The Board reported no vacancies at the time of its review by the Sunset Subcommittee.

The Board enforces [Chapter 640B](#) of NRS to ensure practitioners of athletic training in the state are educated, licensed, and practicing within certain standards. Section 10 of [Senate Bill 186](#) (2019) authorized an athletic trainer, who is qualified to perform dry needling pursuant to regulation, to do so under the direction of a physician.

The Sunset Subcommittee reviewed the Board on [June 30, 2020](#), and the Board did not request any statutory changes from the Subcommittee. The Sunset Subcommittee previously reviewed the Board on [March 27, 2012](#), and on [April 27, 2012](#), voted to recommend the Board’s continuation without any suggested changes.

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4. NEVADA FUNERAL AND CEMETERY SERVICES BOARD ([NRS 642.020](#))

The 1909 Legislature created the State Board of Embalmers, which was ultimately renamed the Nevada Funeral and Cemetery Services Board by the 2013 Legislature. The Board is comprised of seven members, including: two funeral directors or embalmers, one operator of a cemetery, one operator of a crematory or direct cremation facility, and three members representing the general public; specific eligibility criteria is set forth in statute. The Board reported no vacancies at the time of its review by the Sunset Subcommittee on [June 30, 2020](#).

During the Sunset Subcommittee's review of the Board, some of the issues discussed were:

- A need to clarify legislation passed in 2015 ([SB 286](#)) to authorize fingerprint-based background checks—The Board reported that Nevada's Department of Public Safety and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) have not allowed for the checks because the language within the legislation does not comply with the FBI's requirements. [Bill Draft Request 18](#) for the 2021 Session has been requested by the Legislative Counsel to address statutes related to background checks;
- A need to eliminate the requirement in subsection 3 of [NRS 642.080](#) for 60 semester hours or 90 quarter hours of nonmortuary science coursework from the requirement for licensure as an embalmer—Most states simply require graduation from a mortuary science program; and finally,
- A need to reduce the delays in death reporting—Jennifer Kandt, Executive Director, provided a [response](#) dated August 21, 2020, with suggestions to address the delays in death reporting. Similarly, the Board of Medical Examiners submitted a response dated the same day.

The Sunset Subcommittee reviewed the Board in a prior interim on [June 5, 2012](#). The Subcommittee recommended on [June 25, 2012](#), to transform the Board into an advisory board and transfer its duties to the Department of Health and Human Services. The Subcommittee's recommendation resulted in [Assembly Bill 494](#) of the 2013 Session. However, the bill was amended prior to final passage to: (1) change the name of the Board; (2) terminate the service of existing Board members and staff; (3) require the appointment of new Board members and staff; (4) require quarterly Board meetings; and (5) require the Board to provide regular reports to the Sunset Subcommittee until the 2015 Legislative Session convened.

***Should the Board be terminated or continued?***

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5. BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS ([NRS 630.050](#))

The Board of Medical Examiners was created by the 1899 Legislature. It has nine members: six persons licensed and actively practicing medicine in this state; one member who represents the interests of persons or agencies that regularly provide health care to patients who are indigent, uninsured, or unable to afford health care; and two members of the general public; specific eligibility criteria is set forth in statute. The Board reported no vacancies at the time of its review by the Sunset Subcommittee on [June 30, 2020](#).

This is the second consecutive interim that the Sunset Subcommittee has reviewed the Board. On [March 21, 2018](#), the Sunset Subcommittee reviewed the Board of Medical Examiners, and on [June 13, 2018](#), the Subcommittee recommended the Board be continued and that it review its fee schedules, including aligning fees for background checks with the actual cost, and report its findings to the Subcommittee during the 2019–2020 Interim.

During the Sunset Subcommittee’s current review of the Board, some of the issues discussed were:

- A review of fees—The Board is scheduled to review its fees charged at its meeting scheduled for September 11, 2020;
- [Declaration of Emergency Directive 011](#)—Allows licensed physicians from other states to practice in Nevada during the Coronavirus Disease of 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic by submitting a completed waiver form. These physicians are not licensed in Nevada, nor have they been vetted by the Board per the provisions of the Directive. Once the waiver is no longer in effect, any physician wishing to continue practicing in the state must apply for licensure; and finally,
- A need to reduce the delays in death reporting and use whatever enforcement tools are available to ensure timely reporting—Sarah A. Bradley, J.D., M.B.A., Deputy Executive Director, provided a [response](#) dated August 21, 2020, with suggestions to address the delays in death reporting. Similarly, the Nevada Funeral and Cemetery Services Board submitted a response dated the same day.

The Board did not request any statutory changes at this time.

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6. COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION OF NEVADA ([NRS 538.051](#))

The 1935 Legislature created the Colorado River Commission of Nevada to collect and arrange all data and information connected with the Colorado River and represent the State of Nevada in matters related to power generation and distribution, conservation, and interstate agreements regarding the Colorado River. However, the early beginnings of the Commission could be traced back to 1920 when Governor Emmet D. Boyle appointed an informal Commission on Colorado River Development to safeguard Nevada's interests in ongoing negotiations regarding uses of the Colorado River. Later in 1922, Nevada signed the Colorado River Compact along with five other basin states, allocating the Colorado River between the Upper and Lower Basin states.

The Commission is comprised of seven members; four are appointed by the governor and three are appointed by the Southern Nevada Water Authority. The Commission reported no vacancies during the Sunset Subcommittee's review on [June 23, 2020](#); this was the first time the Sunset Subcommittee had reviewed the Commission.

The Commission is not seeking any statutory changes, and it noted that unlike many state agencies that deal with issues inside Nevada's state borders, it works with six other basin states, tribes, stakeholders, and the federal government. The activities of the operation of the Colorado River and associated dams are unique and built upon the foundations of the "Law of the River" that stems from court cases, legislation, regulations, and negotiated agreements that extend over the last 100 years. Amongst its duties and responsibilities, the Commission manages: (1) Hoover Power hydropower contracts that do not expire until September 30, 2067; (2) hydropower contracts from the Parker and Davis Dams that are expected to be renewed in the next few years; and (3) the Salt Lake City Area Integrated Project that does not expire until September 30, 2057.

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**7. REAL ESTATE COMMISSION ([NRS 645.050](#))**

The 1947 Legislature created the Nevada State Real Estate Board, which was later renamed the Real Estate Commission. The Commission is comprised of five members appointed by the governor; specific eligibility criteria is set forth in statute. The 2015 Legislature revised the requisite eligibility criteria for members to include proportional representation that is to be revisited at every legislative session following the decennial census and adjusted based on new population data. The Commission reported no vacancies during the Sunset Subcommittee’s review on [June 23, 2020](#); this was the first time the Subcommittee had reviewed the Commission.

During the Sunset Subcommittee’s review of the Commission, some of the issues discussed were:

- Licensure reciprocity—An interstate license compact has been discussed but not pursued; and
- Military spouse licensure rates—The Commission will work with the third-party test vendor to obtain this data.

The Commission is not seeking any statutory changes.

***Should the Commission be terminated or continued?***

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**8. COMMISSION OF APPRAISERS OF REAL ESTATE ([NRS 645C.180](#))**

The 1989 Legislature created the Commission of Appraisers of Real Estate. The Commission is comprised of five members appointed by the governor; specific eligibility criteria is set forth in statute. The Commission reported two vacancies during the Sunset Subcommittee’s review on [June 23, 2020](#). However, the Commission reported a third member’s term expired on June 30, 2020. The Sunset Subcommittee had never reviewed the Commission prior to June 23, 2020.

The primary objective of the Commission is to protect the public from unsafe practices of real estate appraisers and to regulate real estate appraisers and appraisal management

companies in accordance with federal and state laws, rules, and policies. The Commission did not request any statutory changes.

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9. APPRAISAL ADVISORY REVIEW COMMITTEE ([NRS 645C.180](#), [645C.210](#), AND NEVADA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE [NAC] [645C.600](#))

The Commission of Appraisers of Real Estate established the Appraisal Advisory Review Committee following the adoption of authorizing regulations in 2000. The Commission has approved over 40 licensees to sit on this Committee, and Committee members do not have terms. When a case is assigned to the Committee, a request is sent to approved Committee members asking whether they are available to sit on the Committee. Eligibility criteria for the members of the Committee are set forth in NAC 645C.600.

The Sunset Subcommittee reviewed the Committee for the first time ever on [June 23, 2020](#). In 2019, the Committee heard five cases with a total of 59 hours of continuing education recommended and approved by the Commission of Appraisers of Real Estate. So far, in 2020, the Committee has heard five cases with a total of 141 hours of continuing education recommended and approved by the Commission. At the time of the review by the Sunset Subcommittee, approximately 16 open cases were ready to be presented to the Committee. The Committee did not request any statutory changes.

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- ***Be consolidated with another entity; or***
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10. ADVISORY COUNCIL ON MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS AND MORTGAGE LENDING ([NRS 645B.019](#))

The 1999 Legislature created the Advisory Council on Mortgage Investments and Mortgage Lending to consist of five members appointed by the Legislative Commission who serve

without compensation for a term of two years. The Council serves in an advisory capacity to the commissioner of financial institutions and the Legislature and as a forum for special studies, discussion, and information dissemination on all matters relating to mortgage investments and mortgage lending.

The Sunset Subcommittee reviewed the Council for the second time on [June 23, 2020](#). The Subcommittee previously reviewed the Council on [March 27, 2012](#), and recommended to continue the Council without changes on [April 27, 2012](#). The Council did not request any statutory changes at the time of its June review.

***Should the Council be terminated or continued?***

***If the Subcommittee recommends terminating the Council, should it:***

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11. COMMISSION TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL PURCHASING ([NRS 332.215](#))

The 1975 Legislature ([AB 509](#)) created a Government Purchasing Study Commission in each county of the state with a population of 100,000 or more—as determined by the last preceding national census—composed of all purchasing agents of the local governments within those counties. The legislation provided that the Commission study government purchasing practices and laws and make recommendations to the Legislature. The clause requiring population to be determined by the last preceding national census was removed in 1979. Finally, the 1985 Legislature modified the membership of the Commission by requiring each county with a population of 100,000 or more to be a member of the Commission, replacing the previous commissions in individual counties, and providing that counties with populations less than 100,000 may participate as voting members of the Commission.

The objective of the Commission is to review the laws that relate to and impact local government purchasing in the state, including Chapters [332](#) and [338](#) of NRS; propose changes; review proposed changes during each legislative session; and work with each respective entity's representative during legislative sessions.

The Sunset Subcommittee reviewed the Commission for the first time ever on [May 4, 2020](#). During that review, the Commission noted that [AB 86](#) from the 2019 Session—which the Purchasing Division, Department of Administration, requested—included many of the statutory changes that the Commission had been seeking for some time with the exception of the authority for the Commission to request up to two bill drafts. The sole statutory change requested by the Commission is the authority to request up to two bill drafts.

The Sunset Subcommittee suggested the Commission consider posting its agendas and meeting minutes to a website, possibly that of the Purchasing Division, if possible, to increase transparency.

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12. STATE APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL ([NRS 610.030](#))

The 1939 Legislature created an Apprenticeship Council to, among other responsibilities, work with local or state joint apprenticeship committees to set up conditions and training standards for apprentice agreements. There have been various legislative changes to the Council since 1939; it is currently comprised of 11 members: 7 voting and 4 nonvoting. The 2017 Legislature created the Office of Workforce Innovation, better known as OWINN, within the Office of the Governor, and OWINN assumed responsibility as the registration agency for apprenticeships in the state, with the State Apprenticeship Council retaining regulatory oversight.

The Sunset Subcommittee reviewed the Council on [May 4, 2020](#). The Subcommittee reviewed the Council once before on [May 6, 2014](#), and voted on [June 4, 2014](#), to recommend continuation of the Council without any revisions. However, the Subcommittee had requested that the Council work with the labor commissioner to pursue federal recognition for Nevada's apprenticeship program with the United States secretary of labor and report to the Subcommittee on these efforts prior to the 2015 Legislative Session.

During the Sunset Subcommittee's review of the Council, some of the issues discussed were:

- Confusion between NAC [610.240](#) and [610.314](#) regarding whether a program of apprenticeship registered with the Council that submits standards to the Council for its review or revision must submit the standards in their entirety. The Council stated that in the future, it would review the full standards, not just the occupations, when it brings a standard forward for review;
- Whether certain apprenticeship programs through a community college meet the standards to be actual apprenticeship programs, specifically, if the programs have an employer partner;
- An employer representative position in northern Nevada has been vacant since December 2019 and has been awaiting appointment by the governor; and
- The Council's intent to post all forms, including forms to start an apprenticeship program, to its website and clean up its regulations.

The Council did not seek any statutory changes.

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13. ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO STUDY LAWS CONCERNING SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION ([NRS 179D.132](#))

The 2009 Legislature created the Advisory Committee to Study Laws Concerning Sex Offender Registration to identify and study issues relating to state and federal laws concerning the registration of sex offenders and any litigation concerning those laws in response to the [Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act](#) (H.R. 4472 of the 109<sup>th</sup> Congress). The attorney general (AG), or his or her designee, serves as the chair of the Committee.

The Sunset Subcommittee had not reviewed the Committee prior to its review on [February 21, 2020](#). At the time of its review, the Committee had not met since October 2, 2018; however, since the review, it met on July 29, 2020, via a life-size video conference call.

Two representatives from the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) appeared before the Sunset Subcommittee during the review and recommended that the study of sex offender registration laws should take place within the Advisory Commission on the Administration of Justice (ACAJ) ([NRS 176.0123](#)); the Nevada Sentencing Commission ([NRS 176.0133](#)), Department of Sentencing Policy; or perhaps both entities for the following reasons: (1) the Advisory Committee's narrow scope leaves out many critical issues; and (2) the membership of the Advisory Committee lacks certain stakeholders. The AG is a member of both the ACAJ and the Nevada Sentencing Commission.

According to the representatives from the OAG, the 2009 legislation creating the Committee, among other provisions, was the subject of considerable litigation regarding its constitutionality for over ten years. In 2018, the Nevada Supreme Court lifted an injunction on the enforcement of the legislation, and Nevada began implementation. The OAG further noted that Nevada is currently compliant with all federal Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act requirements, and the courts have addressed the issues that led to the need to study these specific laws.

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14. STATE BOARD OF COSMETOLOGY ([NRS 644A.200](#))

The 1931 Legislature created the State Board of Cosmetology, and while it was later modified several times by legislation, the most substantive changes occurred in 2017 ([AB 195](#)). The Board is currently comprised of seven members appointed by the governor, and since the Subcommittee's review of the Board on [February 21, 2020](#), the one vacant position has been appointed. See below for the current members and their terms of service:

- Gwen Braimoh, Board President (Cosmetologist)—September 28, 2015, to present (term expired April 30, 2019);
- Bryan Baltazar, Vice-President (Public Member)—September 28, 2015 to present (term expired on June 30, 2019);
- Kai Stanton, Secretary-Treasurer (Cosmetologist)—July 19, 2017, to June 30, 2021;
- Anita Douglass (Cosmetologist)—June 1, 2020, to May 31, 2024;
- Roxanne Harris (Nail Technologist)—July 10, 2020, to June 30, 2021;
- Tialutrell McCormick (Esthetician)—July 1, 2016, to present (term expired June 30, 2020); and
- Victoria Negrete (Cosmetologist)—August 21, 2017, to June 30, 2021.

While the Board did not request any specific statutory changes, it noted that the services provided by estheticians are becoming more diverse, and the statutes may need to be reviewed and possibly updated to reflect this change in the beauty marketplace. The Subcommittee previously reviewed the Board on [April 27, 2012](#), and on [June 5, 2012](#), the Subcommittee recommended continuation of the Board.

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15. STATE BARBERS' HEALTH AND SANITATION BOARD ([NRS 643.020](#))

The 1929 Legislature created a State Barbers' Health and Sanitation Board. The Board is comprised of four members—the chief medical officer (CMO), or a member of his or her staff designated by the CMO, and three members who are licensed barbers appointed by the governor for terms of four years. See below for the current members and their terms of service:

- Nancy Hathaway, President, has been with the Board since 2010 (term to expire on 12/31/2020);
- Johnnie Williams, Vice President, has been with the Board since 2018 (term to expire on 12/31/2020);
- Royal Byron, has been with the Board since July 2020; and
- Ihsan Azzam, ex officio member as CMO (term does not expire).

The Subcommittee reviewed the Board on [February 21, 2020](#). The Subcommittee previously reviewed the Board on [April 27, 2012](#), and on [June 5, 2012](#), the Subcommittee recommended continuation of the Board.

During the Sunset Subcommittee's February review of the Board, no statutory changes were requested; however, some of the issues discussed were:

- Testing is normally done on Sundays in a barber school, and the Board meets on the same day in the afternoon.
- Meetings are not streamed over the Internet; those who want to attend a meeting must be present at the meeting location.
- Members of the Board are paid \$150 a day when they inspect facilities, test applicants, or attend board meetings.
- Pursuant to [SB 206](#) of the 2017 Session, members now serve four-year terms and they cannot serve more than three terms.
- Statewide, there are 1,532 licensees, 12 licensed instructors, 366 barbershops, and 4 barber schools with a fifth one ready to open in Henderson.
- The licensing process takes about a week for applicants who have all the required documents; reciprocity for military families takes two days if their information is complete.
- The Board offers temporary licenses within one day for students coming into the state so they can begin work immediately.
- The Board posts its agendas, minutes, and testing materials on its website.
- The Board uses its revenue for operating expenses, and it is trying to save money to update its Internet access and licensing department. According to the Board, the Division of Enterprise Information Technology Services, Department of Administration, quoted the Board \$50,000 to set up an electronic credit card system and \$10,000 per year for maintenance.
- Currently, the Board offers tests for barber licenses every other month, and the testing schedule is set during October for the next year. The testing schedule is established in [NAC 643.450](#), which means the Board can change the testing requirements without legislation. The Board agreed to consider the issue of revising the testing schedule at its next meeting.

- The Board does not offer reciprocity for instructors. They must take the exam, which is offered no more than twice a year, per regulation ([NAC 643.450](#)). A national testing company is used, which deems that no instructor affiliated with a school can be a proctor; this means the Board must bring in outside proctors for the exam.

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**RECOMMENDATION RELATING TO INCREASING THE DIVERSITY OF MEMBERS OF CERTAIN REGULATORY BODIES**

According to [Senate Concurrent Resolution 1](#) (2020) of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Special Session of the Nevada Legislature, nearly 49 percent of Nevada’s population is represented by persons of color, including persons who are Black, Indigenous, Hispanic, Asian, or Pacific Islander and persons of more than one racial or ethnic background. During the 2019–2021 Interim, the Subcommittee reviewed a fraction of the existing professional and occupational boards, commissions, or entities—hereinafter referred to as a “regulatory body”—and part of that review including inquiring about the number of members who are Black, Indigenous, and other persons of color (BIPOC). To continue its education and outreach efforts after the final meeting of the 2019–2021 Interim, the Subcommittee may consider sending a letter to certain regulatory bodies encouraging the recruitment of BIPOC members, reflecting the diversity of the state.

**RECOMMENDATION RELATING TO COMPLIANCE WITH AND COMMUNICATION OF CONTROLLING HEALTH STANDARDS RELATED TO CORONAVIRUS DISEASE OF 2019 (COVID-19) BY CERTAIN REGULATORY BODIES**

Send a letter to certain regulatory bodies urging them to comply with controlling health standards when conducting the business of the body to reduce the transmission of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)—the virus that causes COVID-19. The letter should direct the regulatory bodies to communicate with their licensees as necessary to keep them apprised of changes to controlling health standards.

**RECOMMENDATION RELATING TO THE NEVADA BOARD OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL EXAMINERS ([NRS 630A.100](#))**

Per Section 7 of [SB 98](#) (2019), the terms of all members of the Nevada Board of Homeopathic Medical Examiners expired on June 30, 2019; however, the past members continue to serve in a custodial manner per [NRS 630A.120](#) and the advice of the OAG. The Board submitted a [memo](#) dated June 26, 2020, to the Subcommittee at the [June 30, 2020](#),

meeting that noted a total outstanding debt to the OAG in the amount of \$110,055.93. The Subcommittee may consider sending:

- A letter to the Board requesting that it report back to the Subcommittee during the 2021–2023 Interim regarding the Board’s composition and the status of its debt owed to the OAG.