

NEVADA LEGISLATURE

SIXTY-THIRD SESSION

1985

# SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION



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## INTRODUCTION

The 1985 Nevada legislature considered 1,482 legislative measures. Of this total, 683 bills were enacted, and 142 resolutions were adopted. Six bills were vetoed by the governor.

This Summary of Legislation contains summaries of all of the bills passed by the 1985 legislature, including the vetoed bills. Certain measures which may have widespread interest have been given detailed treatment. 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. Also summarized are all of the resolutions that passed except for those that pertain to in-house business. Thorough coverage of appropriations acts is available in the document entitled Legislative Appropriations Report, prepared by the fiscal analysis division of the legislative counsel bureau.

Budgets, child abuse and neglect, education, health care, public employee salaries, and taxes were among the major issues of the 1985 legislative session. Some of the more significant measures adopted during the session included an interstate banking bill, an appropriation for an engineering school at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas, several measures affecting the Lake Tahoe basin, a grand jury reform package, and a 3-cent increase in property taxes to fund programs for the medically indigent. Examples of other broad topics of legislative action included financing for education, gaming and tourism, labor relations, mobile homes, natural resources and environment, public health and safety, public lands, tenant rights, and utility regulation.

Summaries of bills on these and many other topics are contained in the Summary of Legislation. For specific subject areas, please consult the table of contents or the subject index.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

(Also see subject index on page 219)

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction .....	i
Appropriations .....	1
Ballot Questions .....	15
Child Abuse and Neglect .....	19
Commerce .....	23
Corrections, Crimes and Punishments .....	35
Courts and Procedures .....	45
Domestic Relations .....	55
Economic Development .....	59
Education .....	61
Elections .....	65
Financial Institutions, Banks, Savings and Loan Associations, Lending Institutions, Thrift and Mortgage Companies .....	69
Gaming .....	77
Health/Mental Health and Retardation .....	81
Highways and Transportation .....	93
Insurance .....	105
Labor and Management .....	113
Landlord and Tenant, Property Rights, Mobile Homes and Manufactured Housing .....	117
Legislature, Legislative Counsel Bureau .....	123
Local Governments, Special Districts, and Miscellaneous Matters Relating to Government and Public Affairs .....	125

	<u>Page</u>
Natural Resources, Agriculture, Public Lands and Lake Tahoe .....	139
Public Officers and Employees and Public Employees' Retirement .....	149
Public Safety .....	157
Public Utilities .....	161
Public Welfare .....	163
Public Works .....	165
Radioactive and Hazardous Materials Management .....	167
Revenue, Taxation and Public Financial Administration .....	169
State Government .....	179
Victims of Crime .....	183
Water .....	185
Wills and Estates of Deceased Persons .....	187
Resolutions, Memorials and Interim Studies .....	189
Vetoed Bills .....	205
Numeric Index .....	209
Subject Index .....	219
Senate Standing Committees .....	249
Assembly Standing Committees .....	250

## APPROPRIATIONS

### S.B. 1 (chapter 1)

Senate Bill 1 appropriates \$2,000,000 from the state general fund to the legislative fund.

### S.B. 2 (chapter 6)

Senate Bill 2 appropriates \$1,793.33 from the fund for the department of minerals to reimburse four unsuccessful applicants for the position of executive director of the department of minerals for the expenses that they incurred in traveling to Nevada to interview for the position. The bill also appropriates \$11,017.95 to reimburse the successful applicant, Richard Reyburn, for his travel and moving expenses.

### S.B. 60 (chapter 5)

Senate Bill 60 appropriates \$14,750,000 to construct, equip, and furnish a building for the school of engineering at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. The state public works board is directed to carry out the project. The board of regents of the University of Nevada System is authorized to accept private gifts for the construction, equipment, and furnishing of the building or the operation of the school.

### S.B. 112 (chapter 26)

Senate Bill 112 appropriates \$12,000 to the state department of education for the expenses involved in recruiting a new superintendent of public instruction. This appropriation may be used to pay consulting fees, travel expenses for candidates and members of the screening committee, and moving expenses of up to \$7,500 for the applicant selected for the position.

### S.B. 120 (chapter 38)

Senate Bill 120 makes a supplemental appropriation of \$2,500 to the division of state lands, state department of conservation and natural resources, for the appraisal of a parcel of land in Washoe County. The bill also appropriates \$3,000 to the same division for operating expenses so that it may complete plans and policy statements concerning the use of federal lands in Nevada.

### S.B. 121 (chapter 605)

Senate Bill 121 appropriates \$7 million for allocation to county school districts for the purchase of textbooks and other equipment, personnel training, curriculum development or other purposes that will improve educational programs of the district. The bill also appropriates \$3 million for allocation to county school districts for the purchase of equipment for vocational education programs. The latter appropriation must be matched with various proportions of privately raised funds.

S.B. 122 (chapter 401)

Senate Bill 122 appropriates \$174,300 from the state general fund to the state gaming control board for equipment.

S.B. 161 (chapter 146)

Senate Bill 161 appropriates \$100,000 from the state general fund to the Colorado River Commission to pay for costs of negotiation and possible litigation pertaining to the reallocation of electrical power from Hoover Dam. This measure requires a surcharge on sale agreements for additional power to recover the money spent from this appropriation if additional electrical power is allocated to Nevada.

S.B. 168 (chapter 221)

Senate Bill 168 appropriates \$11,800 for fiscal year 1985-1986 and \$11,800 for fiscal year 1986-1987 from the state general fund to the legislative counsel bureau for Nevada's proportional share of support for the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

S.B. 170 (chapter 125)

Senate Bill 170 appropriates \$66,958 from the state general fund to the state claims account to pay for claims against the state which were not paid from money appropriated to a state agency for that purpose during the previous fiscal year.

S.B. 171 (chapter 128)

Senate Bill 171 transfers \$499,700 from the program for state aid to the medically indigent to the program for child welfare services within the welfare division of the department of human resources from appropriations for fiscal year 1984-1985.

S.B. 173 (chapter 306)

Senate Bill 173 appropriates \$3,237,224 from the state general fund to the department of prisons for equipment and capital improvements.

S.B. 175 (chapter 187)

Senate Bill 175 appropriates \$150,000 from the abandoned property trust fund to the division of unclaimed property in the department of commerce. This appropriation is to purchase a computer and related equipment, and to employ a consultant who is experienced in government programs pertaining to abandoned and unclaimed property.

S.B. 176 (chapter 267)

Senate Bill 176 appropriates \$50,000 from the state general fund to the youth services division of the department of human resources for the construction of permanent housing

for the youth camp at China Springs. This appropriation may be used only with an equal amount of cash or in kind matching funds from local governments or private donors.

S.B. 177 (chapter 287)

Senate Bill 177 appropriates \$63,750 from the state general fund to Carson City to pay for the state's share in the purchase of a new fire engine with an aerial ladder.

S.B. 178 (chapter 140)

Senate Bill 178 appropriates \$15,000 from the state general fund to the secretary of state to employ private auditors and to pay for any legal costs which result from the auditors' report. The private auditors are to review and analyze the financial status of bullion dealers who propose to do business in Nevada.

S.B. 186 (chapter 17)

Senate Bill 186 appropriates \$2,200,000 from the general fund to the legislative fund.

S.B. 197 (chapter 326)

Senate Bill 197 appropriates \$100,000 from the state general fund to the investigation division of the department of motor vehicles to purchase controlled substances and dangerous drugs as a part of an investigation of illegal purchases of drugs.

S.B. 199 (chapter 596)

Senate Bill 199 appropriates \$70,000 from the state general fund to the department of wildlife for quail guzzlers. This money may be expended only if it is matched from federal, local or private sources at the rate of \$2 for every \$1 of this appropriation.

S.B. 237 (chapter 307)

Senate Bill 237 appropriates \$1,848,998 from the state general fund to the division of forestry in the state department of conservation and natural resources. Of this amount, \$1,598,998 is for equipment for honor camps, and \$250,000 is for other special equipment and vehicles.

S.B. 243 (chapter 308)

Senate Bill 243 appropriates the following amounts from the state general fund to certain state agencies to purchase equipment and develop systems of data processing:

1. Two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) to the bureau of vocational rehabilitation in the rehabilitation division of the department of human resources;

2. One hundred seventeen thousand dollars (\$117,000) to the budget division of the department of administration for preparation of the budget of the executive department; and
3. One hundred sixty-one thousand, two hundred sixty-two dollars (\$161,262) to the department of taxation.

S.B. 271 (chapter 220)

Senate Bill 271 appropriates \$40,000 from the state general fund to the bureau of services to the blind in the rehabilitation division of the department of human resources. Of this total appropriation, \$20,000 is to purchase special equipment and medical treatments for blind diabetics. The other \$20,000 is to pay expenses for projects to enhance the workplaces of blind persons.

S.B. 283 (chapter 616)

Senate Bill 283 appropriates \$493,136 from the state general fund to the desert research institute of the University of Nevada System. Of this appropriation, \$355,000 is for studies of air pollution in urban areas and its effects. The remaining \$138,136 is to maintain equipment used in the weather modification program.

S.B. 371 (chapter 309)

Senate Bill 371 appropriates \$549,736 from the state general fund to the department of prisons for equipment.

S.B. 398 (chapter 429)

Senate Bill 398 appropriates \$357,500 from the state general fund to the state public works board to repair the state library building.

This bill also appropriates \$37,050 from the general fund to the public works board to plan for a new building for the state library. The public works board is authorized to accept grants in an amount not to exceed \$27,950 for the planning of this new building.

S.B. 403 (chapter 353)

Senate Bill 403 allows the legislative fund to be used to pay expenses for the interim operation of the legislature.

S.B. 427 (chapter 310)

Senate Bill 427 appropriates \$6,796 from the state general fund to purchase equipment and carpet and to repair the governor's mansion.

S.B. 431 (chapter 168)

Senate Bill 431 appropriates \$1,300,000 from the general fund to the legislative fund.

S.B. 432 (chapter 492)

Senate Bill 432 creates a trust fund to support the operations of the National Judicial College and appropriates \$2,500,000 from the state general fund to the trust fund. This appropriation must be matched by an equal amount from other sources by June 30, 1987, or the money will revert to the state general fund. Interest income in excess of \$200,000 per year which is earned on money in the trust fund must be credited to the state general fund.

S.B. 440 (chapter 311)

Senate Bill 440 appropriates \$375,026 from the state general fund to the legislative fund for the repair of the legislative building.

S.B. 444 (chapter 344)

Senate Bill 444 requires the director of the legislative counsel bureau to deposit the proceeds from the sale of old volumes of Nevada Reports in the state general fund, rather than the legislative fund. This bill also appropriates \$66,000 from the state general fund to the legislative counsel bureau to reproduce volumes of Nevada Reports which are out of print or of limited supply.

S.B. 470 (chapter 546)

Senate Bill 470 appropriates \$100,000 from the state general fund to the interim finance committee for the U.S.S. Nevada commissioning committee. The commissioning committee must collect twice the amount of money from other sources to obtain all or a part of this appropriation. This money is to be used to purchase and present special commemorative gifts for the Trident submarine and its crew.

S.B. 472 (chapter 628)

Senate Bill 472 appropriates \$86,100 from the state general fund to the division of emergency management in the department of the military. This appropriation is to purchase equipment for a system of radio communication between state agencies during emergencies. This bill also appropriates \$5,000 in each of the next 2 fiscal years to the division to maintain this equipment.

S.B. 489 (chapter 398)

Senate Bill 489 appropriates \$10,000 from the state general fund to the legislative fund for expenses involved in hosting the meeting of The Council of State Governments in Stateline, Nevada, in December 1985.

S.B. 496 (chapter 399)

Senate Bill 496 appropriates \$50,000 from the state general fund to the state public works board to plan construction of a new building for the supreme court, court administrator, attorney general and supreme court law library.

S.B. 511 (chapter 495)

Senate Bill 511 appropriates \$85,000 from the state general fund to the legislative fund to support the interim studies approved by the 1985 session of the legislature.

S.B. 512 (chapter 499)

Senate Bill 512 authorizes expenditures by state agencies from funds other than the general fund and the state highway fund. These other funds primarily include federal money and revenue from interagency payments, fees, fines, licenses and other miscellaneous sources. Total authorizations in this bill for the 1985-1987 biennium exceed \$1.38 billion.

Most of the federal funds in this act are budgeted for education, employment security, human resource programs and transportation. Senate Bill 512 also includes authorizations for the operations of the Colorado River commission and the state industrial insurance system. In addition, the bill contains an authorization of \$24.8 million from the state general fund for the operation of the state gaming control board for the next 2 years.

S.B. 513 (chapter 509)

Senate Bill 513 appropriates \$22,660,230 from the state general fund to the state public works board for a program of capital improvements during the 1985-1987 biennium. This bill authorizes more than \$30.9 million in capital spending which includes money from the general fund, the state highway fund, federal funds and other revenue sources.

Capital improvement projects to be funded include new construction, remodeling and repair of buildings and facilities in the mental health hospitals, state prisons, University of Nevada System and other state agencies. The bill provides schedules of repayment for the cost of improvements and new buildings for certain state agencies which include the department of data processing, and the buildings and grounds division and the motor pool division of the department of general services.

S.B. 514 (chapter 520)

Senate Bill 514 appropriates \$6 million in each of the next 2 fiscal years from the state general fund to the state department of education. This money is to be allocated to



school districts for the improvement of educational programs. These improvements may include the purchase of textbooks, instructional materials and equipment, training of personnel, development of curriculum, reduction of pupil/teacher ratios in the first through the third grades, and other similar purposes.

This bill requires school districts to certify that this money will be used to supplement the amount of money which otherwise would be spent for these purposes. Each school district also must submit a comprehensive report to the 64th session of the Nevada legislature concerning the expenditures and use of the amounts received from this appropriation.

S.B. 516 (chapter 502)

Senate Bill 516 makes a supplemental appropriation from the state general fund of \$12,000 for judicial education. This bill also makes supplemental authorizations during fiscal year 1984-1985 for expenditures of \$79,200 for judicial education; \$20,000 for a uniform system of judicial records; and \$43,380 for a court administrator.

S.B. 518 (chapter 503)

Senate Bill 518 appropriates \$1,216,936 for fiscal year 1985-1986, and \$436,212 for fiscal year 1986-1987, from the state general fund to the consolidated bond interest and redemption fund. This bill also authorizes the expenditure of \$3,942,694 in fiscal year 1985-1986, and \$3,977,147 in fiscal year 1986-1987, from this fund for the redemption and interest payments on bonds which are obligations of the state.

A.B. 103 (chapter 7)

Assembly Bill 103 makes a supplemental appropriation of \$120,000 to the desert research institute of the University of Nevada System for its cloud seeding program.

A.B. 238 (chapter 174)

Assembly Bill 238 makes an appropriation of \$424,068 to the state gaming control board for the payment of the costs incurred in the investigation of representatives of labor unions which represent gaming employees.

A.B. 239 (chapter 98)

Assembly Bill 239 appropriates \$571,517 from the state general fund to the reserve for statutory contingency fund.

A.B. 240 (chapter 361)

Assembly Bill 240 appropriates \$4,297,616 from the state general fund to the contingency fund which provides additional appropriations, as necessary, during the interim, subject to the approval of the interim finance committee.

A.B. 242 (chapter 217)

Assembly Bill 242 makes the following supplemental appropriations from the state general fund:

1. Three thousand dollars (\$3,000) to the Nevada athletic commission for travel expenses;
2. Twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) to the southern Nevada children's home of the youth services division of the department of human resources for medical expenses; and
3. Thirty-six thousand, seventy-five dollars (\$36,075) to the southern Nevada adult mental health services of the mental hygiene and mental retardation division of the department of human resources for contract services provided by hospitals and patients' travel expenses.

A.B. 243 (chapter 67)

Assembly Bill 243 makes an appropriation of \$100,000 to the emergency fund.

A.B. 244 (chapter 206)

Assembly Bill 244 appropriates \$90,000 from the state general fund to the budget division of the department of administration. This appropriation is for the preparation of bill drafts for executive agencies and the judicial department for the 63rd session of the Nevada legislature.

A.B. 258 (chapter 113)

Assembly Bill 258 appropriates \$141,338 from the state highway fund to the department of motor vehicles for the construction of a facility for training peace officers.

A.B. 287 (chapter 169)

Assembly Bill 287 makes an appropriation of \$691,642 to the state gaming control board for the purchase of additional equipment for its computer system, its investigative staff and its systems for fire detection and security.

A.B. 288 (chapter 141)

Assembly Bill 288 appropriates \$100,000 from the state general fund to the department of human resources to pay for expenses related to audits of the department by the legislative counsel bureau.

A.B. 297 (chapter 193)

Assembly Bill 297 appropriates \$191,747 from the state general fund to the department of museums and history to purchase equipment for the museum at Lorenzi Park in Las Vegas and the Nevada Railroad Museum in Carson City.

A.B. 321 (chapter 121)

Assembly Bill 321 appropriates \$32,038 from the state general fund to the division of water resources in the state department of conservation and natural resources for micro-filming the original records of the state engineer, and for purchasing two trucks for field investigations.

A.B. 322 (chapter 625)

Assembly Bill 322 appropriates \$346,867 from the state general fund to the University of Nevada System for support of the clinic established to provide medical services to recipients of Medicaid.

A.B. 330 (chapter 515)

Assembly Bill 330 appropriates \$756,664 from the state general fund to the mental hygiene and mental retardation division of the department of human resources. This appropriation is to pay for improvements to the facilities of the division and to purchase equipment for data processing.

A.B. 372 (chapter 584)

Assembly Bill 372 appropriates \$100,000 to the White Pine Historical Railroad Foundation for the support of the White Pine Railroad and requires the department of museums and history to offer its services and to oversee the project. This railroad is to be developed from the former Nevada Northern Railway as an historical railroad.

The bill also appropriates \$50,000 to the department of museums and history for a study of alternatives for uses for the Union Pacific Railroad line between Boulder City and Henderson.

A.B. 417 (chapter 433)

Assembly Bill 417 appropriates \$2,683,955 from the state general fund to the division of state parks in the state department of conservation and natural resources. This appropriation is divided in various amounts among 12 state parks and recreation areas for capital improvements.

This measure sets aside \$258,033 from the total appropriation to be used for any of the parks or recreation areas within the limits of permissible expenditure which is designated for each area in the bill. This act also allows the division of state parks to borrow temporarily a portion of this total appropriation to provide money for the division's planning and development.

A.B. 418 (chapter 350)

Assembly Bill 418 appropriates \$189,986 from the state general fund to the division of state parks in the department of conservation and natural resources to purchase vehicles and special equipment.

A.B. 469 (chapter 434)

Assembly Bill 469 appropriates \$12,640,926 from the state general fund to the University of Nevada System. Of this appropriation, \$10,490,926 is to purchase special equipment, and \$2,150,000 is to improve and expand systems for data processing.

A.B. 474 (chapter 188)

Assembly Bill 474 makes an appropriation of \$70,200 for the White Pine County School District to pay the costs of equipment and personnel for an experimental educational program for rural schools. This bill also requires the district to submit an itemized report analyzing the experimental program.

A.B. 481 (chapter 175)

Assembly Bill 481 makes an appropriation of \$15,000 to the audit contingency account in the legislative fund to assist certain state agencies in complying with federal audit requirements. This bill also extends the date of reversion for a prior appropriation from 1985 to 1987.

A.B. 497 (chapter 601)

Assembly Bill 497 appropriates \$77,937 from the state general fund to the buildings and grounds division of the department of general services to pay increased charges to Carson City. These charges result from eliminating the special rate for the state's share of the costs of the sewerage system. This bill requires the state to pay at the same rate and times as the city charges other users of the sewerage system.

A.B. 515 (chapter 523)

Assembly Bill 515 appropriates \$150,000 from the state general fund to support musical performances in Nevada. This appropriation must be accepted and administered by the trustee of the Music Performance Trust Funds in New York City. This money is to be used for compensation, employment expenses and transportation costs of musicians, singers and technicians who present local cultural activities which include free public concerts, dances and operas.

A.B. 532 (chapter 349)

Assembly Bill 532 appropriates \$5,000 from the state highway fund to the department of motor vehicles for deposit in the motor vehicle revolving account. This account is used for change in the main and branch offices of the department.

A.B. 540 (chapter 642)

Assembly Bill 540 appropriates \$39,549,538 from the state general fund and \$3,155,467 from the state highway fund to provide cost-of-living salary increases to most state and University of Nevada System employees during the next biennium. The bill calls for an 11 percent increase for fiscal year 1985-1986. A 3 percent increase is projected for the second year of the biennium, if the Consumer Price Index verifies this degree of inflation. If state revenues exceed current projections, a "trigger" in the bill would increase the second-year salaries by an additional 1 or 2 percent, based upon a surplus general fund balance of at least \$55 million or \$60 million, respectively. This bill also increases the annual salaries of certain classified positions in medical fields.

A.B. 624 (chapter 298)

Assembly Bill 624 appropriates \$250,000 from the state general fund to the commission on economic development for its project to attract the construction of an atomic particle accelerator in Nevada.

A.B. 660 (chapter 491)

Assembly Bill 660 appropriates \$425,000 from the state general fund to the commission on economic development for grants for the following local projects:

1. Construction of an industrial park in the city of Wells--\$100,000;
2. Purchase of an aircraft navigation device for the city of Winnemucca--\$125,000;
3. Construction of the Moapa Valley fairground by the Clark County Fair and Recreation Board--\$100,000; and
4. Refurbishing the community center in the city of Hawthorne--\$100,000.

This bill also requires the commission on tourism to transfer \$200,000 to the state general fund for each of the next 2 fiscal years.

A.B. 665 (chapter 431)

Assembly Bill 665 makes an appropriation of \$113,500 to the University of Nevada System for the establishment and operation of centers for the development of small businesses. These centers are to train individuals in business skills.

A.B. 686 (chapter 486)

Assembly Bill 686 appropriates \$223,563 for fiscal year 1985-1986, and \$177,300 for fiscal year 1986-1987, from the state general fund to the department of conservation and natural resources for the support of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. These appropriations are allocated as follows:

- For Nevada representatives to the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency--\$3,500 in each fiscal year;
- For the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency--\$196,263 in 1985-1986, and \$150,000 in 1986-1987; and
- For the Nevada Tahoe regional planning agency--\$23,800 in each fiscal year.

These funds must be expended in accordance with the provisions of the state budget act.

A.B. 715 (chapter 542)

Assembly Bill 715 appropriates \$100,000 from the state highway fund to the legislative fund for use by the audit division of the legislative counsel bureau for an operational audit of the Nevada department of transportation.

A.B. 725 (chapter 525)

Assembly Bill 725 appropriates almost \$557 million from the state general fund and about \$41.5 million from the state highway fund to support the agencies, operations and programs of state government in fiscal years 1985-1986 and 1986-1987.

A.B. 726 (chapter 496)

Assembly Bill 726 contains appropriations and authorizations of state aid for school districts during the 1985-1987 biennium. The bill increases the average basic support guarantee per pupil from \$1,926 in fiscal year 1985, to \$2,201 in fiscal year 1986, and to \$2,305 in fiscal year 1987.

This measure includes appropriations of \$162,891,371 for fiscal year 1985-1986, and \$171,816,225 for fiscal year 1986-1987, from the state general fund to the distributive school fund to support the guarantees in the bill. In addition, expenditures of \$35,820,972 in fiscal year 1985-1986, and \$36,997,972 in fiscal year 1986-1987, are authorized for the state department of education from money in the distributive school fund from other sources.

This bill also allocates and provides additional special education units for the school districts and the state board

of education. The basic support guarantee for each special education program unit is increased from \$21,500 in fiscal year 1985, to \$22,575 in fiscal year 1986, and to \$23,700 in fiscal year 1987.

A.B. 728 (chapter 537)

Assembly Bill 728 appropriates \$100,000 from the state general fund to the legislative fund.





## BALLOT QUESTIONS

### A.B. 494 (chapter 303)

Assembly Bill 494 provides for the submission to the voters of the question whether the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 should be amended to require a contractor to pay tax on the full value of materials he fabricates for use under a contract as if he bought the materials from someone else.

### A.B. 502 (chapter 513)

Assembly Bill 502 provides for the submission to the voters the question whether the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 should be amended to impose the taxes on all governmental contractors and impose the use tax on sales which would have been taxable if made in Nevada.

### A.B. 618 (chapter 419)

Assembly Bill 618 repeals the statutory provisions imposing a tax on the shares of banking corporations, contingent on the passage of a constitutional amendment exempting these shares from taxation. If Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 of the 62nd session is passed by the people at the next general election, the repeal will be effective on December 1, 1986.

### A.B. 650 (chapter 585)

Assembly Bill 650 places a proposal to issue up to \$31 million in state general obligation bonds before Nevada's voters at the 1986 general election. These bonds will be used primarily to purchase environmentally sensitive private property in the Lake Tahoe Basin. Up to one-fourth of the proceeds of the bonds may be used to finance erosion or pollution control projects.

If the proposal is adopted, the bill creates a seven-member commission for land acquisition in the Tahoe Basin. The commission is to study and make recommendations to the state land registrar, division of state lands, state department of conservation and natural resources; the governor; and the legislature by July 1, 1988, concerning the land purchase program. The commission will consist of four members appointed by the governor and three members appointed, respectively, by the board of county commissioners of Douglas County, the board of county commissioners of Washoe County and the board of supervisors of Carson City.

### A.B. 688 (chapter 466)

Assembly Bill 688 exempts aircraft and aircraft components purchased by an airline based in Nevada from the local school support tax. The bill also provides for the submission to the voters of the question of whether these items should be exempted from the state sales and use tax.

Proposing to Amend Nevada Constitution  
(1986 Ballot)

S.J.R. 3 of the 62nd Session (File No. 24)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 of the 62nd session proposes to amend article 10 of the Nevada constitution to remove the provision for taxing shares of stock in banking corporations under ad valorem taxation. Shares of stock in other corporations are already exempt from the property tax.

S.J.R. 11 of the 62nd Session (File No. 111)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 11 of the 62nd session proposes to amend the Nevada constitution to authorize the taxation of estates only to the extent of the credit allowable for the tax against the federal estate tax.

S.J.R. 23 of the 62nd Session (File No. 25)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 23 of the 62nd session proposes to amend the Nevada constitution to allow the legislature to provide for referees in district courts.

Proposing to Amend Nevada Constitution  
(Potential 1988 Ballot Question)

The following resolutions will be returned to the 1987 session of the legislature and, if adopted, will be placed on the ballot of the 1988 general election for approval or rejection by the voters.

S.J.R. 2 (File No. 57)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 2 proposes to amend section 1 of article 10 of the constitution of the State of Nevada, relating to taxation, to allow a minimum value for taxation ad valorem to be set.

S.J.R. 6 (File No. 110)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 6 proposes to amend the Nevada constitution to authorize specifically the legislative review of administrative regulations.

S.J.R. 16 (File No. 70)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 16 proposes to amend sections 1, 2 and 3 of article 19 of the constitution of the State of Nevada, relating to the initiative and referendum by establishing times for the initial filing of petitions with the secretary of state and authorizing the use of statistical methods for the preliminary verification of the sufficiency of those petitions.

S.J.R. 17 (File No. 74)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 17 proposes to amend the constitution relative to the selection of district court and supreme court judges. This measure would permit the governor to appoint these judges to their initial terms in the manner already provided for in the constitution. Thereafter, in order to succeed himself, a judge must stand for a retention election where the question of whether or not the judge should succeed himself is put to the people.

S.J.R. 21 (File No. 68)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 21 proposes an amendment to the Nevada constitution to clarify historic language that is obsolete and confusing. Unnecessary references to specific land grants of the 1800's are deleted. The amendment simplifies the remaining provisions. It clarifies the intent to permanently pledge several types of revenue, including all proceeds of school grant lands, for educational purposes. The new language more clearly complements state law, which provides that these revenues are placed in the permanent school fund, and that the interest from that fund is placed in the state distributive school fund.

A.J.R. 22 (File No. 95)

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 22 proposes to amend the constitution of the State of Nevada to authorize the taxation of estates only to the extent of the credit allowable for the tax against the federal estate tax.

A.J.R. 27 (File No. 84)

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 27 proposes to amend section 1 of article 10 of the constitution of the State of Nevada, relating to taxation, to allow an exemption from taxation for real property whose development is prohibited by governmental action.



## CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

### S.B. 159 (chapter 463)

Senate Bill 159 adds a new chapter to Nevada Revised Statutes which authorizes, and sets forth a revised procedure for, the withholding of income of a parent who is delinquent in paying child support.

This measure sets the maximum amount of disposable income which is subject to garnishment for the support of a spouse or child and adds medical care needs as a factor to be considered by the court in determining the level of child support to be paid.

### A.B. 199 (chapter 455)

Assembly Bill 199 is a consolidation of current and new laws which establishes a separate section in the Nevada Revised Statutes to deal exclusively with child protection. This legislation makes some significant changes in Nevada's child welfare laws and provides a more consistent delivery of services for abused children. This act:

- Provides statutory authority for a single agency--the welfare division, department of human resources--to coordinate and monitor child protective services statewide;
- Establishes uniform statewide standards;
- Significantly changes mandatory reporting requirements. Mandated reporters will be required to report "if they know or have reason to believe a child has been abused or neglected." Currently, they are required to report only if they have a child before them who has apparently been abused or neglected;
- Establishes new procedures and options for agencies providing protective services;
- Authorizes formation of multidisciplinary child protection teams;
- Allows a temporary medical hold (24 hours) by a physician in a hospital if there is reasonable cause to believe the child has been abused or neglected and is in danger if released from the hospital. Mandates immediate notification of law enforcement or protective service agency; and
- Sets forth uniform and consistent procedures statewide including a provision for a hearing to be held within 72 hours after a child is taken into protective custody

(excluding holidays and weekends) to determine whether or not a child should remain in protective custody. Requires notice of hearing to be given to parents.

A.B. 205 (chapter 167)

Assembly Bill 205 creates a children's trust account and a committee for the protection of children within the department of human resources. The committee is assigned the responsibility of making annual awards from the children's trust account to state, local or nonprofit organizations or educational institutions which provide, or will provide, services for the prevention of abuse or neglect of children.

The children's trust account is to be credited with fees collected by the state board of health. The fees come from surcharges of \$2 collected for furnishing a copy of a certificate of birth or death. Any interest or income earned on this money is also to be credited to the account.

A.B. 274 (chapter 462)

Assembly Bill 274 authorizes the use of videotaped depositions and the videotaping of the testimony of minors who are victims of sexual abuse or prospective witnesses in any criminal prosecution who are less than 14 years of age.

This measure sets forth the procedures under which the videotaping is to be conducted and provides when the videotaped deposition may be used in lieu of the witness' testimony.

A.B. 524 (chapter 658)

Assembly Bill 524 provides a comprehensive framework for addressing the problem of missing children. The framework involves assigning duties and responsibilities to three separate sets of officials: the office of the attorney general, law enforcement agencies and the school system.

The measure requires the attorney general to coordinate the activities and information in this state concerning missing children. It also requires the attorney general to assist any public or private school to establish an information program about missing children. The bill also requires the attorney general to prepare and submit an annual report to the governor and to the director of the legislative counsel bureau concerning information on programs about missing children in the State of Nevada. The attorney general is also required to cooperate with the United States Attorney General in the collection and exchange of information. Furthermore, the state attorney general is required to enter into an agreement with the U.S. Secretary of Health and

Human Services for the purpose of using information that has been made available pursuant to federal law concerning the location of missing children or parents.

The measure requires the state board of education to cooperate with the attorney general in the establishment of information programs about missing children and to adopt regulations containing the guidelines for such programs. The bill also provides that the board of trustees for each school district and any private school may establish information programs concerning missing children and that materials prepared by the attorney general for this purpose may be used.

The bill amends current law to provide that a child may not be permanently enrolled in a school district without a birth certificate or other document verifying a child's identity. If such documentation is not furnished, the principal or school superintendent must notify the local law enforcement agency and request a determination as to whether the child has been reported missing.

Upon receipt of the initial report that a child is missing, a law enforcement agency is required to evaluate all available information concerning the disappearance to determine whether immediate action is necessary. The bill also requires law enforcement agencies to follow certain procedures after receiving a report of a missing child.

Finally, Assembly Bill 524 extends the time limit under which a report of sexual abuse of a child may be made and upon which charges may be brought if no previous report of the abuse was made to the sheriff or police department. Such a report may be made up to the time the victim of the sexual abuse is 18 years old.





## COMMERCE

### S.B. 7 (chapter 56)

Senate Bill 7 eliminates the sunset provision in Nevada's unclaimed property law, and makes the program for handling unclaimed property permanent. Without this change, the program would have expired on July 1, 1987. It also makes the following changes in the program:

1. Requires employers to submit earned but unclaimed wages to the state after 1 year, rather than after 7 years;
2. Broadens the state's claim upon certain types of unclaimed intangible property, such as dividends payable on stock whose owners cannot be found;
3. Allows the division of unclaimed property, department of commerce, to destroy property which is of so little value that a public sale would not be justified;
4. Makes it clear that owners of unclaimed property have a lien against money that has been paid into the treasury as a result of the disposal of their property; and
5. Allows Nevada to enter into agreements with other state or local governments to obtain their assistance in locating property belonging to citizens of Nevada.

### S.B. 82 (chapter 25)

Senate Bill 82 amends existing law to require a full address to be set forth in articles of a nonprofit corporation.

### S.B. 134 (chapter 524)

Senate Bill 134 amends the statute relating to dairy products. The license application, renewal and amendment fees for distributors of dairy products are increased from \$10 to \$25. The assessment paid by distributors to the state dairy commission on yogurt and cottage cheese is increased from 1/2 cent per pound to 1 cent per pound. If assessments amount to less than \$3 per month, the distributor may delay payment for up to 3 months until the accumulated amount of the assessment is \$3 or more.

### S.B. 174 (chapter 335)

Senate Bill 174 amends the requirements for obtaining a liquor wholesaler's or importer's license. The licensee must maintain a stock of distilled spirits whose cost of acquisition is \$100,000 or more or a stock of beer or wine whose cost of acquisition is \$30,000 or more. An importer or wholesaler of beer or wine must provide services for at least

75 percent of the retailers in his territory. Previously, the law required that importers and wholesalers maintain a stock of beverages equal to 10 percent of their annual gross sales to retailers, or, a stock whose cost of acquisition was equal to \$50,000 for distilled spirits or \$10,000 for beer and wine.

S.B. 206 (chapter 589)

Senate Bill 206 provides a standard method for the dissolution of nonprofit corporations. It also provides new fees for filing certain documents and increases certain fees for services provided by the secretary of state. Finally, it authorizes the use of a modified name by foreign corporations in order to meet the requirements for doing business in Nevada.

S.B. 254 (chapter 569)

Senate Bill 254 amends the statutes regulating employment agencies. Agencies are allowed to charge, in addition to their regular fees, interest of 1.5 percent per month on payments from clients which are more than 30 days overdue and a fee of up to \$15 on returned checks. Agencies are required to supply clients with a copy of the contract they have signed.

The maximum fee which agencies may charge is increased from 55 percent to 65 percent of the first month's gross wage received by the employee. The period of time within which the agency must refund the fee of a client who failed to obtain employment is increased for those cases in which the applicant paid the fee with a check.

The bill also amends the provisions which specify the records that agencies are required to keep.

S.B. 267 (chapter 576)

Senate Bill 267 amends the laws regulating escrow agents employed in escrow agencies and escrow officers employed in title insurance companies. The statutory provisions regarding licensing and disciplining escrow agents are extensively revised. Provision is made for the commissioner of insurance, department of commerce, to regulate escrow officers employed in title insurance companies, and these officers are required to comply with many of the same provisions which apply to escrow agents.

S.B. 268 (chapter 444)

Senate Bill 268 adds the State of Nevada and its political subdivisions and savings and loans to those entities that are exempted from the provisions of the statutes regulating

real estate brokers and salesmen. Senate Bill 268 also: revises various requirements for licensing; adds several offenses for which disciplinary action may be taken; sets timetables for filing briefs in cases in which a decision of the real estate commission, real estate division, department of commerce, is appealed to a district court; raises fees for registration or renewal of registration of an owner-developer from \$40 to \$65; and clarifies requirements for recovering from the real estate education, research and recovery fund.

S.B. 288 (chapter 556)

Senate Bill 288 requires that the state board of cosmetology approve all devices used in the practice of cosmetology. The definition of cosmetician is expanded to include persons who provide care of the skin, tint eyelashes and eyebrows or lighten body hair. The board is given authority to adopt regulations governing courses of study and practical training required of persons who care for the skin.

S.B. 357 (chapter 243)

Senate Bill 357 clarifies the language in the statutes with regard to the commencement and publication of notice of an action for interpleader against claimants on a contractor's bond.

S.B. 366 (chapter 441)

Senate Bill 366 allows the Nevada state board of veterinary medical examiners to investigate complaints concerning persons practicing veterinary medicine. The bill also makes changes in the regulation of such persons, disciplinary procedures and related penalties.

S.B. 378 (chapter 472)

Senate Bill 378 provides that complaints and charges filed with the Nevada state board of architecture, examinations given by the board, and records relating to employees of the board are confidential. If the board has deposited money collected as fines in the state general fund, the board is allowed to present a claim to the state board of examiners and the interim finance committee for money to pay attorneys' fees and costs of investigations. The board is authorized to set education and experience requirements for licensing architects. The bill also allows the board to discipline architects by imposing a fine of up to \$500. This disciplinary measure may be imposed in addition to revoking or suspending an architect's license. The registration fee for architects is increased from \$120 to \$200.

S.B. 381 (chapter 593)

Senate Bill 381 amends the statutes in several areas with regard to certified shorthand reporters. This measure sets forth the criteria required to be certified as a shorthand reporter and makes other administrative changes relative to suspension or revocation of certificates to perform shorthand reporting.

This bill also increases the per diem members of the certified shorthand reporters board of Nevada may receive from \$50 to \$60.

S.B. 390 (chapter 581)

Senate Bill 390 revises the schedule of fees which cosmetologists, electrologists, cosmetological establishments, instructors of cosmetology, and schools of cosmetology must pay to the state board of cosmetology and redefines certain occupations of cosmetology. The bill also makes changes in licensing requirements.

S.B. 397 (chapter 536)

Senate Bill 397 amends the statutes relating to cosmetology. The bill provides for licensing facilities for demonstrations of cosmetics. Demonstrators are forbidden to apply false eyelashes, perform complete skin treatments or perform other services provided by cosmetologists.

The bill also provides for licensing instructors in cosmetology and manicure and revises laws relating to schools of cosmetology. The bond which schools must post is increased from \$5,000 to \$50,000.

Senate Bill 397 also extends the powers of the state board of cosmetology and removes the requirement that cosmetologists be residents of Nevada. The contents of license examinations for cosmeticians, hairdressers, manicurists and electrologists are specified. The title of "junior operator" is changed to "cosmetologist's apprentice."

S.B. 438 (chapter 673)

Senate Bill 438 authorizes the administrator of the real estate division of the department of commerce to issue a temporary sales agent license to a person who sells time shares on behalf of a developer. The temporary license is valid for 60 days and may be renewed for an additional 60 days. The administrator may revoke this license at any time. The authority to issue temporary licenses expires July 1, 1987.

A.B. 6 (chapter 52)

Assembly Bill 6 adopts the revised article 8 of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC). Chapter 104 of Nevada Revised Statutes presently contains the UCC as adopted in 1965 and subsequently amended. This measure would revise article 8, entitled "Investment Securities," by providing the legal framework for the transfer of uncertificated securities.

To date, 14 other states have adopted these amendments to article 8, as promulgated by the National Conference of Commissions on Uniform State Laws in 1977.

A.B. 98 (chapter 484)

Assembly Bill 98 defines the respective powers and duties of the department of commerce and the attorney general in the area of deceptive trade practices. The bill allows the attorney general to institute legal proceedings against a person engaged in a deceptive trade practice. These proceedings may be instituted upon the request of the commissioner of consumer affairs, consumer affairs division, department of commerce, or, in some circumstances, without such a request. The bill confers upon the attorney general criminal enforcement authority and authority to accept an assurance of discontinuance from a defendant equal to the authority possessed by the district attorneys. Venue provisions are changed to allow a deceptive trade practice case to be tried in the county where the defendant resides or conducts his business, in the county where the deceptive trade practice occurred, or in the district court in Carson City. Penalties for repeated violations of the deceptive trade practice laws are increased. The first offense is a misdemeanor; the second, a gross misdemeanor; and subsequent offenses, a felony punishable by 1 to 6 years in prison and/or a fine of up to \$5,000.

A.B. 101 (chapter 101)

Assembly Bill 101 amends existing law to clarify the language referring to secured interests in real estate and boats. Specifically, this bill amends Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 40.459 by clarifying the amount of a judgment a court may render, and amends NRS 108.690 by clarifying the priority of secured interests in a boat.

A.B. 102 (chapter 20)

Assembly Bill 102 eliminates certain duplications in the licensing requirements for private investigators. Before this bill was passed, good moral character, temperate habits, and the absence of a criminal record were listed in the statutes both as items which the licensing board shall consider in reviewing applications for a license and as

items which the board may consider for the same purpose. Assembly Bill 102 ~~deletes~~ these items from the list of items which the board may consider.

A.B. 187 (chapter 120)

Assembly Bill 187 provides for the recovery of related damages which may be suffered by a producer of livestock or farm products or his agent or cosignee due to violations of state law, fraud or misrepresentations by brokers, commission merchants of farm products or dealers. If an action is taken against a broker, commission merchant who is unlicensed or dealer, the producer, his agent or cosignee is entitled to treble damages.

A.B. 213 (chapter 103)

Assembly Bill 213 eliminates the requirement that the word "renewal" appear on all renewed licenses, certificates, and registrations issued to collection agencies by the administration of the division of financial institutions.

A.B. 214 (chapter 105)

Assembly Bill 214 increases the limits on fees paid to debt adjusters. The limit on the initial retainer fee is increased from \$25 to \$50. The fee charged for checks issued to pay debts is increased from 50 cents to \$1.50.

A.B. 246 (chapter 445)

Assembly Bill 246 adopts the revised version of the Uniform Limited Partnership Act.

A.B. 302 (chapter 451)

Assembly Bill 302 makes extensive changes in the statutes regulating polygraphic examiners, private investigators, private patrolmen, dog handlers, and other occupations licensed by the private investigator's licensing board. Among other provisions, the bill revises fee schedules for licensing and investigating applicants for licenses. Disciplinary procedures are clarified. A provision which requires licensees to post bonds is repealed. Several changes are made to increase the board's power to regulate corporate licensees. The financial operations of the board are clarified.

The statutory provisions regulating polygraphic examiners are transferred from chapter 648A to chapter 648 of Nevada Revised Statutes and are revised. The bill requires a court order for the release of confidential information supplied to the board and the identity of informants is protected. The board is authorized to discipline polygraphic examiners or interns who are incompetent, make false reports or accept

fees contingent on the outcomes of polygraphic examinations. Educational requirements for polygraphic examiners and interns are revised and clarified.

A.B. 370 (chapter 297)

Assembly Bill 370 amends existing law to exempt the premises of certain wholesale dealers of alcoholic beverages from regulation as a food establishment. The exempted dealers are those who handle beverages in sealed containers only.

A.B. 379 (chapter 670)

Assembly Bill 379 deals with deceptive trade practices. The bill provides that deposits for the purchase of an item must be held no longer than the contract between the buyer and seller specifies. Sellers who violate this provision are subject to a fine equal to the amount of the deposit multiplied by the number of working days that the deposit was unlawfully withheld. The definition of a deceptive trade practice is expanded to include conducting business without a business license and failure to disclose a material fact in connection with a sale. The penalty for repeatedly engaging in a deceptive trade practice is increased. The second offense is a gross misdemeanor. A subsequent offense is a felony, punishable by 1 to 6 years in prison and a fine of up to \$5,000. A person who does not comply with a court order or an assurance of discontinuance ordering him to stop engaging in a deceptive trade practice may have his business license revoked.

The fine imposed for violating the statutes on automobile repairs is increased from \$250 to \$500.

A.B. 401 (chapter 329)

Assembly Bill 401 establishes trade practices for memberships in athletic clubs and discount buying clubs. Athletic clubs, which require members to purchase memberships for 3 months or more, are required to register with the consumer affairs division, department of commerce, and to post a \$25,000 bond. Contracts for membership in clubs may not contain automatic renewal clauses. Members who become disabled are allowed to cancel, extend or suspend their memberships. Purchasers of memberships are allowed 3 days in which to change their minds and cancel the contract. If a club is closed for a month or more, owners must extend memberships or refund a portion of the members' dues.

Discount buying clubs must register with the consumer affairs division and post a \$50,000 bond. Membership dues (except for \$50 of the first payment) and money paid for goods and

services which are on order must be deposited in trust accounts administered by a trustee approved by the consumer affairs division. Clubs must disclose to prospective members the type of goods or services available; organization policies with regard to warranties; any charges, markups or other costs buyers may have to pay; and any criminal records of the organizers and officers. Membership contracts must be in writing and may not extend for more than 2 years. Buyers have 3 days in which to cancel membership contracts. If delivery of goods is delayed for more than 6 weeks, the club must refund the buyer's money at his request. Members may cancel contracts if the club transfers the memberships to an organization that offers fewer goods and services, moves its location more than 20 miles, or ceases to offer the goods and services it offered when the contract was signed. Penalties for violating the law are specified.

A.B. 415 (chapter 347)

Assembly Bill 415 changes the composition of the Nevada state board of architecture. A public member is added to the board and the number of registered residential designers on the board is reduced from two to one. Only the registered architects on the board may vote on matters solely related to architects. The bill also clarifies the requirement that a certified architect be regularly working in the office of a business engaging in the practice of architecture.

A.B. 424 (chapter 624)

Assembly Bill 424 requires manufacturers to place the suggested retail price and other information required by federal law on a document to be attached to the window or windshield of all new trucks or vans which weigh less than 8,500 pounds.

A.B. 434 (chapter 378)

Assembly Bill 434 allows an investigator of the state contractors' board to serve legal papers. The bill also allows a master's license to be issued by a local government on the basis of a state license. A natural person who qualifies on behalf of another person or firm must work only for that person or firm. A person may qualify for a license on behalf of more than one contracting firm only if he owns at least 25 percent of each firm or one firm owns at least 25 percent of the other.

The bill also reduces from 5 years to 2 years the period of time which a contractor's bond must be retained after it is excused.



A.B. 461 (chapter 154)

Assembly Bill 461 allows architects, engineers and landscape architects, or any combination thereof, to form corporations to render professional services relating to these fields. In the past, such corporations could only consist of architects and engineers.

A.B. 466 (chapter 227)

Assembly Bill 466 would allow the value of property or money taken from different vending machines to be combined in order to increase the penalty for such theft. Specifically, if the value of money, goods or property taken from vending machines within a 1-week period is \$100 or more, the punishment shall be imprisonment by not less than 1 year nor more than 10 years. A fine of up to \$10,000 may also be imposed.

In calculating the value of the money, property or goods taken, the cost of repairing or replacing vending machines may also be included.

A.B. 471 (chapter 351)

Assembly Bill 471 amends the statutes regarding suppliers of alcoholic beverages. Suppliers of alcoholic beverages, except beer or wine, are prohibited from selling any brand of liquor to Nevada wholesalers at a price higher than the lowest price paid by a wholesaler in another state, allowing for delivery costs, taxes, and special discounts. The supplier must file a price schedule with the department of taxation. Suppliers that do not comply with this act may have their certificate of compliance revoked or suspended.

A.B. 475 (chapter 493)

Assembly Bill 475 amends the statutes relating to real estate salesmen and brokers. Depository financial institutions, which are defined as banks, savings and loans, credit unions, savings banks, thrift companies, and other institutions which hold checking or savings deposits may not be licensed to sell real estate. This prohibition does not prohibit depository institutions from acquiring property for development, for the conduct of their business, or as a result of a foreclosure.

The bill also revises continuing education requirements for real estate brokers and salesmen.

A.B. 484 (chapter 262)

Assembly Bill 484 relates to regulation of liquefied petroleum gas. It changes the name of the relevant state policy body from the "Nevada liquified petroleum gas board" to the "board for the regulation of liquefied petroleum gas." The

measure also increases the board's membership from five to six people and specifies the qualifications of the members. The bill allows a local government to adopt more stringent measures within its jurisdiction if the state board and local governing body agree that these measures are appropriate.

A.B. 503 (chapter 443)

Assembly Bill 503 relates to the prepayment of retail installment contracts. This bill changes the way in which payments by the buyer are allocated between principal and interest so that if he prepays, the amount of the refund to which the buyer is entitled may be properly determined. The law previously provided for this allocation to be made using the sum-of-the-years-digits method. This bill provides for the interest to be computed by applying the interest rate agreed upon to the unpaid loan balance.

A.B. 558 (chapter 376)

Assembly Bill 558 amends the statutes regarding the state contractors' board. All references to the board's secretary are deleted. The duties which were formerly assigned to the secretary are assigned to the executive officer. The \$25 limit on the per diem for board members is deleted. The bill also requires contractors to include their license number, as well as their name, in advertisements.

A.B. 581 (chapter 619)

Assembly Bill 581 would allow a pharmacist to substitute a less expensive equivalent of a drug ordered by a practitioner unless the practitioner specifically indicates that a substitution may not be made. This bill would require substitution of the less expensive generic equivalent if the drug is being paid for by a government agency and substitution has not been prohibited by the prescriber.

This bill also would change the current form for prescriptions to a form that contains a line for the prescriber's signature and a box that is to be checked if there is to be no substitution.

A.B. 599 (chapter 626)

Assembly Bill 599 provides that manufacturers shall reimburse their agents or authorized dealers the cost of repairs made to a motor vehicle to bring it into conformance to the manufacturer's express warranties. The reimbursement required by this measure must be at the rate usually billed by the agent or dealer to the general public for similar repairs.

A.B. 634 (chapter 570)

Assembly Bill 634 is an act which makes a number of language changes in the statutes relative to private corporations. This measure also changes the method of redeeming or converting stock in the case of the consolidation or merger of corporations. Furthermore, this bill places a time limit of 2 years from the date of dissolution of a corporation in which a claim may be commenced against the dissolved corporation.

A.B. 680 (chapter 428)

Assembly Bill 680 amends the statute relating to professional engineering to allow the state board of registered professional engineers and land surveyors to require engineers who apply for a certificate of registration to take additional written examinations in specialized areas of practice.

A.B. 710 (chapter 372)

Assembly Bill 710 permits the state board of registered professional engineers and land surveyors to require a person who has been disciplined by the board or whose certificate to practice professional engineering has expired, to pass a written examination as a condition of reinstating or renewing his certificate.

This bill also requires that persons applying for registration within a specific branch of professional engineering must have 2 years experience working under the direct supervision of a person registered in that specific area.

This bill also requires the board to charge a registration fee of up to \$150.

This measure would also empower the board to fine a registrant up to \$1,000 or take other appropriate disciplinary action for any of the reasons enumerated in the statutes.

Finally, this bill removes from the statutes the exemption from the licensing requirements of temporary nonresidents who are practicing professional engineering in this state.

A.B. 727 (chapter 578)

Assembly Bill 727 prohibits a manufacturer or distributor, after January 1, 1986, from terminating a franchise for the sale of motor vehicles upon the death of a dealer if the dealer has designated a successor in interest. Manufacturers and dealers also are prohibited from terminating a franchise upon the divorce of the dealer. The bill includes procedures and deadlines for the continued operation of a franchise under these circumstances.



## CORRECTIONS, CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS

### S.B. 9 (chapter 109)

Senate Bill 9 amends state law to allow responsible persons to determine whether, and to what extent, a prisoner who is incapacitated and admitted to a health care facility may be left unsupervised by a guard.

### S.B. 10 (chapter 78)

Senate Bill 10 amends existing law to extend the definition of trafficking in controlled substances to include the weight represented by the seller if greater than actual weight of the substance. This bill also extends the conditions for which an offender may have his or her sentence reduced or suspended in return for assistance in the identification, arrest or conviction of other drug traffickers.

### S.B. 11 (chapter 8)

Senate Bill 11 amends existing law by defining when an arrest may be made. This bill provides that an arrest for a misdemeanor cannot be made between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. except under the defined circumstances. The result of this bill is that "at night" is clarified to mean between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.

### S.B. 39 (chapter 543)

Senate Bill 39 provides an alternative method for the execution of certain written instruments by prisoners. Specifically, this measure permits a prisoner to execute any instrument by signing his name immediately following a declaration "under penalty of perjury" with the same legal effect as if he had sworn to its truth before a person authorized to administer oaths.

### S.B. 70 (chapter 617)

Senate Bill 70 creates a commission to establish suggested sentences for felonies. This measure requires the compilation of information by the department of prisons and the department of parole and probation to aid in the establishment of the suggested sentences and requires projections to be made concerning the number of persons in prison and the cost of confinement. The commission is to report its suggestions to the 64th session of the Nevada legislature, the courts and the governor. A \$49,000 appropriation is provided in this bill to cover the costs incurred by the commission in carrying out its duties.

### S.B. 72 (chapter 615)

Senate Bill 72 relates to the system of granting imprisoned offenders credit for good behavior. This measure limits the

amount of good time credits which may be earned for good behavior, modifies the criteria for awarding such credits and allows the director of the department of prisons to use discretion in revoking credits for misbehavior by an offender.

S.B. 152 (chapter 53)

Senate Bill 152 increases from \$50 to \$500 the maximum amount a person may be fined for willfully detaining or damaging books and other property belonging to libraries.

S.B. 188 (chapter 343)

Senate Bill 188 requires that separate acts of embezzlement must be combined if: the acts were committed against the same person within 6 months before the offense, none of the individual acts is punishable as a felony and the cumulative value of all the money, goods and the combined property misappropriated is sufficient to make the offense punishable as a felony.

This measure also provides that a person convicted of embezzlement may be ordered by a justice of the peace to make restitution.

S.B. 210 (chapter 338)

Senate Bill 210 creates a revolving fund for the prosecution of racketeering and makes an appropriation of \$25,000 to the fund. The fund may be used by the attorney general, or other law enforcement agencies designated by the attorney general, to pay the costs of investigating and prosecuting racketeers. To the extent possible, the agencies are required to reimburse the fund with money obtained from civil actions or prosecutions relating to racketeering. These agencies are also to deposit 10 percent of the actual value of any other proceeds or property received in the forfeiture or settlement. The fund has a claim against these proceeds or property after the claims of injured persons and expenses related to the forfeiture and sale have been paid. When the balance in the fund exceeds \$50,000, the excess is to be deposited in the general fund.

S.B. 211 (chapter 480)

Senate Bill 211 limits the liability for the manufacture of firearms and ammunition. This act provides that a manufacturer or distributor of any firearm or ammunition cannot be liable for damages merely because the firearm or ammunition is capable of causing or did cause serious injury, damage or death. Defects in design are not affected by this measure.

S.B. 235 (chapter 162)

Senate Bill 235 amends existing law by adding a provision which prohibits the furnishing to or possession by prisoners of a facsimile of a firearm or an explosive.

S.B. 240 (chapter 159)

Senate Bill adds a new section which allows the director of the department of prisons, with the approval of the board of state prison commissioners, to deduct from an offender's wages an amount to offset the cost of maintaining the offender in the institution. It also retains the provision providing support of his family or restitution to any victim of his crime from earned wages.

There are also a number of minor changes in this bill such as changing "prisoners' personal property fund" to "offenders' employment fund" and adding transportation as a cost for which wages may be deducted.

S.B. 241 (chapter 213)

Senate Bill 241 amends existing law by providing the director of the department of prisons with the authority to determine the forfeiture of good time credits of prisoners. This authority is currently vested with the state board of parole commissioners.

This bill also gives the director discretionary authority over the allowance of good time credits for prisoners who were sentenced prior to June 30, 1969.

S.B. 299 (chapter 181)

Senate Bill 299 amends existing law to broaden provisions for forfeiture of property relating to sexual offenses against children to include sexual assault or lewdness with a child under the age of 14. This measure further provides that any assets forfeited under these provisions must be deposited in the fund for the compensation of victims and used for the counseling and medical treatment of victims of the crimes of assault, child pornography or lewdness.

S.B. 340 (chapter 313)

Senate Bill 340 abolishes the prison residence fund and the prison warehouse fund within the department of prisons. The state controller is required to transfer the balances, assets and liabilities of these funds to the state general fund. This measure also changes the category of the offenders' employment fund from a special revenue fund to a trust fund.

S.B. 425 (chapter 345)

Senate Bill 425 repeals Nevada Revised Statutes 205.285 which provided for the detention, upon reasonable cause, of

any person who brought stolen goods into the state. Such a person could have been held for up to 8 weeks in the county jail while awaiting extradition.

S.B. 429 (chapter 363)

Senate Bill 429 adds a new section to the statutes which imposes an additional civil liability for the issuance by any person of a fraudulent check. This measure specifies that 30 days after the written demand for payment on a fraudulent check, the payee is entitled to the amount of the check or draft and damages equal to three times the amount of the check or draft, but not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

S.B. 446 (chapter 572)

Senate Bill 446 creates a seven-member committee to select sites for new prisons. The committee consists of five legislators appointed by the interim finance committee, a member of the public works board appointed by the board, and a representative of the department of prisons appointed by the director of the department. The committee is to review proposals for sites for new prisons and submit their findings and proposals to the interim finance committee. Upon approval of proposed sites by the interim finance committee, the site selection committee is to prepare advance plans for prisons at those sites for submission to the next session of the legislature.

Senate Bill 446 also creates an 11-member committee to study industrial programs for prisons. The committee consists of the lieutenant governor, five legislators and three representatives of business and industry appointed by the interim finance committee, and two representatives of the department of prisons appointed by the director of the department. The committee is to review new proposals and existing industrial programs in prisons, encourage businesses to cooperate, and report its findings and recommendations to the next legislative session.

This bill appropriates \$1,995,000 from the state general fund to the interim finance committee for use as follows:

- For site selection, planning and design of a new prison--\$1,470,000;
- For site selection, planning and design of another new prison--\$500,000; and
- For expenses of the industrial programs committee--\$25,000.



In addition, this measure appropriates up to \$25 million to a fund for the construction of new prisons and other capital improvements from any additional surplus funds received by the state between July 1, 1986 and January 1, 1987. This money may be spent only by further act of the legislature.

S.B. 500 (chapter 408)

Senate Bill 500 requires the department of prisons to establish a bank account of offenders' money held in trust and to transfer all such money in existing accounts to the new account. Money in the account may be expended only for the payment of transactions involving offenders' trust funds.

A.B. 37 (chapter 88)

Assembly Bill 37 amends various chapters of Nevada Revised Statutes relating to the commission of crimes and to the regulation of certain activities. The phrase "no person may" is replaced with the phrase "a person shall not" in various sections, thereby removing any suggestion that these provisions are discretionary.

A.B. 74 (chapter 69)

Assembly Bill 74 clarifies existing law with regard to pre-sentence investigations by replacing the terms "probation service of the district court" and "probation service" with the phrase "department of parole and probation."

In addition, this bill adds the chief parole and probation officer to those persons authorized to make application to the governor for the return from another state of any person who has been convicted of a crime in this state.

A.B. 75 (chapter 238)

Assembly Bill 75 establishes upper limits on punishments for second and subsequent offenses relating to vagrancy. Specifically, every vagrant shall be punished by imprisonment for no more than 6 months and a fine of no more than \$1,000 for the second offense, and by imprisonment in the county jail for 6 months and a fine of not more than \$1,000 for the third or subsequent violation. Furthermore, this bill requires that a person must state his name for the purpose of identifying himself to any peace officer.

A.B. 81 (chapter 160)

Assembly Bill 81 amends state law regarding dangerous weapons. It enlarges the class of restricted weapons by providing that it is illegal for any person to carry or use a nunchaku (instrument commonly consisting of two bars connected by a rope used in certain forms of oriental combat) or a trefoil (a metal plate with points and sharp edges) with the intention to inflict harm upon another person.

This bill further amends state law regarding dangerous weapons by providing that a convicted felon may have a right to bear firearms only if he has received a pardon and his right to bear arms has been specifically restored.

A.B. 85 (chapter 359)

Assembly Bill 85 limits the requirement that persons convicted of driving under the influence (DUI) be segregated from other violent offenders and assigned to an honor camp, restitution center or similar facility. A DUI offender need not be segregated if, at the time he is imprisoned, he has been previously convicted of a felony other than specified DUI offenses and he has a history of violent criminal conduct which can be demonstrated.

A.B. 190 (chapter 87)

Assembly Bill 190 directs the governor to execute an amendment of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles. The amendment provides for the requisition for return to the state of jurisdiction of any juvenile charged with being a delinquent by reason of an alleged violation of the law and who has left the state.

A.B. 217 (chapter 257)

Assembly Bill 217 amends current law regulating the manufacture or importation of dangerous weapons and the possession of concealed weapons by adding a prohibition against the concealed possession, manufacture or importation of any knife which is made an integral part of a belt buckle. This measure also exempts certain persons from the statutes regulating concealed deadly weapons and amends chapter 160 (Statutes of Nevada 1985) in this regard.

A.B. 241 (chapter 535)

Assembly Bill 241 requires the director of the department of prisons to accept the gift of \$2,169 from Vinyl Products Manufacturing, Inc., of Carson City. This money is to be used to pay for the deficit in the prison grants account due to the over expenditure for certain teachers' salaries and to meet the related payroll assessment.

This bill also makes the following supplemental appropriations from the state general fund to the department of prisons for fiscal year 1984-1985:

- For medical care for offenders - \$491,075;
- For the cost of keeping offenders by the southern desert correctional center - \$50,000;

- For the cost of keeping offenders by the southern Nevada correctional center - \$50,000; and
- For allocation to the northern and southern Nevada restitution centers for shortages of money - \$95,000.

#### A.B. 253 (chapter 260)

Assembly Bill 253 amends the statutes in two specific instances with regard to shoplifting. First, this bill permits a civil action to be brought as a small claim in a justice's court. The action would cover the retail value of the merchandise stolen, plus damages of not less than \$100 nor more than \$250, costs of suit and reasonable attorney's fees. The action may be brought even if there has been no criminal conviction for the theft. If the merchandise has been stolen by a minor, the parent or legal guardian is civilly liable.

The second part of this bill facilitates the use of a photograph as a substitute for the physical evidence in any criminal or civil proceeding. This bill sets forth the procedure and criteria for the use of a photograph as evidence so that physical property may be returned to the rightful owner instead of being retained as evidence.

#### A.B. 286 (chapter 459)

Assembly Bill 286 amends the statutes by increasing the penalty for possession of pornography involving persons under the age of 16 and expands those provisions in the statutes for which a person must register as a sex offender.

This bill requires that a person convicted of the possession of pornography involving a minor is guilty of a misdemeanor for the first offense, a gross misdemeanor for the second offense, and for any subsequent offense he shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 1 year nor more than 6 years and may be fined up to \$5,000.

#### A.B. 294 (chapter 111)

Assembly Bill 294 requires that the Nevada supreme court must review an appeal of a death sentence within 150 days after the court has received the record on appeal from the sentencing court.

This act states, however, that failure to comply with the time limit is not a ground for setting aside the judgment of death.

#### A.B. 312 (chapter 604)

Assembly Bill 312 requires the director of the department of prisons to deduct from the earnings of a prisoner an amount

he deems reasonable for restitution to a specific victim if the restitution is not being paid.

This bill also adds the provision that no action may be taken upon a restitution claim by a victim unless the offender is participating in the program of employment established by the director.

A.B. 337 (chapter 414)

Assembly Bill 337 extends the power of arrest to officers of the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) for violations involving controlled substances. Specifically, this bill permits DEA agents to arrest persons in the same manner as other peace officers in the state with the proviso that the offense is drug related.

A.B. 338 (chapter 528)

Assembly Bill 338 changes the penalty to first or second degree murder for selling a controlled substance that causes the death of any person. Previously, the offender was charged with second degree murder in the death of a minor only.

A.B. 348 (chapter 473)

Assembly Bill 348 increases the penalties for the theft and unauthorized use of credit cards and prohibits the use of the number of a credit account without the consent of the cardholder.

A.B. 381 (chapter 273)

Assembly Bill 381 increases the maximum penalty from 6 years to 20 years imprisonment for causing death or substantial bodily harm while driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance.

A.B. 386 (chapter 607)

Assembly Bill 386 prohibits the use of the remains of an aborted embryo or fetus for any commercial purpose. This bill imposes a fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$5,000 for a violation of this law.

A.B. 405 (chapter 586)

Assembly Bill 405 adds a section to the statutes prohibiting the granting of probation, or the suspension of the sentence, of any person convicted of taking money or property from a person who has an infirmity caused by age or other physical condition. The punishment for such an offense is imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 1 year nor more than 10 years and a possible fine of up to \$10,000.

A.B. 523 (chapter 318)

Assembly Bill 523 eliminates the requirement that prowling must be in the nighttime in order to serve as a definition of vagrancy.

A.B. 551 (chapter 323)

Assembly Bill 551 provides that any person who knowingly sells or offers to sell a cigarette which contains 20 percent or more of cloves is guilty of a misdemeanor.

A.B. 561 (chapter 341)

Assembly Bill 561 prohibits the destruction or removal of shopping carts from the premises of the business which owns them and regulates operations of a service to retrieve carts.

A.B. 565 (chapter 600)

Assembly Bill 565 confers the powers of peace officers upon jailers of city jails who are not otherwise police officers.

A.B. 620 (chapter 527)

Assembly Bill 620 amends the statutes by eliminating the requirement that the supreme court review sentences of death to determine if the sentence is "disproportionate to the penalty imposed in similar cases in this state."

A.B. 628 (chapter 633)

Assembly Bill 628 imposes a civil penalty on any person who unlawfully possesses, sells or participates in a sale of certain controlled substances. This civil penalty is in addition to any criminal penalty imposed for a violation of the statutes regulating controlled substances. The maximum civil penalties which may be imposed are enumerated in this act, dependent on the type and quantity of the controlled substances in question.

A.B. 695 (chapter 438)

Assembly Bill 695 adds gambling equipment which is used to cheat in gambling to the list of equipment which is subject to forfeiture laws because it is used in the commission of a crime.

A.B. 729 (chapter 544)

Assembly Bill 729 relates to crimes and punishments. The bill provides that it is within the discretion of the district attorney to file a notice of habitual criminality if an indictment is found. The bill also provides that no allegation of prior conviction may be read in the presence of a grand jury considering an indictment for a primary offense. Finally, the bill provides that an additional

charge, imposed for repeatedly violating certain sections of the criminal code, may be filed against a defendant separately after conviction of the primary offense. However, if a charge is so filed, a sentence may not be imposed nor a hearing held on the issue of prior conviction until 15 days after the separate filing.

## COURTS AND PROCEDURES

### S.B. 13 (chapter 29)

Senate Bill 13 makes it clear that, in enforcing a judgment claim, a creditor must choose between enforcement of his claim under the Uniform Enforcement of Foreign Judgments Act or by independent action.

### S.B. 76 (chapter 15)

Senate Bill 76 amends Nevada Revised Statutes 31.290 by clarifying some of the language pertaining to interrogatories and by establishing a date for determining the amounts subject to garnishment. It also limits the amounts subject to garnishment to the amounts in the accounts or to the credit of the debtor at the time of service of the writ of garnishment.

### S.B. 89 (chapter 39)

Senate Bill 89 amends existing law by deleting the requirement that a defendant must be convicted in order for the city, county or state to recover expenses incurred. This bill also provides that the order of payment may be made at the time of or after the appointment of the attorney and that the payment of the expenses may be made in installments.

### S.B. 103 (chapter 134)

Senate Bill 103 amends current law to establish certain procedures for the appearance of witnesses before grand juries.

This bill:

- Allows an attorney to accompany a witness under consideration for indictment during his appearance before the grand jury;
- Provides a person under consideration for indictment the right to appear before the grand jury under certain conditions;
- Allows a subpoenaed witness the right to exercise his constitutional privilege against self-incrimination;
- Provides certain options for the district attorney upon being informed by a witness of his intent to exercise such intent; and
- Requires the district attorney to submit any exculpatory evidence of which he is aware to the grand jury.

S.B. 104 (chapter 224)

Senate Bill 104 sets forth the procedure for the issuance of a report by a grand jury, clarifies the authority of a grand jury to investigate the misconduct of public officials and establishes the rights of a person who is identified in a report. Specifically, this bill provides that a grand jury report must not:

1. Contain material the sole effect of which is to ridicule a person or subject him to public disgrace or embarrassment;
2. Contain material which is personal in nature and does not relate to any lawful inquiry; and
3. Accuse a named or unnamed person directly or by innuendo of an indictable offense unless the report is accompanied by an indictment of the person for the offense mentioned in the report.

S.B. 105 (chapter 133)

Senate Bill 105 enlarges the scope of confidentiality of proceedings of grand juries and increases the penalty for disclosure. The bill also amends state law pertaining to the secrecy of grand jury proceedings, by allowing additional information to be disclosed to a district attorney. The information that could be so disclosed includes information obtained by a grand jury and the results of an investigation conducted by a grand jury.

S.B. 106 (chapter 135)

Senate Bill 106 permits district judges to impanel a grand jury to inquire into a specific limited matter from among those described in the statutes. This bill also provides that the judge shall charge the grand jury as to its limited duties and give it such information as the judge deems necessary.

This measure also provides that a grand jury impaneled for a specific purpose may be discharged after it has completed its investigation and submitted its report. If the grand jury has not completed its work within 1 year, an extension of up to 1 year may be granted.

Furthermore, this bill directs the district judge who impanels a grand jury to supervise its proceedings, including the expenditures of the grand jury.

S.B. 107 (chapter 367)

Senate Bill 107 amends the statutes regarding grand juries. Prosecutors are forbidden to use a grand jury to discover



evidence to be used in the prosecution of someone who has already been charged with a crime, or to question an attorney or subpoena an attorney's papers regarding legal work done for the attorney's client. The bill permits a person who is subjected to a grand jury investigation but is not indicted to make that fact public. Witnesses before a grand jury are allowed to review prior testimony which they have given on the same subject. The contents of the charge which the court must give to the grand jury before it is empaneled is specified in greater detail. The matters which the reporter must include in the report of the grand jury's proceedings are specified. The procedure for empaneling a grand jury in counties of various sizes is altered. The number of voters whose signature is required on a petition to empanel a grand jury is increased from 5 percent of the voters participating in the last election to 25 percent. The term of imprisonment for refusal to testify before a grand jury is limited to 6 months or until the grand jury is discharged.

S.B. 108 (chapter 147)

Senate Bill 108 requires a grand jury to orally inform any witness that is subpoenaed of the general nature of the grand jury's inquiry before the witness testifies. Such a statement has to appear in the transcript of the proceedings.

A district attorney is also required to orally inform any witness from within the state, brought before a grand jury either in support of the prosecution or because the grand jury has so directed, of the general nature of the grand jury's inquiry before the witness testifies. Such a statement also has to appear in the transcript of the proceedings.

Finally, S.B. 108 provides that a presentment or indictment may not be dismissed on the ground that the specific subject of the inquiry was not disclosed to the defendant as required by this bill.

S.B. 113 (chapter 366)

Senate Bill 113 amends the statutes relating to criminal procedure by permitting that an indictment, as well as any information, may be amended at any time before the verdict if no additional or different offense is charged. Furthermore, a district attorney may request the court to amend an indictment to include a charge of habitual criminality.

This bill also clarifies the procedure and time period whereby a separate filing of a charge as a habitual criminal may be made.

S.B. 123 (chapter 59)

Senate Bill 123 increases the per diem for members of the commission on judicial discipline who are not judicial officers from \$40 to \$60.

S.B. 376 (chapter 478)

Senate Bill 376 establishes a uniform procedure for the seizure and disposition of property which is subject to forfeiture due to the use of such property in the commission of a crime.

S.B. 379 (chapter 250)

Senate Bill 379 amends existing law relating to the admissibility of evidence by providing that authenticated records of hotels and casinos must be accepted by the courts in lieu of testimony. This bill sets forth the method for the authentication of such records and provides the procedure for admitting the records as evidence.

S.B. 383 (chapter 675)

Senate Bill 383 provides justice's courts with the jurisdiction to issue a temporary or extended order for the protection against domestic violence. This measure sets forth the criteria and procedure for the application and issuance of a temporary or extended order. Furthermore, this bill delineates the scope of those orders with regard to time limitations and with regard to what actions the court may take under each order to protect persons against domestic violence.

S.B. 426 (chapter 365)

Senate Bill 426 amends Nevada Revised Statutes 7.125 to increase the fees allowed an appointed defense attorney in the representation of an accused indigent person in a felony case punishable by death or life without parole. This measure also increases the total fee paid to an attorney for representation of an indigent person in a felony case punishable by death or life without parole, effective July 1, 1986.

S.B. 483 (chapter 602)

Senate Bill 483 adds a new section to the statutes which requires the clerk of each district court to obtain and file information regarding the nature of each court case filed with the district court. No civil case may be filed in the district court unless the initial pleading is accompanied by a form detailing the nature of the case.

A.B. 23 (chapter 41)

Assembly Bill 23 permits the county clerk, with the approval of the county commissioners, to appoint a deputy clerk for the justice's court.

In a county with a population over 250,000, a deputy clerk may be appointed by the board of county commissioners upon the recommendation of the justice of the peace.

A.B. 24 (chapter 55)

Assembly Bill 24 amends existing law by eliminating the requirement that a complaint in certain actions must be certified. The measure does require that a copy of the complaint, although uncertified, be served with the summons in those actions covered by these sections.

A.B. 26 (chapter 45)

Assembly Bill 26 corrects an improper reference in the statutes relating to a district court proceeding on an appeal from the justice's court. The correction replaces the word "trial" with the word "hearing."

A.B. 27 (chapter 50)

Assembly Bill 27 amends existing law allowing for the dismissal of a criminal action for unnecessary delay. This measure provides clarification for when an indictment, information or complaint may be dismissed by the courts. The actual time periods for dismissal are not amended by this bill.

A.B. 29 (chapter 48)

Assembly Bill 29 removes those statutory provisions which have been superseded by the provisions of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure. This bill repeals certain sections of Nevada Revised Statutes which are not compatible with the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure and clarifies which sections continue to remain in effect.

A.B. 34 (chapter 60)

Assembly Bill 34 makes a technical correction in Nevada Revised Statutes 199.120. Existing law inadvertently provides that a person may be found guilty of committing perjury or subornation of perjury merely by taking an oath or affirmation. This bill removes that provision.

A.B. 35 (chapter 61)

Assembly Bill 35 amends the statutes relating to municipal courts by clarifying the extent of jurisdiction in criminal cases and by extending the jurisdiction in civil cases.

A.B. 80 (chapter 70)

Assembly Bill 80 adds several sections to existing law to permit emergency medical attendants, firemen and peace officers to recover damages for personal injury when the conduct

causing such an injury results from a willful act or from a person's lack of ordinary care or skill in managing his property.

This bill also adds the specific language that the new sections do not impose a liability on the employers of the emergency medical attendants, firemen or peace officers.

A.B. 185 (chapter 83)

Assembly Bill 185 provides that the court may make an allowance of attorney's fees to the prevailing party in a court case in which that party has recovered \$20,000 or less. Previously, the threshold was \$10,000. The bill also allows the court to make allowance for attorney's fees to the prevailing party if the other party's claims were groundless or vexatious.

A.B. 186 (chapter 304)

Assembly Bill 186 creates a central repository for Nevada records of criminal history. This bill places the repository within the Nevada highway patrol division of the department of motor vehicles.

Each state criminal justice agency is required to submit their criminal records to the division and the division will maintain, disseminate and facilitate exchanges of information to other agencies.

This bill also provides for a fee to be paid for record requests and collected fees must be used to defray the cost of operating the central repository.

A.B. 202 (chapter 208)

Assembly Bill 202 relates to municipal courts and eliminates duplicative statutes. State law is amended to provide that each city must have a municipal court presided over by a municipal judge. This bill provides that a municipal court judge must have certain qualifications pertaining to residency and must be a qualified elector in the city.

This bill also expands and clarifies the jurisdiction of municipal courts. The monetary value of claims filed in municipal court cannot exceed \$1,250.

A.B. 298 (chapter 534)

Assembly Bill 298 increases the monetary limit of the jurisdiction of justices' and municipal courts from \$1,250 to \$2,500. Furthermore, this bill increases the fee for the commencement of certain actions from \$15 to \$25, if the sum claimed does not exceed \$1,000; and from \$25 to \$35, if the sum claimed is between \$1,000 and \$2,500.

A.B. 320 (chapter 270)

Assembly Bill 320 expands the factors that are to be considered for the release of a person without bail, and for determining the amount of bail. Specifically, this measure adds that for release without bail the court should consider the nature and seriousness of the danger to any person or the community that would be posed by the person's release and the likelihood of that person engaging in further criminal activity.

In determining the amount of bail to be set, this measure requires the court to weigh all of the factors that are considered in release without bail as well as the fact that the amount of bail should reasonably ensure the appearance of the defendant in court.

A.B. 340 (chapter 301)

Assembly Bill 340 reallocates the administrative assessment imposed on a person found guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill also requires that the money apportioned to a juvenile court or a municipal court be used in addition to providing services to juvenile offenders in the juvenile court, to improve the operation of the court, and to acquire a computer or the use of a computer.

A.B. 341 (chapter 371)

Assembly Bill 341 simplifies the procedure for a corporation to reorganize under an order in federal court after bankruptcy and requires that the secretary of state be notified when applications for bankruptcy, dissolution or receivership are filed.

A.B. 362 (chapter 171)

Assembly Bill 362 specifies that a person other than the defendant with whom a criminal summons may be left at the defendant's residence must be at least 16 years of age.

A.B. 437 (chapter 222)

Assembly Bill 437 authorizes the state public defender to collect various specified amounts of money from the counties for the use of his services in fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

A.B. 443 (chapter 336)

Assembly Bill 443 amends the statutes regarding criminal procedure in a justice's court. The bill requires the dismissal of an appeal if the defendant is granted a continuance then does not apply, within 60 days, to have the hearing rescheduled.

A.B. 482 (chapter 245)

Assembly Bill 482 increases the district court special filing fee for legal aid to indigent and elderly persons and changes the allocation of the fees. Specifically, this bill increases the special filing fee from \$4 to \$7 and changes the allocation of these fees from three-fourths to five-sevenths for legal services programs for indigent persons and from one-fourth to two-sevenths for elderly persons' legal services programs.

A.B. 500 (chapter 223)

Assembly Bill 500 authorizes the renewal of judgments by the judgment creditor thereby extending the time limitation on the action. This bill sets forth the information which must be included in the affidavit of renewal and provides for the procedure by which the judgment debtor shall be notified of the judgment renewal.

A.B. 513 (chapter 236)

Assembly Bill 513 extends the period of a lien on a judgment rendered in a justice's court from 2 to 6 years.

A.B. 516 (chapter 251)

Assembly Bill 516 removes the reference to corruption in detailing what actions constitute perjury. This bill retains the provision that a person is guilty of perjury if they willfully make an unqualified statement that they know is not true, but eliminates the requirement that the statement must also have been made corruptly.

A.B. 517 (chapter 435)

Assembly Bill 517 clarifies the procedure for applying for a writ of habeas corpus.

A.B. 610 (chapter 653)

Assembly Bill 610 adds a section to the statutes which permits a statement by a child under the age of 10 to be admitted as evidence in criminal proceedings regarding sexual conduct with or on that child. Such a statement may be admitted as evidence if the court determines that the statement provides sufficient circumstantial guarantees of trustworthiness, and the child either testifies at the proceeding or is unavailable or unable to testify.

A.B. 612 (chapter 356)

Assembly Bill 612 adds a provision which requires that a writ of garnishment be served upon the state controller in any action in which the State of Nevada is the garnishee defendant.

A.B. 651 (chapter 598)

Assembly Bill 651 enforces the right of a noncustodial parent to visit his child and provides a penalty for a custodial parent who fails to comply with a court order establishing the visitation rights.

A.B. 719 (chapter 427)

Assembly Bill 719 authorizes the clerk of the supreme court to appoint more than one deputy in his office to assist in the performance of his duties and removes authorization for the clerk to deputize his clerical assistants to assist in his duties.





## DOMESTIC RELATIONS

### S.B. 29 (chapter 191)

Senate Bill 29 increases the fees for the certification of marriage and family counselors.

### S.B. 87 (chapter 108)

Senate Bill 87 provides for the district court appointment of a referee in any action for divorce or separation or any proceeding concerning child support, custody or visitation.

The referee is authorized to hear all disputed facts and to submit written findings of fact and recommendations to the district judge. When completed, the report of the referee must be furnished to each party to the action for review. If no objection is made by either party, the court is required to accept the findings of fact. The services of the referee are paid for by the district court.

The bill also authorizes an additional filing fee of \$5 which may be imposed by county ordinance upon the defendant in any action for annulment, divorce or separate maintenance.

### S.B. 114 (chapter 275)

Senate Bill 114 modifies the privilege which restricts testimony of a person against his spouse. The bill requires only that the witness consent to testify. The law previously required the consent of the spouse. The statutes still provide that neither spouse can be examined regarding communications between a husband and wife without the consent of the other spouse. The bill also provides that, in prosecutions for sexual assault, expert testimony may be admitted to show that the victim's behavior, or physical or mental condition, was consistent with that of a victim of sexual assault.

### S.B. 434 (chapter 346)

Senate Bill 434 authorizes the court to grant a divorce based on an affidavit or upon the written stipulation of both parties. This measure sets forth the information which must be contained in the affidavit or stipulation including the fact that one of the parties to the divorce meets the jurisdictional requirements.

### A.B. 28 (chapter 49)

Assembly Bill 28 amends existing law to allow a wife to be held liable for desertion and failure to support her family as a husband has been held liable in the past.

This bill provides equal responsibility for the support and maintenance of the spouse, child or children by husbands or wives who have the financial ability or earning capacity to provide the support.

A.B. 30 (chapter 58)

Assembly Bill 30 increases the standard of evidence required for termination of parental rights by redefining the standard of proof as "clear and convincing evidence" rather than "a preponderance of the evidence."

A.B. 166 (chapter 155)

Assembly Bill 166 establishes the rights of grandparents and others to visit a child after separation of the parents and authorizes, under certain circumstances, the continuation of the visiting rights of a parent's relative after the parent's rights are relinquished or terminated.

This bill allows a district court to grant the rights of continued contact with a child to relatives of the parents of the child, or other persons, as part of a divorce decree, an order of separate maintenance, or upon the petition of an eligible person after a divorce, separation, or death of the parent to whom the person was related. In determining whether to grant such visitation rights, the court must find that contact is in the best interests of the child.

A.B. 229 (chapter 659)

Assembly Bill 229 strengthens Nevada laws concerning domestic violence in several ways. In the absence of mitigating circumstances, it requires a peace officer to arrest a person if he has probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has, within the preceding 4 hours, battered his spouse or certain other members of his household. Formerly, the law did not require that an arrest be made but permitted a peace officer to make an arrest if he had probable cause and he found evidence of bodily harm to the spouse.

The bill also requires that, when called to investigate an alleged battery, a peace officer must prepare and submit to his supervisor a report detailing the incident. If no arrest is made, he is required to describe in the report the mitigating circumstances leading to the decision not to arrest.

The bill also provides that a person arrested for a battery upon his spouse or certain other persons cannot be released on bail sooner than 12 hours after the arrest. Finally, the bill provides that probation or a suspended sentence may only be allowed upon conviction for a first offense, and if the offender completes a counseling program.

A.B. 499 (chapter 446)

Assembly Bill 499 amends the statute regarding child support. The bill provides that the obligation to pay child support expires when a child reaches age 19 or, if the child is no longer enrolled in high school, at age 18.



## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

### S.B. 3 (chapter 3)

Senate Bill 3 authorizes cities to issue revenue bonds for industrial development at variable rates of interest. Before this bill passed, these bonds could only be issued at fixed interest rates.

### A.B. 137 (chapter 177)

Assembly Bill 137 authorizes the commission on economic development to grant money to postsecondary educational institutions to develop short-term programs designed to teach business skills.



## EDUCATION

### S.B. 118 (chapter 65)

Senate Bill 118 amends existing law to allow school districts to use money from the capital projects fund to acquire athletic fields, furniture and equipment, playgrounds, and sites for stadiums, as well as to build or remodel school buildings. General obligation bonds may also be issued for these purposes.

### S.B. 124 (chapter 547)

Senate Bill 124 requires the suspension or expulsion of a pupil who commits a battery on an employee of a school or who possesses a dangerous weapon or sells or distributes any controlled substance on school premises. This measure also requires each school district to adopt and enforce disciplinary measures for a pupil who possesses a controlled substance or intoxicating liquor on school premises.

### S.B. 125 (chapter 89)

Senate Bill 125 provides that each school district must prescribe written rules of behavior for pupils attending school within its district and must prescribe the appropriate punishments for violations of these rules. A copy of the rules and the prescribed punishments must be distributed to each pupil. Copies must also be available for public inspection at each school within that district.

The effect of the bill is to ensure uniformity of rules of behavior and punishments for their violation throughout the school district.

### S.B. 132 (chapter 279)

Senate Bill 132 revises existing law relating to student loans established under the Western Regional Higher Education Compact. The bill raises the interest rate on student loans granted after July 1, 1985, to 8 percent per year. It also provides that repayment of a loan must begin no later than 1 year after the termination of a student's education or internship and must be made in installments of not less than \$50 per month. The bill further authorizes the three members of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education from the State of Nevada to take certain actions in regard to delinquent accounts and requires loan recipients to comply with regulations adopted by the commission or by Nevada's commissioners. The bill also provides Nevada's commissioners with some discretion in regard to the repayment of stipends.

S.B. 216 (chapter 352)

Senate Bill 216 repeals certain sections and makes a number of changes in the statutes relative to the commission on postsecondary education. Specific changes include a revised fee schedule and the addition of driving schools as institutions which are licensed by the commission.

S.B. 273 (chapter 192)

Senate Bill 273 extends the existence of the commission on professional standards in education to July 1, 1987.

S.B. 493 (chapter 373)

Senate Bill 493 requires a hearing officer appointed to hear cases concerning certificated public school employees to complete a course in administrative law. This measure also extends the term served by that officer from 2 to 6 years and increases the compensation for that officer to \$60 per hour. In addition, the requirement that the list of hearing officers is comprised of not less than 50 Nevada residents is removed by this measure.

A.B. 50 (chapter 389)

Assembly Bill 50 provides 3-year contracts for postprobationary teachers and administrators beginning after June 30, 1985. This measure requires an annual evaluation of each teacher and administrator, and if he receives an overall satisfactory evaluation, the contract is automatically extended for 1 year.

A postprobationary employee who receives an overall unsatisfactory evaluation may have the time remaining under his contract to take the steps necessary to correct any deficiencies noted in his evaluation. If this employee corrects these deficiencies and receives a satisfactory evaluation, his contract must be automatically extended for an additional year. If the employee receives an overall satisfactory evaluation for the 2 next consecutive years after receiving the unsatisfactory evaluation, he must again be employed by contract for 3 years. If the employee does not receive an overall satisfactory evaluation before his contract expires, he has no right to reemployment and his service may be terminated. If the superintendent of the school district offers proof at the hearing that the employee has been evaluated pursuant to this subsection and has received overall unsatisfactory evaluations for 3 different years within the immediately preceding 5 or fewer years, it must be presumed that the termination of his employment was justified. The employee may offer proof to rebut the presumption. If just cause is found, his employment may be terminated.



A.B. 121 (chapter 76)

Assembly Bill 121 repeals the prohibition against the payment of salaries to teachers and other certificated personnel in advance. The purpose of this bill is to alleviate school district conflicts in conforming to the statute while also honoring contractual responsibilities.

A.B. 131 (chapter 272)

Assembly Bill 131 changes the terminology in the statutes from vocational education to occupational education. In addition, this measure directs the board of trustees of a school district in any county whose population is 100,000 or more to establish and maintain occupational schools or classes.

A.B. 163 (chapter 286)

Assembly Bill 163 authorizes the state board of education to require the superintendent of any school district to hold a master's degree.

A.B. 228 (chapter 130)

Assembly Bill 228 raises the annual salary of the superintendent of public instruction, state department of education, in the unclassified service of the state to a maximum of \$56,500. The previous maximum annual salary was established at \$43,750 in 1983.

A.B. 308 (chapter 194)

Assembly Bill 308 requires the board of regents of the University of Nevada System to establish a state arboretum at each of its branches and to adopt regulations for the establishment and maintenance of these arboreta.

A.B. 724 (chapter 587)

Assembly Bill 724 revises the procedure for computing the level of basic support of each school district by adding another option which considers the 2 next preceding school years in a school district where enrollment declined for 2 consecutive years. This amendment will sunset on July 1, 1987.



## ELECTIONS

### S.B. 193 (chapter 390)

Senate Bill 193 makes several changes in state law pertaining to elections. The bill is designed to correct technical problems which have been observed or experienced in the past concerning Nevada's election laws. The bill contains 98 separate sections and includes the repeal of 11 different sections of existing state law.

Among other things, the bill makes changes concerning: the counting of signatures and verification of certain petitions; the signing of reports concerning campaign contributions; absent voting by persons temporarily out of the state or country; the election districts of boards of county commissioners; and mechanical voting systems and mechanical recording devices.

### S.B. 220 (chapter 132)

Senate Bill 220 specifies additional standards and procedures for the circulation and verification of petitions for initiative and referendum. The bill also deletes redundant statutory provisions which duplicate language contained in article 19 of the Nevada constitution. The secretary of state and county clerks are required to perform certain additional functions under the provisions of this bill.

The bill also allows a person who signs a petition to remove his name from it by transmitting a written request to the county clerk before the petition is filed.

Finally, the bill provides that if the statistical sampling of valid signatures in any county is between 90 and 110 percent of the required 10 percent of voters from the previous general election, the secretary of state may order the county clerk to examine every signature for verification.

### S.B. 507 (chapter 504)

Senate Bill 507 amends the charter of the City of Henderson to advance the date on which elected officers assume their duties from the first Monday in July to the third Monday in June following their election.

### A.B. 122 (chapter 190)

Assembly Bill 122 decreases the filing fee for a candidate for trustee of a county school district from \$40 to \$15.

### A.B. 307 (chapter 142)

Assembly Bill 307 permits a county central committee of a political party to change its composition after the county

convention. Such action must reflect changes in the organization of precincts and in the number of registered voters of the party, using the same standards adopted by the party to elect delegates to the county convention.

A.B. 326 (chapter 137)

Assembly Bill 326 allows county clerks, with the approval of the county commissioners, to establish a computer system for registering voters and maintaining voter registration records. In counties which establish such a computer system, an alphabetical computer listing of the affidavits of registration are to be printed and placed in binders for each precinct or district. These binders constitute the election board register. The bill requires the secretary of state to prescribe the procedures and forms to be used by counties which use a computer system for voter registration and records management.

This bill also allows county clerks to issue a voter identification card which would contain the signature of the voter. The different acceptable forms of identifying a voter at the polling place are specified in the bill to include:

1. A voter identification card issued to the voter at the time of his registration;
2. A driver's license;
3. An identification card issued by the department of motor vehicles;
4. A military identification card; or
5. Any other form of identification which contains the voter's signature and physical description or photograph.

A.B. 332 (chapter 385)

Assembly Bill 332 extends to all cities the provision that if there is but one candidate for any office no election need be held. Previously, this provision had applied only to cities incorporated under the general law for the incorporation of cities and towns (chapter 266 of Nevada Revised Statutes).

A.B. 364 (chapter 608)

Assembly Bill 364 adds 14 days to the period in which persons may be registered to vote prior to a primary or general election in counties using a computer system for voter registration. Registration in these counties will close on the third Saturday prior to a primary, general, recall or special

election. In counties not using a computer system, voter registration will continue to close on the fifth Saturday prior to a primary or general election, and on the third Saturday prior to any recall or special election.

A.B. 419 (chapter 575)

Assembly Bill 419 requires that each voters' list available to the public must indicate the voter's address, date of birth, telephone number and the serial number of his or her affidavit of registration. This bill also requires counties using computerized voter registration to provide listings of registered voters and related information upon the request of a central committee of any political party. This listing and related information are to be recorded on magnetic tape which must be supplied by the central committee of the political party.

A.B. 550 (chapter 526)

Assembly Bill 550 changes the procedures for handling absentee ballots. It requires that the appropriate election counting board withdraw all absentee ballots from absentee voters' ballot boxes starting at 8 a.m. on the day before election day. At that time, the counting board is responsible for ascertaining that each box has the required number of ballots according to the absent voters' record of the county clerk.

All absentee ballots received by the county clerk after 8 a.m. on the day before election day are held separately until after the absentee ballots previously received have been withdrawn. The additional ballots are then placed in the absentee voters' ballot boxes. They are withdrawn on election day by the appropriate election counting board which then ascertains that their number is consistent with the county clerk's absentee voters' ballot record.

A.B. 709 (chapter 519)

Assembly Bill 709 encourages Douglas and Washoe counties and Carson City to submit an advisory question to their voters in 1986 concerning support for the selection of Reno and Lake Tahoe as the site for the 1992 winter Olympic games.

NOTE: On June 15, 1985, Anchorage, Alaska, and not the Reno-Tahoe area, was selected as the candidate site of the United States for the 1992 winter Olympic games.



FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, BANKS, SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS,  
LENDING INSTITUTIONS, THRIFT AND MORTGAGE COMPANIES

S.B. 24 (chapter 12)

Senate Bill 24 imposes a fine on banks which are late in filing a report on the value of their taxable capital. In Nevada, bank shares are subject to property taxes. To determine this tax liability, banks are required to file an annual report with the Nevada tax commission. This bill imposes a fine of \$1,000, or 5 percent of the total tax assessed upon the bank's shares, on banks which do not file this report by August 1.

S.B. 26 (chapter 656)

Senate Bill 26 provides for interstate banking and interstate operations by certain depository financial institutions. The bill provides for a gradual transition to full interstate banking in Nevada. Financial institutions from 11 western states, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming will be allowed to merge with or acquire financial institutions in Nevada if those states reciprocate and permit Nevada financial institutions to acquire or merge with institutions located in their states on substantially the same terms. On December 31, 1988, 3 1/2 years after the bill becomes effective, the same privilege will be extended to financial institutions located in states outside of the Western Region. After 5 years, beginning on July 1, 1990, out-of-state financial institutions will be allowed to open new offices in Nevada.

This bill makes special provisions for rural areas. Certain out-of-state financial institutions will be permitted to establish new offices in counties with populations of under 100,000 before the statewide effective date of July 1, 1990. In addition, out-of-state financial institutions which acquire financial institutions in Nevada are required to keep the rural branches of those institutions open at least until July 1, 1991.

Senate Bill 26 also provides for emergency acquisition of failing financial institutions. The administrator of the division of financial institutions, department of commerce, is required to give first priority to takeover bids made by Nevada institutions of the same type; second priority is to be given Nevada financial institutions of another type; third priority is to be given to financial institutions from the Western Region; and fourth priority is to be given to institutions from outside the region. An out-of-state

institution which makes an emergency acquisition of a Nevada institution is required to invest at least 60 percent of the deposits taken in Nevada in loans to businesses, financial institutions, nonprofit corporations, governments or individuals located in Nevada.

The bill grants the administrator the power to examine and regulate foreign financial institutions operating in Nevada. Provisions for reporting and for access to reports filed with the administrator are also revised.

S.B. 74 (chapter 14)

Senate Bill 74 amends existing law to allow banks to return unpaid items for reimbursement from a depository bank.

S.B. 77 (chapter 13)

Senate Bill 77 amends existing law pertaining to investments and reinvestments by authorizing a fiduciary to invest in mutual funds.

S.B. 126 (chapter 452)

Senate Bill 126 requires that the administrator of the division of financial institutions, department of commerce, be notified of a transfer of 5 percent or more of the outstanding voting stock of a bank, collection agency, debt adjuster, mortgage company, savings and loan association or thrift company.

If at least 25 percent of the outstanding voting stock is to be transferred, or if the transfer would change the control of the institution, the administrator must give his approval following an investigation into the character and responsibility of the applicant.

S.B. 127 (chapter 235)

Senate Bill 127 makes several changes in the banking statutes to bring them into conformity with federal law and with the unclaimed property statutes. The bill also expands the authority of the administrator of the division of financial institutions in the department of commerce to issue administrative orders. The administrator is permitted to issue administrative orders to bank officers, employees, and stockholders. Presently the law allows the administrator to issue orders only to a banking corporation. The bill also makes violations of the banking laws grounds for issuing an administrative order. The bill corrects a conflict in the statutes regarding the types of business which may use the words "bank" or "banking" in their names, eliminates the requirement that the administrator approve correspondent banking relationships, and adds language to the statutes



which will allow the administrator to contest the establishment of so-called "nonbank banks" in Nevada.

S.B. 128 (chapter 688)

Senate Bill 128 adds a section to the statutes governing savings and loan associations. This section provides for handling unpaid rentals on safety deposit boxes, giving notice to the person leasing the box, and disposing of the contents of the box if they are not claimed. The bill also allows a savings and loan association to provide the administrator of the division of financial institutions, department of commerce, with an appraisal report on real property in which the savings and loan has invested within 30 days after the purchase. Previously, the law required the savings and loan to file this report before the purchase. A provision which required the administrator to approve all investments in real property which exceed one-half percent of the association's savings accounts is deleted. Foreign savings and loan associations are forbidden to accept deposits in Nevada.

S.B. 130 (chapter 663)

Senate Bill 130 amends the statutes relating to mortgage companies. Mortgage companies are required to pay a special fee, the proceeds of which are to be used by the administrator of the division of financial institutions, department of commerce, to hire certified public accountants to audit the companies. Mortgage companies are forbidden to advance payments to an investor on behalf of a person who has defaulted on a mortgage loan. Mortgage companies are allowed to pay premium interest only from the assets and income of the company and may not guarantee the payment of premium interest.

The range of disciplinary actions available to the administrator is expanded to include imposing a fine of up to \$500. Previously, the administrator could only revoke, suspend or refuse to renew a company's license.

The exemption of companies which deal principally in government guaranteed mortgages from the provisions of Nevada's mortgage company law (chapter 645B of Nevada Revised Statutes) is narrowed. All companies which maintain separate accounts or escrow accounts for funds used to acquire or repay mortgages are made subject to the law. Firms which claim to be exempt from chapter 645B of NRS are required to submit to the administrator proof that they are exempt.

Penalties for violations of the law involving \$1,000 or more are prescribed. The violator may be fined up to \$5,000 and imprisoned for 1 to 6 years.

Provisions require mortgage companies to post bonds. All provisions regarding the fund for mortgage investors are repealed.

S.B. 147 (chapter 664)

Senate Bill 147 makes extensive changes in the Nevada Thrift Companies Act (chapter 677 of Nevada Revised Statutes). The bill prohibits thrift companies from issuing thrift certificates.

The bill also requires that thrift companies secure deposit insurance. Companies must first seek federal deposit insurance. If a company cannot secure federal insurance, it must be insured by a private deposit insurer which offers equivalent protection. The administrator of the division of financial institutions, department of commerce, must approve the private insurer. The criteria which the administrator must consider before approving a private insurer are specified.

In addition, the bill authorizes the acquisition of a failed thrift company by another financial institution. Institutions which desire to acquire a failed thrift company are to be considered in the following order of priority:

1. Another Nevada thrift company;
2. A Nevada financial institution of another type including an institution whose parent corporation has offices in another state;
3. A financial institution from Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, or Wyoming; and
4. A financial institution from another state.

The administrator is to solicit bids and accept the one most likely to result in the recovery of the thrift company, provided the bid will not be less favorable to depositors in the thrift company than liquidation of the company would be. An institution which acquires a failed thrift company gains all the rights and powers of a Nevada institution of the same class. The institution may also acquire a Nevada bank or savings and loan and is not subject to the restrictions which apply to limited service banks.

Finally, the bill makes other changes which are intended to enhance the soundness of thrift companies. Investments in real property are limited to twice the capital, surplus and reserves of the thrift company. Recordkeeping requirements

are specified for real estate acquired by a thrift company. Thrifts are required to keep additional records on officers and employees. Penalties for fraud, embezzlement, bribery, or falsifying records by thrift company officers, directors and employees are increased to 10 years in prison and a fine of up to \$50,000.

S.B. 160 (chapter 621)

Senate Bill 160 establishes a loan guarantee program to encourage the export of goods and services by Nevada businesses. The director of the department of commerce is authorized to issue revenue bonds. The proceeds of these bonds are to be lent to financial institutions on the condition that the institutions relend the money to Nevada businesses engaged in exporting goods or services on terms specified by the director. If the exporter is unable to repay the loan because of losses resulting from the insolvency of his foreign customers, exchange rate fluctuations, war, revolution, embargoes or other political incidents, the financial institution which made the loan is excused from repaying the money lent to it by the director. This loan guarantee may cover up to 90 percent of the total loan which the financial institution makes to the exporter.

S.B. 218 (chapter 337)

Senate Bill 218 authorizes any bank or trust company from out-of-state, that is affiliated with a bank or trust company qualified to act as fiduciary in this state, to establish and invest in common trust funds. This act requires these bank or trust companies to conform to the regulations established in the state in which it was chartered, as well as in Nevada. Senate Bill 218 also permits the administrator of the division of financial institutions, department of commerce, to adopt regulations to carry out the provisions of the Uniform Common Trust Fund Act.

S.B. 222 (chapter 230)

Senate Bill 222 establishes the procedure for encumbering real property for the purpose of securing future loans.

S.B. 244 (chapter 375)

Senate Bill 244 allows banks to invest in real estate for development. A bank's total real estate investments are limited to the amount of the bank's capital accounts or 10 percent of its assets, whichever is less.

S.B. 282 (chapter 348)

Senate Bill 282 authorizes financial institutions to establish and operate automatic teller machines with the permission of the administrator of the division of financial

institutions, department of commerce. Under the provisions of this act, automatic teller machines are not to be considered branch offices of financial institutions; application and license fees are established; a financial institution may not cease to operate an automatic teller machine without the approval of the administrator; automatic teller machines may share space in an office with another financial institution or other business with the approval of the administrator; and automatic teller machines are not subject to the provisions which require financial institutions to close on Saturday and Sunday.

A.B. 7 (chapter 51)

Assembly Bill 7 amends chapter 167 of Nevada Revised Statutes by adopting the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act in lieu of the present Uniform Gifts to Minors Act. The purpose of this bill is to update and expand the usefulness of the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act of 1966, which had lost uniformity as the result of changes made by individual states.

The Uniform Transfers to Minors Act reestablishes uniform provisions for the states and expands the types of transfers that may be made. This act was adopted by the National Conference of Commissions on Uniform State Laws in 1983 and has been implemented by California, Colorado and Idaho.

A.B. 212 (chapter 248)

Assembly Bill 212 makes three changes in the law governing credit unions:

1. Credit unions are forbidden to invest more than 7 percent of their total assets in fixed assets, such as buildings and equipment, without the permission of the administrator of the division of financial institutions, department of commerce;
2. The bill specifies criteria which the administrator of the division of financial institutions must consider in determining whether a private insurer is acceptable for the insurance of credit union deposits; and
3. Out-of-state credit unions applying for permission to operate in Nevada are required to show that adequate service is not available through existing credit unions.

A.B. 215 (chapter 94)

Assembly Bill 215 clarifies the statutory provision which forbids the use of the word "trust" in the name of businesses other than banks, savings and loans, and companies supervised by the commissioner of insurance, department of commerce.

A.B. 598 (chapter 555)

Assembly Bill 598 amends the laws relating to installment loans. The bill provides for loans of indefinite terms, or open account borrowing. The manner in which interest and other charges on these loans is to be calculated and the statements required are specified.



## GAMING

### S.B. 221 (chapter 266)

Senate Bill 221 allows the Nevada gaming commission to petition the court for the forfeiture of the earnings of a gaming establishment which has been placed under court supervision. The bill also provides for staggered terms for members of the Nevada gaming commission.

### S.B. 231 (chapter 562)

Senate Bill 231 requires a hearing by the Nevada gaming commission within 15 days after the suspension of a gaming license regarding the appointment of a supervisor. The licensee is to be provided the opportunity to be heard concerning the appointment of the supervisor who is to act as a fiduciary to manage and control the gaming establishment whose license has been suspended.

### S.B. 239 (chapter 654)

Senate Bill 239 makes various changes in the statutes related to the regulation of gaming. Specifically, this measure restricts the profits of certain persons found unsuitable by the Nevada gaming commission. It also regulates the participation of nonlicensed and nonregistered persons in certain games or tournaments. And, the bill deletes certain provisions applying to disseminators of information concerning horse racing.

### S.B. 269 (chapter 265)

Senate Bill 269 amends existing law relating to the determination of gross revenue by gaming establishments. Specifically, this bill amends the statutes by requiring that those amounts paid to purchase annuities for deferred payment of winnings by gaming establishments be deducted from the computation of gross revenue.

### S.B. 364 (chapter 261)

Senate Bill 364 relates to the recovery of gaming debts by licensees. This bill allows a credit instrument to be dated later than the date of its execution, if that later date is furnished at the time of execution, and removes the time limitations for the presentment of a credit instrument for collection or payment.

### S.B. 380 (chapter 655)

Senate Bill 380 revises the provisions on the computation of gross revenue from slot machines received by gaming establishments by permitting these establishments to deduct the cost of merchandise given as the result of a wager from their gross revenue.

These provisions remain in effect for 2 years to permit an analysis of the effect of this bill on gaming gross revenues.

S.B. 394 (chapter 507)

Senate Bill 394 requires the state gaming control board to submit a report to the legislative commission before the beginning of each legislative session. The report shall contain information on the gross revenue, net revenue and average depreciation of all licensees, categorized by class of license and geographical area. The report shall also contain the assessed valuation of the property of all licensees, by category, as listed on the assessment rolls.

S.B. 452 (chapter 447)

Senate Bill 452 permits the Nevada gaming commission to require nonrestricted licensees with an annual gross revenue of \$1 million or more to report and keep records of all cash transactions. This measure also provides that the commission may impose a fine on each licensed person or entity of not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$250,000 for each separate violation of these reporting requirements. Any person who willfully violates any regulation with regard to the record-keeping and reporting shall be punished for 1 to 6 years in prison and/or a fine of up to \$5,000.

S.B. 462 (chapter 403)

Senate Bill 462 allows local governments which have been formed since April 27, 1981, and have populations of less than 1,000, to impose a gaming license fee or tax. The fee or tax may not be higher than the highest fee or tax imposed by a local government of the same type.

S.B. 467 (chapter 334)

Senate Bill 467 prohibits the use or possession in a gaming establishment of any device which assists in projecting the outcome of a game, in keeping track of cards, in analyzing probabilities, and in analyzing strategies for playing or betting on a game.

This measure also provides a penalty of from 1 to 10 years' imprisonment and/or a fine of up to \$10,000 for any person who attempts, or two or more persons who conspire, to use a prohibited device.

S.B. 497 (chapter 590)

Senate Bill 497 increases the annual salary of the chairman of the Nevada gaming commission from \$15,000 to \$24,000. The annual salary of the members of the commission is increased from \$12,500 to \$14,000.



A.B. 164 (chapter 539)

Assembly Bill 164 repeals sunset provisions which would have resulted in the reduction or changes in the manner of collection of certain gaming taxes and fees on July 1, 1985. The repealed provisions are as follows:

1. The gross gaming tax on gross receipts of over \$400,000 was scheduled to be reduced from 5 3/4 percent to 5 1/2 percent;
2. The annual slot tax was to be reduced from \$80 to \$40;
3. The quarterly slot tax was to be reduced from \$20 to \$10;
4. The gross gaming tax was to be collected quarterly rather than monthly; and
5. The license fee for restricted operations was to be reduced to \$25 per slot machine. The fee is presently set at \$35 per machine for establishments with one to five machines, and \$55 per machine for establishments with six to 15 machines.

A.B. 167 (chapter 321)

Assembly Bill 167 relates to sports by authorizing the Nevada athletic commission to regulate contests of unarmed Oriental self-defense.

This measure also makes the appointment by the commissioner of chief inspectors in counties with a population of 100,000 or more discretionary. Furthermore, this bill requires a broadcasting network for television to file with the commission a copy of any contract entered into for the rights to broadcast a contest or exhibition of unarmed combat.

A.B. 339 (chapter 582)

Assembly Bill 339 amends the statutes by expanding the list of information and data which is furnished to the state gaming control board and the Nevada gaming commission which is confidential. Specifically, information provided to the board or commission by a governmental agency or an informer or on the assurance that the information will be held in confidence is deemed confidential. Other data obtained by the board relating to the manufacturing of gaming devices are also confidential.

A.B. 507 (chapter 573)

Assembly Bill 507 establishes a threshold amount of \$500 for the initiation of an administrative investigation of disputed winnings. Thus, whenever a licensee refuses to pay alleged

winnings of at least \$500 and the licensee and patron are unable to resolve the dispute, the state gaming control board shall conduct an investigation and determine whether or not payment should be made. If the disputed amount is less than \$500, the patron may request the board to conduct an investigation.

A.B. 653 (chapter 671)

Assembly Bill 653 revises the definition of "operator of a slot machine route." The new definition includes the fact that the placement and operation of the slot machines must be upon the business premises of others at three or more locations to be considered a slot machine route.

This bill also provides that a license to operate 15 or fewer slot machines at an establishment where the operation of slot machines is incidental to the primary business may only be granted to the operator of the primary business or to a licensed operator of a slot machine route.

A.B. 655 (chapter 483)

Assembly Bill 655 provides the procedure whereby a foreign gaming corporation whose stock is on a foreign securities exchange may register with the Nevada gaming commission as a publicly traded corporation. This measure sets forth the application requirements necessary to register with the Nevada gaming commission as a publicly traded corporation and details the necessary reporting requirements.

## HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH AND RETARDATION

### S.B. 18 (chapter 317)

Existing law provides for the regulation of group care facilities providing care to four or more persons.

Senate Bill 18 provides for regulation of all group care facilities regardless of the number of persons being provided care except for "not for profit" facilities and facilities that provide day care only.

### S.B. 19 (chapter 634)

Senate Bill 19 requires certification of certain mental health professionals as a condition of employment within the mental hygiene and mental retardation division of the department of human resources and requires that any of these same mental health professionals who are employed by the mental hygiene and mental retardation division must be proficient in the oral and written expression of the English language.

In addition, S.B. 19 requires that anyone engaged in the practice of clinical social work must be certified by the Academy of Certified Social Workers.

### S.B. 27 (chapter 631)

Senate Bill 27 restructures the board of naturopathic healing. The bill provides that two, rather than three, members of the board must be licensed naturopaths. Two members, rather than one member, are to be representatives of the public. The physician who sits on the board must have practiced medicine in Nevada for at least 2 years. The board is allowed to contract with similar boards in other states for assistance in preparing a licensing examination. The public members of the board are permitted to vote on general questions regarding the examination of applicants.

The licenses of all naturopaths licensed before July 1, 1985, expire on September 1, 1985, or 10 days after the next examination conducted by the board, whichever is later. The terms of all current board members expire on July 1, 1985.

### S.B. 28 (chapter 458)

Senate Bill 28 removes a provision from the statutes which prevented physical therapists from treating patients which are not referred to them by physicians, chiropractors, dentists or podiatrists. This measure allows physical therapists to continue to carry out evaluation and treatment as long as they do not practice medicine or any other form of healing.

The bill also requires continuing education for physical therapists.

S.B. 30 (chapter 10)

Senate Bill 30 deletes a provision from the statute relating to homeopathic medicine. This provision provides that no person can serve more than two full terms on the board of homeopathic medical examiners.

Senate Bill 30 removes the restriction that prohibits members of the homeopathic board of medical examiners from serving more than two full terms on the board.

S.B. 31 (chapter 131)

Senate Bill 31 requires the following health care professionals to complete continuing education requirements as a prerequisite to license and/or certificate renewal: dental hygienists, dentists, marriage and family counselors, medical laboratory personnel, nursing facility administrators, physicians, and practitioners of traditional oriental medicine. The boards which govern these professions are granted the power to determine the continuing education requirements which licensees must complete.

S.B. 33 (chapter 124)

Senate Bill 33 increases the powers and responsibilities of the state board of podiatry. The board is empowered to issue subpoenas; given greater authority to set examination, license, and registration fees; and given the responsibility for seeing that all podiatrists in the state are licensed.

The bill also increases education requirements for podiatrists. Podiatrists must hold the degree of Doctor of Podiatric Medicine, and complete a 1-year internship to be licensed. Practicing podiatrists must earn 50 hours of continuing education credits every 2 years. Provisions were eliminated which exempted from regulations those podiatrists who practiced before 1949 and podiatrists who do not charge for their services and which allowed podiatry hygienists to administer injections.

S.B. 34 (chapter 74)

Senate Bill 34 broadens the range of disciplinary action available to the Nevada state board of optometry. The bill allows the board to reprimand licensees, place licensees on probation, or impose on a licensee other conditions or terms which it considers proper. These disciplinary options are in addition to the suspension or revocation of a license, the only disciplinary actions which the law allowed before this bill was passed.

S.B. 38 (chapter 597)

Senate Bill 38 provides that any person who is present solely to observe the rendering of care by a practitioner of a healing art is immune from civil actions arising from the alleged negligent rendering of that care. To be immune from civil action, the observer must not participate in the rendering of the care and must not be compensated for that care.

The bill also provides limitation of tort liability for independent contractors hired by the board of dental examiners of Nevada to judge the qualifications of licensure. This limitation would be the same as that provided for state employees.

S.B. 54 (chapter 63)

Senate Bill 54 removes a provision which allowed dispensing opticians who fitted contact lenses before 1978 to continue to do so without meeting the training and examination requirements which apply to other dispensing opticians who fit contact lenses.

S.B. 62 (chapter 479)

Senate Bill 62 extends the immunity from liability for persons involved in the distribution, processing, procurement or use of blood for the purpose of injection or transfusion into the body. This measure provides that these persons are not liable for the transmission of any infectious disease that may be contained in the blood products.

S.B. 64 (chapter 667)

Senate Bill 64 makes extensive revisions in the statutes governing physicians (chapter 630 of NRS). Among these revisions are the following:

1. Uniform qualifications for licensure are specified;
2. Procedures for disciplining physicians are changed;
3. The membership of the board of medical examiners of the State of Nevada is increased from seven to nine persons;
4. The number of physicians on the board is increased from five to six, and the number of lay persons is increased from two to three;
5. The board is authorized to require physicians to complete a prescribed course of continuing education in order to qualify to renew their registration;
6. Fees for licensing and for other services provided by the board are revised; and

7. Conditions under which a physician who has not actually practiced medicine for over a year may return to active practice are specified.

Numerous changes are made to eliminate inconsistencies in the statutes.

S.B. 129 (chapter 106)

Senate Bill 129 requires the board of dental examiners of Nevada to adopt regulations regarding continuing education requirements for practicing dentists. A provision is removed which allows dentists who are not graduates of accredited dental schools to practice in Nevada if they have practiced for 5 years in another state.

The bill also provides that licensing examinations taken by dentists and dental hygienists shall contain a section on the laws and rules governing the practice of dentistry in Nevada.

S.B. 136 (chapter 454)

Senate Bill 136 consolidates a number of functions that are currently being performed by the department of human resources and the insurance division of the department of commerce into a new division within the department of human resources. This division would be called the division for review of health resources and costs. This division would be responsible for health planning and development for the State of Nevada.

Senate Bill 136 will also consolidate the statewide effort to contain health care costs by utilizing a multiuser data collection system and technical assistance.

This bill contains four major components that will implement the measures necessary to slow down and contain health care costs in Nevada:

1. It provides the director of the human resources department the authority to collect data relative to health care costs;
2. It provides for expanded coverage of certificate of need (CON) requirements and raises the minimum threshold for requiring CON review and approval;
3. It mandates an annual review of state regulations and elimination of any statutes or regulations that do not directly contribute to the containment or reduction of health care costs; and

4. It provides for the consolidation of the functions being performed by several divisions and departments under one division.

S.B. 162 (chapter 285)

Senate Bill 162 provides for the regulation of parenteral drugs or drugs which are administered in the human body by injection. The bill provides that these drugs may be sold, dispensed or compounded only by a licensed pharmacist. An expiration date must appear on the label and drugs may not be used after that date. A health care professional must be available to assist the patient if pharmaceutical problems arise and the patient is in his home or in a health care facility other than a hospital. This act also empowers the state board of pharmacy to adopt regulations regarding the preparation and use of these drugs.

S.B. 163 (chapter 610)

Senate Bill 163 makes extensive revisions in the law governing psychologists. These revisions expand the scope of disciplinary actions which may be taken by the board of psychological examiners to include administering a reprimand, limiting a psychologist's practice, and imposing a fine of up to \$5,000. Previously, the board could only place a psychologist on probation or revoke or suspend his certificate. The bill also defines malpractice and professional incompetence and enumerates acts which constitute unprofessional conduct.

Other changes in the bill include the specification of procedures for investigating and hearing complaints of misconduct. The board is granted authority to issue subpoenas. Registration and examination fees are increased.

S.B. 164 (chapter 292)

Senate Bill 164 makes various changes in the laws relating to pharmacy. Provision is made for registered pharmacists to be placed in inactive status if they are 65 or over or are medically disabled. The bill also defines the parameters for judicial review of orders issued by the state board of pharmacy, grants certain powers to the board, and forbids pharmacists to sell or fit contact lenses.

Licensing procedures and fees are also revised. Provision is made for licensing graduates of foreign schools who have passed an examination equivalent to that given in Nevada.

Provisions which regulate vending machines or devices dispensing prophylactic products are repealed.

A provision is amended to remove the requirement that each prescription for a dangerous drug be written on a separate prescription blank. The penalty for furnishing dangerous drugs without a physician's order or possessing a forged or altered prescription is increased and a pharmacist who dispenses a controlled substance without a prescription, or a person who makes a misrepresentation to a pharmacist in order to obtain a controlled substance, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

S.B. 217 (chapter 545)

Senate Bill 217 allows a county or district hospital to place a lien on real property of a person who owes the hospital for health care services provided. This lien cannot be served before 90 days after the patient's discharge nor after 3 years following the date of discharge or 1 year after the patient defaults on payments made pursuant to a written contract, whichever is later. The bill also provides that the hospital shall release the lien upon payment of charges.

S.B. 219 (chapter 611)

Senate Bill 219 requires an optometrist to obtain a permit in order to be employed by a health maintenance organization. This bill also defines certain acts that constitute unethical or unprofessional conduct relating to optometrists.

S.B. 247 (chapter 126)

Current law requires a physician who performs any of the procedures that are necessary for the recovery of organs for an anatomical transplant to be licensed by the State of Nevada.

Senate Bill 247 amends this law to permit physicians who are licensed in other states to perform these procedures. This would allow surgical teams from out-of-state to come into Nevada to recover organs for transplant.

S.B. 295 (chapter 368)

Senate Bill 295 amends the statutes regarding homeopathic medicine. The number of members of the board of homeopathic medical examiners is increased from five to seven. The two additional members are to be representatives of the general public. The initial appointees to these positions are to serve until June 30, 1987. After that date, all members are to serve for 4 years. The bill removes a provision which prohibited board members from serving more than two terms. A provision is added to permit board members to continue to serve until their successors are appointed.



Several provisions of state law pertaining to homeopathic physicians from outside Nevada are amended. Foreign homeopathic physicians who are called in for consultation or assistance are exempted from regulation if they are licensed in their own country. Graduates of foreign medical schools are eligible for licensing if they hold a standard certificate from the Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates. Previously, the law required that they hold a homeopathic certificate. Allopathic and osteopathic physicians from outside Nevada may be licensed as homeopathic physicians only if the licensing standards of the jurisdictions in which they are licensed are at least as stringent as Nevada's.

The bill also makes it unlawful for anyone who is not a licensed homeopathic physician to hold himself out as qualified to practice homeopathic medicine or to use the letters H.M.D. after his name.

Finally, the bill increases application, license, renewal, and registration fees for homeopathic physicians.

S.B. 320 (chapter 552)

Senate Bill 320 requires the department of human resources, under the state plan for the medically indigent, to provide for the reimbursement of services provided by registered nurses in advanced practice if those same services are reimbursed when provided by another health care provider.

S.B. 324 (chapter 300)

Senate Bill 324 requires hospitals to itemize, on a daily basis, charges for services, equipment, supplies and medicines in terms that a patient can understand and that hospitals prepare a summary of charges for services common to patients who are admitted to their facilities and make it available to the public.

This bill also requires that a physician must provide information relating to costs likely to be incurred for treatment and that each provider of health care must provide an itemized bill for services, equipment, supplies and medicines provided.

S.B. 510 (chapter 681)

Senate Bill 510 makes several changes in the law regulating abortion. The bill sets up a procedure whereby the parents of a girl under the age of 18 must be notified personally by the attending physician of her plans to terminate a pregnancy. If the physician cannot contact the parents after a reasonable effort, he must delay the abortion until he has notified the parents or guardians by certified mail at their last known address.

The bill also allows the girl to petition a district court to issue an order authorizing an abortion without parental notification. The court may issue such an authorization if it finds that:

1. The girl is mature enough to make an intelligent and informed decision concerning the abortion;
2. She is financially independent or emancipated; or
3. Notification of the parents would be detrimental to her best interests.

The bill provides that the county in which the hearing is held must pay the fees of the girl's attorney, if she is unable to employ counsel.

If a court issues an order authorizing an abortion, the parents of the girl may not take any civil actions against persons performing the abortion. If a court does not issue an order authorizing the abortion, the girl may make an appeal to the state supreme court. The bill requires all court proceedings to be handled expeditiously.

#### S.B. 520 (chapter 563)

Senate Bill 520 amends the definition of ambulance to a vehicle which is specially designed, constructed, equipped and staffed to provide basic, immediate or advanced emergency medical care to those who require it.

#### A.B. 8 (chapter 62)

Assembly Bill 8 amends Nevada Revised Statutes for the general purpose of bringing Nevada's law into compliance with the Uniform Determination of Death Act. The amendment provides more detail in the determination of death. This bill defines a person as being dead if all circulatory and respiratory functions have ceased or all functions of his entire brain, including the brain stem, have ceased. The determination of death must be made in accordance with accepted medical standards.

#### A.B. 65 (chapter 54)

Assembly Bill 65 integrates amendments enacted in the 1983 session into existing provisions. The measure would change responsibilities for adoption of regulations as required by chapter 457 of Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) relating to cancer, from the health division, department of human resources, to the state board of health, department of human resources.

A.B. 66 (chapter 42)

Assembly Bill 66 corrects an inconsistency in current law. In 1983, legislation was passed to provide that any registered nurse, and not exclusively a public health nurse, could arrange for the emergency admission of a person believed to be mentally ill. However, no similar amendment was made regarding the proceedings for an involuntary, court-ordered admission following the 7-day emergency admission. Assembly Bill 66 provides for a registered nurse to petition the court for such involuntary admissions.

A.B. 87 (chapter 73)

Assembly Bill 87 amends existing law to further define the difference between receiving and obtaining dangerous drugs.

This law provides for the punishment of an individual who knowingly and intentionally obtains or attempts to obtain possession of dangerous drugs or receives a dangerous drug as the result of a forged, false, fictitious or altered prescription.

A.B. 100 (chapter 18)

Assembly Bill 100 deletes a provision from the laws regarding the licensing of optometrists. The provision to be deleted allows the Nevada state board of optometry to recover the costs of holding disciplinary hearings from the person disciplined. The courts have held that provisions of this type are invalid.

A.B. 183 (chapter 568)

Assembly Bill 183 divides the designation "health and care facilities" into two separate categories - "medical facilities" and "facilities for the dependent." This bill redesignates and adds new definitions of other types of facilities within these categories.

Assembly Bill 183 also expands the authority of the state board of health, health division, department of human resources, provides for the investigation of complaints by the health division, and allows for immediate action to be taken on complaints, without notice, if public health is endangered.

A.B. 400 (chapter 672)

Assembly Bill 400 creates a commission on mental health and mental retardation with policymaking authority over the division of mental hygiene and mental retardation in the department of human resources.

The commission consists of seven members appointed by the governor to serve 4-year staggered terms. Four of the members

of the commission--a psychiatrist, psychologist, physician and registered nurse--are appointed from a list of candidates provided by the appropriate professional organizations in Nevada. The other three members appointed by the governor are a social worker and two representatives of the general public--one with a special interest in mental health and one with a special interest in mental retardation. The governor appoints the chairman of the commission from among its members. The commission is required to meet at least six and not more than 12 times per year, but a meeting may last more than 1 day.

The administrator of the division of mental hygiene and mental retardation is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the division in accordance with the policies set by the commission. The administrator is appointed by the governor from a list of three nominees provided by the commission. The administrator serves at the pleasure of the governor and reports to the director of the department of human resources for administrative purposes.

Senate Bill 400 also eliminates the mental health and mental retardation advisory board. The commission assumes the advisory role of the advisory board for the program to aid victims of domestic violence.

This bill appropriates \$13,500 in each of the next 2 fiscal years from the state general fund to the commission for salary and travel expenses.

A.B. 533 (chapter 677)

Assembly Bill 533 allocates \$250,000 per year for the next biennium to establish attendant care services for substantially handicapped persons. This program, which would be administered by the department of human resources, would provide financial assistance to certain handicapped persons which would allow these people to be able to pay for the services that would enable them to live independently outside of an institution.

A.B. 642 (chapter 476)

Assembly Bill 642 raises the interest rate hospitals are allowed to charge on unpaid bills from 6 percent per annum to 12 percent per annum and eliminates the stipulation that the bills would have to be delinquent for more than 2 months before interest could be charged.

Section 2 of this measure provides that the board of trustees of a county or district hospital may mortgage or pledge the personal property to provide security for operating capital

and may acquire real property for expansion through terms determined by the board. This section expires on June 30, 1987.

A.B. 647 (chapter 643)

Assembly Bill 647 permits dentists to perform a complete physical examination and to compile a medical history on a patient before admitting the patient to a hospital to perform dental work. No dentist may be automatically admitted to a medical staff of a hospital nor automatically denied admission simply because he is a dentist.

Employers who provide benefits for health care to employees must do so in the same manner as a policy of health insurance or a group plan.

A.B. 696 (chapter 620)

Assembly Bill 696 establishes two screening panels to review claims of medical malpractice. One panel is to be located in Reno, Nevada, to hear claims occurring in northern Nevada, and the other panel is to be located in Las Vegas, Nevada, to hear claims occurring in southern Nevada. The purpose of the panels is to review all malpractice claims filed in Nevada to determine whether the claims are frivolous or if there is a reasonable probability that malpractice may have occurred.

If the panel finds in favor of the claimant, a cause of action is then filed in district court. If the decision is not in favor of the claimant, he or she may file an action in court after posting a \$5,000 bond. This bond is forfeited if the claimant does not obtain a judgment in his or her favor.



## HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION

### S.B. 61 (chapter 23)

Senate Bill 61 authorizes the department of motor vehicles to issue special license plates for a resident of this state who is a recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

### S.B. 63 (chapter 21)

Senate Bill 63 includes the division of forestry in the state department of conservation and natural resources as a regulatory agency which has authority to use its vehicles as emergency vehicles, but only in response to a fire.

In addition, this bill extends the privileges of emergency vehicles to official vehicles operated by the following regulatory agencies:

1. The bureau of enforcement in the registration division of the department of motor vehicles;
2. The department of agriculture;
3. The department of wildlife;
4. The division of state parks;
5. The motor carrier division of the department of motor vehicles;
6. The public service commission of Nevada;
7. The state forester-firewarden; and
8. The taxicab authority.

### S.B. 97 (chapter 195)

Senate Bill 97 allows any police officer to seize vehicles which are improperly registered or stolen, or which have altered identification numbers. Under previous law, only officers of the Nevada highway patrol and investigators of the bureau of enforcement of the department of motor vehicles had statutory authority to take possession of such vehicles.

The bill conforms state law with police practices.

### S.B. 100 (chapter 86)

Senate Bill 100 increases the authority of the public service commission of Nevada (PSCN) and its inspectors to act as peace officers. Specifically, this authority is expanded to include the enforcement of those chapters of Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) which pertain to drivers' licenses and traffic laws as they apply to motor carrier vehicles.

In addition, this bill enables the PSCN and its inspectors to impound a vehicle that does not have the proper certificate to operate until that certificate is obtained.

Senate Bill 100 also increases the penalties for the violation of motor vehicle carrier rules relative to the possession of the proper certificates, permits, licenses or identifying devices required in Nevada in order to operate as a motor carrier.

S.B. 140 (chapter 202)

Senate Bill 140 increases the maximum length and width of motor vehicles which are allowed to operate on the highways in this state. These increases conform state law with federal law.

This bill also authorizes the Nevada department of transportation to adopt regulations which permit the movement of a trailer coach or a mobile home on a weekend or legal holiday.

S.B. 141 (chapter 226)

Senate Bill 141 authorizes the department of transportation to acquire, by eminent domain, a fee interest in property in which it has already acquired a lesser estate or interest. A fee interest is one in which the department holds the property without limitation unless it is disposed of as provided by the statutes.

This bill clarifies the department's power to lease and dispose of property and makes a number of language changes for the sake of consistency and clarity. The bill also repeals provisions in the law concerning the acquisition of property for future use which are unnecessary due to changes in federal procedures.

S.B. 167 (chapter 145)

Senate Bill 167 requires a \$10,000 surety bond to be filed with the department of motor vehicles for licensing of a driver's training school. The surety bond may be reduced to \$5,000 if the operator of a school has conducted his business satisfactorily for the past 5 years.

This bill also revises the procedures for the examination of an applicant for a driver's license.

S.B. 181 (chapter 179)

Senate Bill 181 amends the law to simplify the procedure for restoring a suspended driver's license under the failure to appear program administered by the department of motor vehicles. This bill also allows the department of motor vehicles to issue a restricted driver's license to a person with a suspended license under hardship reasons which include the need to obtain food or medical care or supplies.



S.B. 182 (chapter 144)

Senate Bill 182 clarifies the provision relating to driver's license renewal which allows a person to submit a report from another state if he is unable to appear in person before the department of motor vehicles to take the eye test for a renewal license.

This measure also authorizes the department of motor vehicles to waive the driving test for persons who seek to reinstate their driver's license following a suspension or revocation which does not involve the poor performance of the driver.

S.B. 183 (chapter 413)

Senate Bill 183 revises the system of demerit points for various traffic violations administered by the department of motor vehicles. The bill also amends the statute which requires the department to use a cumulative period for the suspension of drivers' licenses, and it establishes additional guidelines that the department must follow when suspending a license.

S.B. 185 (chapter 618)

Senate Bill 185 changes the name of the department of motor vehicles to the department of motor vehicles and public safety. The purpose of this change is to reflect more accurately the actual functions of the department which include several law enforcement divisions and agencies.

This bill also transfers enforcement of the motor carrier laws within the department from the motor carrier division to the Nevada highway patrol. The motor carrier division retains the authority to administer the laws concerning the licensing of motor vehicle carriers.

In addition, Senate Bill 185 exempts the department from the requirement to provide standby pay for cadets who are attending the academy of the Nevada highway patrol and are receiving free room and board.

S.B. 201 (chapter 210)

Senate Bill 201 changes the period of registration for motor vehicles from a monthly to a daily basis. Vehicle registrations expire 365 days after the date of initial or subsequent registration, rather than at the end of each month.

This bill places a limit of 12 on the number of vehicles for which a dealer may obtain dealer special plates without payment of the privilege tax. Under previous law, the number was unlimited.

In addition, the bill adds the allowing of an unlicensed salesman to sell or lease any vehicle as grounds for the denial, suspension or revocation of a license to operate a motor vehicle business.

Senate Bill 201 also amends the law to allow the department to limit personalized license plates to the use of letters and numbers, rather than letters and figures, or special characters which are not compatible with the department's computer system.

S.B. 229 (chapter 315)

Senate Bill 229 increases the amount of the fees charged for the registration of certain vehicles, the issuance of certain license plates and the issuance of a salesman's license. The bill also adds conviction of a gross misdemeanor to the grounds for denial, suspension or revocation of a salesman's license.

S.B. 230 (chapter 156)

Senate Bill 230 increases the annual additional registration fee for the cost of inspection from \$3 to \$4 for motor vehicle carriers. This increase is intended to finance additional enforcement personnel in the public service commission of Nevada to regulate the motor carrier industry.

S.B. 234 (chapter 201)

Senate Bill 234 amends present law to require that a reading of a vehicle's odometer be entered on the certificate of ownership. This measure requires the odometer reading to be provided to the department of motor vehicles by the person who sells or transfers a vehicle. The intent of this bill is to help reduce used car sales fraud.

S.B. 246 (chapter 232)

Senate Bill 246 exempts motorcycles and motor homes from the insurance verification program conducted annually on a 10 percent sample of all motor vehicles by the department of motor vehicles.

If owners of motorcycles and motor homes are not subject to the insurance verification program, they can save money by not maintaining the required insurance during the part of each year when these types of vehicles are not in use. The purpose of Senate Bill 246 is to provide that option to persons who have these seasonal-use types of vehicles. Owners of motorcycles and motor homes still are required to have the mandatory insurance in effect when they again begin to operate these vehicles.

Senate Bill 246 also amends the law to require the department of motor vehicles to conduct a sample, rather than a random sample, of 10 percent of vehicles for the annual insurance verification program. This change in language allows the department of motor vehicles to direct its sample toward those persons who are more likely not to have the required insurance on their motor vehicles.

S.B. 279 (chapter 391)

Senate Bill 279 provides an additional method for determining the sales price used to compute the tax on the sale of motor vehicles between private parties. This method involves an authorized appraisal of the value of the vehicle conducted by an employee or agent of the department of motor vehicles or by a licensed dealer, rebuilder or automobile wrecker. This act corrects the inequity which occurred when the actual value of a vehicle was much less than the value determined under the other primary method which involves a depreciation schedule fixed in state law.

S.B. 292 (chapter 302)

Senate Bill 292 requires the department of motor vehicles to review at least once every 2 years the eligibility of persons who have special license plates or special parking permits for the physically handicapped.

S.B. 343 (chapter 259)

Senate Bill 343 exempts watercraft known as "sailboards" or "windsurfers" from state law requiring a life preserver, or similar device, on board. Formerly, persons operating sailboards were required to wear a life preserver or buoyancy belt because there is no place to stow such a device on a sailboard. However, the wearing of such a device can impair safety when the person operating a sailboard tips over in the water and the sail falls over him. The new law leaves the decision of whether to wear a flotation device while operating a sailboard up to the individual.

S.B. 382 (chapter 579)

Senate Bill 382 increases the motor vehicle fuel and special fuel taxes by 1 cent, raises the registration fee on light vehicles from \$12 to \$15, and increases registration, temporary licensing and mileage fees on heavy vehicles such as trucks. These increases are estimated to provide almost \$14 million in additional funds for highway maintenance to help preserve Nevada's existing state highway system.

This bill also changes the basis for determining the fees to be paid for the use of highways in this state from unladen weight to a vehicle's declared gross weight. Declared gross

weight is defined as the maximum gross weight at which a motor vehicle or combination of vehicles will be operated.

The bill appropriates \$115,570, along with \$121,350 for fiscal year 1985-1986, and \$132,655 for fiscal year 1986-1987, from the state highway fund to the department of motor vehicles for the implementation of this act.

The appropriations and the increases in the fuel taxes and mileage fees become effective July 1, 1985. The other provisions of this law become effective January 1, 1986, to allow time for the department to modify its procedures for collecting registration and licensing fees on heavy vehicles due to the change to declared gross weight.

S.B. 418 (chapter 324)

Senate Bill 418 amends section 7 of chapter 111, Statutes of Nevada 1981, to extend special provisions for the weight of certain trailers and semitrailers until July 1, 1990. These special provisions would have expired on July 1, 1986.

New federal certification rules in 1980 set maximum axle-weight limits for trucks and trailer combinations. However, these limits were not practical for certain existing types of vehicles such as short-coupled trailer vehicles which are used primarily by construction contractors. These vehicles were granted special weight provisions during the 1981 session of the Nevada legislature to avoid the financial impact on contractors and others from the loss of complete use of these vehicles. The impact on the state highway system is not significant because so few of these vehicles remain in operation.

The purpose of Senate Bill 418 is to extend the sunset date of these special weight provisions until July 1, 1990, when the short-coupled trailer vehicles should be phased out and no longer in use.

S.B. 419 (chapter 255)

Senate Bill 419 authorizes the public service commission of Nevada (PSCN) to suspend the certificate of public convenience and necessity of a common motor carrier which fails to file an annual report or to operate during the preceding year. Under previous law, the PSCN only had authority to revoke the certificate under these circumstances.

S.B. 430 (chapter 362)

Senate Bill 430 exempts a person in the military from the penalty for late renewal of his driver's license if the license expires while he is on active duty and if he applies to renew his license within 30 days after his discharge.

S.B. 471 (chapter 591)

Senate Bill 471 prohibits the public service commission of Nevada (PSCN) from denying an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity to operate as a motor carrier solely on the basis that the new operation may create competition in the area to be served.

This bill also requires a legal petition to intervene to be filed in protest against the granting of a certificate. This action will cause the commission to conduct a hearing on the application for a certificate. Previous law required the commission to conduct a hearing upon receipt of a protest, such as a letter, from any interested person.

S.B. 504 (chapter 470)

Senate Bill 504 broadens certain provisions of the law pertaining to motor carriers by including countries to allow registration under the International Registration Plan.

A.B. 5 (chapter 182)

Assembly Bill 5 establishes a uniform speed limit of 15 miles per hour in school zones when schools are in session. This speed limit does not apply to major highways which pass by schools where it is unsafe to establish such a limit.

The bill requires the governing bodies of local governments or the department of transportation to designate the school zones and to provide signs, which are to be uniform in size and color, for school zones. The measure also requires that permanent signs clearly designate the hours during which the speed limit applies, and that portable signs be in place only when pupils are going to and from regularly scheduled school sessions.

In addition, the bill requires the use of reflective materials on clothing and other items issued to persons who control or direct traffic near schools during hours of darkness.

A.B. 45 (chapter 420)

Assembly Bill 45 requires the director of the department of transportation to designate United States Highway and Alternate Highway No. 95 as Veterans' Memorial Highway. This designation is contingent upon the agreement of veterans' organizations to pay for the cost and installation of suitable markers along the highway.

A.B. 104 (chapter 161)

Assembly Bill 104 extends to disabled veterans the privilege of parking in certain time-restricted parking spaces and in

spaces reserved for the handicapped. However, vehicles parking in these spaces must display special license plates designed for disabled veterans.

This bill also increases the penalty for violation of any provision related to handicapped parking spaces from \$25 to \$100.

A.B. 172 (chapter 652)

Assembly Bill 172 makes several changes in the law governing certain types of commercial vehicles. First, the bill exempts vehicles used for circuses, conventions, exhibitions, shows, sporting events, and other organized entertainment from the necessity of obtaining a special fuel user's license. This license had been required for most commercial vehicles which use fuels other than gasoline and operate on Nevada highways for more than 48 hours. The license fee is \$20. The bill also exempts these vehicles from the laws and regulations which govern motor carriers in Nevada.

In addition, the bill allows the public service commission of Nevada to issue a 120-hour temporary motor carrier license to tour bus operators. Previously, the commission could issue only a 48-hour temporary license. This provision is designed to encourage bus tours entering Nevada from other states to extend the length of time they spend in Nevada and encourages side trips to some of the rural parts of the state.

A.B. 180 (chapter 612)

Assembly Bill 180 restricts state highways to those which are owned and maintained or designated by the Nevada department of transportation. The department is not liable for damages resulting from the use of any highway or hazards or deficiencies in any highway which is not designated as a state highway. This bill also allows the director of the department to designate certain highways as state routes, rather than state highways.

A.B. 181 (chapter 172)

Assembly Bill 181 authorizes the director of the department of transportation to close or restrict the use of highways to promote economic development or tourism or upon the written request of the executive director of the commissions on economic development or tourism.

A.B. 204 (chapter 212)

Assembly Bill 204 amends current law that allows the files and records of the department of motor vehicles to be used for commercial purposes. This bill provides that the director of the department may deny the private use of such files

and records if he believes the information taken may be used for an illegal purpose or an unwarranted invasion of privacy.

Assembly Bill 204 also directs the director of the department of motor vehicles to adopt regulations relating to the private use of these files.

A.B. 216 (chapter 294)

Assembly Bill 216 directs the department of transportation to develop a system of visitor centers throughout the state for use by the driving public. The director of the department is authorized to adopt regulations concerning the administration of such a system and to designate locations for the construction of centers and the erection and maintenance of informational signs. The bill also provides an appropriation of \$50,000 for the design and erection or construction of signs and centers.

A.B. 221 (chapter 289)

Assembly Bill 221 extends the authority of the public service commission of Nevada and the department of motor vehicles to adopt standards for the safety of drivers and vehicles and for the transportation of hazardous materials, including hazardous waste.

A.B. 232 (chapter 358)

Assembly Bill 232 eliminates the restrictions in the law which specified the number and composition of crews used to operate trains in Nevada. A trainman who has seniority on any railroad in this state on July 1, 1985, may not lose his job due to this act.

A.B. 318 (chapter 416)

Assembly Bill 318 requires a person seeking to restore his or her revoked driver's license to maintain proof of financial responsibility for 3 years after the reinstatement of the license. The bill also amends current law allowing a person involved in an accident to obtain information which was submitted to the department of motor vehicles concerning the other person involved in the accident to include the name of his insurer and his policy number.

A.B. 363 (chapter 510)

Assembly Bill 363 increases the fee for reinstatement of a vehicle registration which has been suspended from \$50 to \$100. The fine for operating a vehicle without insurance is set at between \$300 and \$500. Previously, the law set this fine at between \$100 and \$500.

A.B. 390 (chapter 678)

Assembly Bill 390 allows the department of transportation to establish a 70 miles per hour speed limit in Nevada and requires the mandatory use of seat belts in most automobiles. Both of these provisions would become effective only if the United States Congress grants Nevada an exemption from the national speed limit of 55 miles per hour.

The department of transportation is required to study traffic to determine the highways which may be traveled safely at up to 70 miles per hour. The director of the department of motor vehicles is required to study and report to the next legislature concerning the safety of the maximum speed limit and the effectiveness of the use of seat belts.

A.B. 404 (chapter 516)

Assembly Bill 404 requires that parking spaces designated for handicapped persons be marked with the international symbol of accessibility and a sign stating that the fine for use by others is \$100. The fine is increased from \$25 to \$100.

A.B. 458 (chapter 406)

Assembly Bill 458 amends the statutes by requiring that whenever a police officer makes an arrest or issues a citation, except for parking violations, he shall record the name as given by that person, the number of his driver's license, and a brief description of his physical appearance.

The information recorded is to be maintained by the traffic enforcement agency which employs the officer.

The bill further provides that whenever a police officer requests information from a traffic enforcement agency concerning a person's record of prior offenses, he shall compare not only the name of the person but also the number of his driver's license and his physical description with the information received from the agency.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure the correct matching of information before a person may be arrested on an outstanding warrant for a prior offense, rather than making an arrest only on the matching of the name on the warrant.

A.B. 478 (chapter 249)

Assembly Bill 478 eliminates the general use of urine tests to determine the alcoholic content of the blood of a person suspected of driving while intoxicated. This measure retains blood tests and breath tests for the determination of alcohol content and permits urine tests in two specific instances:



1. A person who is afflicted with hemophilia or a heart condition may be required to submit to breath or urine test; and
2. When the officer has reason to suspect the presence of a controlled substance in the blood of the person in question he may direct him to submit to a blood or urine test, or both, in addition to the breath test.

A.B. 480 (chapter 430)

Assembly Bill 480 amends the statutes relative to evidentiary tests of a person's breath to ascertain the percentage of alcohol in the blood for the purpose of determining if a person was driving while intoxicated.

This bill requires that breath tests may be used as evidence only if two consecutive samples of the person's breath are taken and the results of the two tests do not differ more than .02 percent.

This bill provides that the results of the first breath test may be used if the person refuses to take a second test or for some other valid reason a second sample is not obtained.

Furthermore, this measure provides that willful failure to provide a second consecutive sample is considered to be failure to submit to a required evidentiary test which will result in the revocation of a person's privilege to drive a vehicle.

A.B. 486 (chapter 234)

Assembly Bill 486 authorizes counties which impose a 1/4-cent sales tax for public mass transportation to use the proceeds for either mass transportation or for the construction or repair of public roads. However, the voters first must approve any change in previously approved uses of the proceeds of this tax. If the tax is used to pay for the construction and repair of roads, the money must be divided among the local governments in the county in proportion to the total miles of paved road for which each government is responsible.

The bill also removes a provision which prevented counties of under 250,000 population from imposing both a 1/4-cent tax for public mass transportation and a 1/4-cent tax for the promotion of tourism.

A.B. 492 (chapter 477)

Assembly Bill 492 requires the use of reflective material on bicycles which are operated at night.

This measure also requires food or beverage vendors who sell their products from or on public streets to display warning signs and to mount a flashing or rotating amber light on the roof of the vehicle. The light must be in operation when the vehicle is traveling less than 15 miles per hour while soliciting customers or when the vehicle is stopped on the street to serve customers. The vendor must obtain a permit from the Nevada highway patrol to mount a flashing amber light on his vehicle. The warning signs on the vehicle must be similar to signs on public school buses which advise other drivers of the danger due to the presence of children.

A.B. 493 (chapter 319)

Assembly Bill 493 requires the department of motor vehicles to provide special license plates for the private automobiles owned by the other elected officials in the executive branch of state government. These officials are the secretary of state, the state treasurer, the state controller and the attorney general. The governor and lieutenant governor already are authorized to have special license plates.

A.B. 591 (chapter 481)

Assembly Bill 591 authorizes a person who was born outside the United States to prove his age with a driver's license issued by another state when the person applies for a Nevada driver's license.

A.B. 604 (chapter 637)

Assembly Bill 604 clarifies the requirement for the safe operation of a motorcycle by specifying that the driver have at least one hand on a handlebar at all times.

## INSURANCE

### S.B. 58 (chapter 196)

Senate Bill 58 adds the African Development Bank to the list of institutions in whose obligations domestic insurance companies and the state industrial insurance system may invest.

### S.B. 143 (chapter 380)

Senate Bill 143 amends Nevada's insurance code. The bill authorizes the commissioner of insurance, department of commerce, to prescribe the method of recordkeeping used by insurers. The bill also requires any person who is aware of a violation of the insurance code to notify the commissioner of insurance and allows the commissioner to keep the informant's name confidential. The bill provides that the commissioner of insurance and the employees of the insurance division are not subject to civil liability resulting from the publication of reports or bulletins. The commissioner of insurance is authorized to appoint a person not associated with the insurance division to conduct an administrative hearing, if the hearing requires a disinterested hearing officer.

The bill clarifies the conditions under which an insurer is entitled to a credit against his general premium tax liability for maintaining a home office in Nevada.

The commissioner is authorized to require applicants for agent's, broker's, or solicitor's licenses to complete an approved course of instruction and pay an additional fee of \$15.

Insurance adjusters and motor vehicle damage appraisers who are authorized to work in a business firm, and who also wish to be licensed to operate independently, must obtain a separate license in their own name.

The bill corrects statutory references in the section of the statutes regarding rates and rate service organizations.

The bill makes it clear that fraternal benefit societies which are authorized to transact health insurance are not exempt from fees which the commission imposes to pay the costs of adopting uniform accounting and financial reporting for health and care facilities.

### S.B. 144 (chapter 405)

Senate Bill 144 requires premium finance companies to be licensed by the commissioner of insurance, department of

commerce. To be licensed, a company must file an application with the commissioner, pay a license fee and post a \$25,000 bond. Companies are required to keep records, which may be examined by the commissioner. The contents of premium finance agreements are specified, including the manner in which interest may be computed. The conditions under which policies may be canceled and the procedures for canceling policies are also specified. Penalties are provided for violations of the law.

S.B. 145 (chapter 381)

Senate Bill 145 would allow the commissioner of insurance, department of commerce, to declare that an insurer is insolvent when it is unable to meet its claims even though it has not yet been declared insolvent by the courts. This provision enables the Nevada Insurance Guaranty Association to see that claims made against a company by Nevada citizens are paid if the company is not able to pay them.

The bill also amends the statutes governing funeral service contracts to place funeral service agents and sellers under the same regulations relating to disciplinary action and fraud, which apply to other types of insurance agents. This change makes it possible to discipline funeral service agents and sellers who are guilty of misconduct.

S.B. 223 (chapter 407)

Senate Bill 223 requires that a binder to an insurance policy providing coverage of less than \$1,000,000 must contain a statement outlining the penalties for refusal to accept such binder. Any party to a contract who refuses to accept a binder as proof of insurance coverage may be fined \$500 and is liable for civil damages.

S.B. 253 (chapter 500)

Senate Bill 253 amends the industrial insurance law to provide reimbursement for services rendered by chiropractors and that they be extended certain privileges previously reserved for physicians.

S.B. 286 (chapter 432)

Senate Bill 286 requires insurers to include provisions in health insurance policies to encourage the insured to use services and facilities that tend to control or reduce the cost of health care.

This bill also requires insurers to adopt and use three or more cost containment measures in any health insurance policy.

S.B. 321 (chapter 518)

Senate Bill 321 amends the health insurance limitations for the treatment of alcohol and drug abuse. Existing law limits health insurance coverage for alcohol and drug withdrawal to 7 days. Senate Bill 321 deletes the 7-day period and establishes a maximum cash benefit of \$1,500 per year.

This bill also reduces the maximum benefit for inpatient treatment from \$10,000 to \$9,000, raises the maximum benefit for outpatient treatment from \$1,500 to \$2,500, and establishes a lifetime maximum benefit for any combination of these treatments of \$39,000.

These provisions apply to individual policies of health insurance (unless otherwise specified in the policy), group policies, health maintenance plans, and employer-provided health benefits.

S.B. 322 (chapter 469)

Senate Bill 322 requires health insurance policies to provide for the reimbursement of services provided by registered nurses in advanced practice if those same services are reimbursed when provided by another health care provider.

S.B. 353 (chapter 374)

Senate Bill 353 removes the limit on the rate of interest for a loan taken out on a life insurance policy. Previously, the rate was limited to 6 percent. The period for reinstatement of an industrial life insurance policy is extended from 2 to 3 years.

S.B. 404 (chapter 400)

Senate Bill 404 requires that the commissioner of insurance, department of commerce, keep confidential information which is submitted to him regarding the methods used to set rates for medical and dental insurance.

S.B. 445 (chapter 320)

Senate Bill 445 creates a trust fund for the benefit of insolvent self-insured employers. Money for the fund may be raised through assessments of all self-insured employers. The bill also creates a fund for self-insured employers into which the moneys or securities required to be set aside by self-insured employers must be deposited. Finally, the bill creates the fund for the insurance division, department of commerce, into which all money received by the commissioner of insurance must be deposited.

S.B. 456 (chapter 423)

Senate Bill 456 allows a fraternal benefit society to use the same standards for nonforfeiture and valuation of certain policies as those used by life insurance companies.

S.B. 499 (chapter 501)

Senate Bill 499 authorizes a fee for financial planning or consulting on the purchase of life or health insurance.

A.B. 110 (chapter 284)

Assembly Bill 110 provides that insurers' files must be available for inspection by the administrator of the division of industrial insurance. The bill also expands the responsibilities of the administrator by requiring him to establish certain regulations regarding injured workers. The bill further provides that the administrator must hold a hearing in regard to any allegations against insurers prior to a finding of wrongdoing.

A.B. 111 (chapter 205)

Assembly Bill 111 changes the title of the state industrial attorney to the state industrial claimants' attorney and revises the procedure for appealing a contested claim. The bill also provides that the filing of a notice of appeal does not automatically stay the enforcement of the decision by the hearing officer but that the appeals officer may order a stay if so requested.

A.B. 112 (chapter 149)

Assembly Bill 112 provides that a health care provider may not charge a patient for any treatment related to the industrial injury or occupational disease for which he or she is referred, but must charge the insurer. The bill also specifies that if a fee schedule is adopted by the state industrial insurance system, such schedule must conform to the median fees derived from a statistical sample of representative fees and charges.

A.B. 152 (chapter 150)

Assembly Bill 152 extends industrial insurance coverage to persons participating in certain training programs and prescribes a wage schedule for such persons for purposes of determining their insurance benefits. The bill also extends coverage to adjunct professors of the University of Nevada.

A.B. 154 (chapter 93)

Assembly Bill 154 amends the statutes relating to the insurance premium tax. This bill eliminates the provision which allowed insurers to base their quarterly premium tax payments on an estimate of the net premiums collected during the current calendar quarter. Insurers must now base quarterly premium tax payments on the amount of premium taxes which they paid during the previous calendar year. Before this bill passed, insurers could use either method to determine their tax liability.

A.B. 155 (chapter 153)

Assembly Bill 155 makes several changes in the way industrial insurance is administered. The bill requires self-insured employers to notify the commissioner of insurance, insurance division, department of commerce, 60 days before the ownership or control of a firm is changed. The bill gives the commissioner power to impose an administrative fine of up to \$5,000 on employers that terminate self-insurance then fail to pay claims for compensation which they incurred as self-insured employers. The bill defines the conditions under which an employer may be considered insolvent and empowers the commissioner of insurance to determine the form in which security deposits must be made by self-insured employers.

A.B. 156 (chapter 166)

Assembly Bill 156 provides that the commissioner of insurance, insurance division, department of commerce, may not grant an insurance company permission to operate in Nevada until it has paid the premium taxes due from any previous unauthorized operations in the state. The commissioner of insurance is granted authority to regulate multiple employer welfare arrangements. The multiple employer welfare arrangements are formed when several employers join together to provide health and welfare benefits to employees.

The bill makes two technical changes. The first involves the service of process in suits against out-of-state insurance companies. Previously, the law required that all summons and other documents be served on the insurance division. The bill requires that only the initial documents be served on the division. The second change allows book entry of securities which insurance companies are required to deposit with the commissioner of insurance. Previously, the law required that the actual certificates be deposited. This was not always possible because certificates were not issued for some types of securities.

A.B. 157 (chapter 119)

Assembly Bill 157 changes the statutes relating to the licensing of insurance adjusters, administrators, agents, and brokers. The definition of an administrator is expanded to include a person who administers programs of self-insurance, including pensions, annuities, and health insurance, provided by employers for their employees. The bond required of an administrator is increased to \$50,000 from the present level of between \$5,000 and \$10,000. Provision is made for the automatic suspension of the license of an administrator who fails to file a replacement bond before a previous bond is canceled. The commissioner of insurance, insurance division, department of commerce, is given power to adopt regulations defining the functions which an administrator may perform.

Agents, brokers and solicitors are required to complete a course of training prescribed by the commissioner of insurance. They are also required to provide the commissioner with information regarding officers or owners of their firms who are not named in the license or registered with the commissioner of insurance. In addition, the bill prohibits insurance adjusters from owning a controlling interest in a firm which repairs automobiles.

A.B. 158 (chapter 164)

Assembly Bill 158 makes several changes in the regulation of surplus line brokers, uncertified insurers who provide types of coverage not normally available in the market. These changes include the following:

1. Brokers owing more than \$1,000 in premium taxes must report and pay the tax quarterly;
2. Brokers must have been licensed to deal in general lines for 6 months before they may deal in surplus lines; and
3. Penalties are added for premium tax delinquencies extending beyond the first year.

A.B. 159 (chapter 379)

Assembly Bill 159 amends the statutes relating to group insurance and insurance notices. The bill allows group health insurance policies to be delivered to groups formed solely for the purpose of obtaining health insurance, with the permission of the commissioner of insurance, department of commerce. In order to purchase group annuity policies, on the other hand, the bill requires that the group must have been principally formed for some other purpose.

The bill also provides that every group health insurance policy must include a provision which reduces the insurer's liability because of benefits paid under other policies.

With regard to insurance notices, the bill requires that when employees are terminated, their employers must notify them of their insurance conversion privileges. Employers are also required to notify employees of reductions or changes in their health insurance benefits.

A.B. 359 (chapter 151)

Assembly Bill 359 eliminates the requirement that an insurer notify the insured of a plan for sharing risks in cases where the policy is canceled because the insured failed to pay the premiums.



A.B. 450 (chapter 203)

Assembly Bill 450 amends current law to require the state industrial insurance system (SIIS) to pay the costs of first aid and transportation to the nearest place of proper treatment for an injured employee. Under previous law, the employer, rather than SIIS, was required to pay these costs for employees who were injured on the job.

A.B. 562 (chapter 384)

Assembly Bill 562 adds clergymen, rabbis and similar religious functionaries to the list of persons who are excluded from the definition of "employee" and, therefore, excluded from coverage under the state industrial insurance system.

A.B. 569 (chapter 355)

Assembly Bill 569 establishes that the administrator of a self-insurance plan is an agent of the self-insured employer. Such an employer is liable for any penalty assessed against the administrator for violations of the state industrial insurance law.

A.B. 579 (chapter 474)

Assembly Bill 579 provides a 20 percent increase in workers' compensation benefits for a widow, claimant or dependent for death, permanent total disability and disablement which results from an industrial injury or occupational disease which occurred before July 1, 1973.

A.B. 608 (chapter 521)

Assembly Bill 608 requires an employee to be reimbursed for lost wages and travel expenses due to an industrial insurance hearing requested by the employer or insurer. This reimbursement is required if the hearing on a claim for compensation is decided in favor of the employee.



## LABOR AND MANAGEMENT

### S.B. 79 (chapter 79)

Senate Bill 79 amends Nevada's statutes regarding unemployment compensation to bring them into conformity with federal law. The bill extends benefits to persons enrolled in training programs approved by the United States Secretary of Labor under the Trade Act of 1974 (19 United States Code 2296). The bill also makes other technical corrections required by the U.S. Department of Labor.

### S.B. 154 (chapter 199)

Senate Bill 154 authorizes local labor organizations to require that plans which provide health, pension, welfare or other benefits be administered in Nevada. If a plan is being administered by the national labor organization with whom the union is affiliated, the local union may discontinue its contributions and establish a locally administered plan.

### S.B. 205 (chapter 91)

Senate Bill 205 requires that the manager of the state industrial insurance system give employers 90 days' notice before the effective date of any proposed changes in premium or in the multiplier applied generally to classes of risk.

### S.B. 310 (chapter 412)

Senate Bill 310 provides that when an employee has been awarded back pay because he was unlawfully discharged, he is liable for any unemployment benefits he has received during that period. The employer is to deduct the amount of these benefits from the employee's back pay and forward it to the employment security department. If the employer fails to withhold the money, the executive director of the employment security department may recover it directly from the employee.

### A.B. 3 (chapter 40)

Assembly Bill 3 amends existing law to allow nonlawyers to represent insurers and employers before a hearing officer.

### A.B. 127 (chapter 152)

Assembly Bill 127 expands definitions relating to compensation, wages and hours. This bill repeals provisions requiring the payment of fines from employers who fail to furnish required wage information and employers who knowingly issue to employees payment by checks that cannot be honored. This bill also repeals provisions requiring the payment of fines from contractors who violate certain laws and from employers who fail or refuse to pay compensation due to an employee.

A.B. 141 (chapter 107)

Assembly Bill 141 changes the period of time by which an employer is required to pay wages or compensation to an employee who has resigned. This bill also eliminates the 3-day waiting period before a penalty may be envoked for noncompliance with this provision.

A.B. 153 (chapter 662)

Assembly Bill 153 limits the number of pickets and confines pickets to certain areas primarily around pedestrian and driveway entrances and exits during a labor dispute. Counties are required to adopt a procedure by ordinance to grant a variance for the number of pickets. The bill makes it unlawful to picket on private property without the written permission of the owner or an order from a federal court. Violent conduct and other activities to interfere with persons entering or leaving any property also are made unlawful. A violation of this law is treated as a misdemeanor offense, but civil action or other criminal prosecution is not precluded.

A.B. 224 (chapter 467)

Assembly Bill 224 allows employees to report tips to increase their coverage for industrial insurance. An employee is required to submit a written notice to his employer if he elects to report his tips for compensation under industrial insurance. A worker who chooses to report his tips will receive compensation from industrial insurance based on his combined salary and tip income if he is injured on the job.

An employee is not eligible for increased compensation due to tip income until 3 months after he submits notice to his employer to report his tips. Tips to be reported include cash tips which total more than \$20 per month.

Assembly Bill 224 also requires the employer to pay premiums to the state industrial insurance system for the reported tips. The premium rate for tip income is the same as the rate paid on regular wages.

A.B. 316 (chapter 505)

Assembly Bill 316 changes the composition of the advisory council for the department of industrial relations to reduce the number of representatives of organized labor and to improve representation for large employers.

This bill requires three members of the advisory council to represent labor, and at least two of these members must represent organized labor. Previous law required all three

of these members to represent organized labor and to be selected from names submitted by the Nevada state branch of the AFL/CIO.

This measure also requires that two of the three management members represent employers who employ at least 250 persons. Under previous law, the management representatives were selected from names submitted by employer associations.

A.B. 353 (chapter 468)

Assembly Bill 353 changes the basis for computing tips as wages for determining benefits for unemployment compensation. Previous law placed a limit of \$10,200 on the combined amount of annual wages and tips to be included as wages for unemployment compensation benefits. This bill changes the limit to the average annual wage computed by Nevada's employment security department. The average annual wage is \$17,288 as of July 1, 1985.

A.B. 355 (chapter 263)

Assembly Bill 355 disqualifies a person from receiving unemployment compensation benefits if that person receives benefits from the state industrial insurance system for a temporary total disability.

A.B. 441 (chapter 241)

Assembly Bill 441 relates to the National Guard. It prohibits an employer from terminating the employment of a member of the National Guard because he is ordered to active duty. The bill permits the rental of armories to nonmembers of the National Guard, and it permits retired and honorably discharged members to retain special license plates for their motor vehicles.

A.B. 617 (chapter 387)

Assembly Bill 617 allows an employee or member of a labor organization to inspect and obtain a copy of qualification and disciplinary records which are kept by his employer or the labor organization that refers him for employment. An employee must be employed more than 60 days to obtain a copy of those records. An employer must allow an employee to inspect and obtain a copy of the records within 60 days after his termination of employment. If the employee or person referred to contends that there are inaccuracies in the records, he may notify the employer or the labor organization of this contention in writing. If the contention of inaccuracies is correct, the employer shall change the information accordingly. The records to which an employee has access do not include confidential reports from previous employers or investigative agencies, or records concerning violations of the law.

A.B. 646 (chapter 613)

Assembly Bill 646 requires a labor organization to publish and distribute proposed changes in a collective bargaining contract to its membership before the ratification vote.

LANDLORD AND TENANT, PROPERTY RIGHTS, MOBILE HOMES  
AND MANUFACTURED HOUSING

S.B. 80 (chapter 24)

Senate Bill 80 requires that all cities and counties which have zoning ordinances or building codes hold public hearings regarding the regulation of manufactured housing by those codes or ordinances. This bill also requires that these cities and counties evaluate their zoning ordinances and building codes to ensure that these ordinances do not exclude manufactured housing, that adequate sites for such housing are available, and that the restrictions in these ordinances are serving the purposes for which they were enacted. These cities and counties must report the results of their actions to the legislative commission by April 1, 1986.

S.B. 155 (chapter 173)

Senate Bill 155 amends existing law regulating the conversion of mobile home parks to individually owned mobile home lots. Presently, the law requires that when a park is converted, the owner must offer the lot to the tenant occupying it for the same price at which it will be offered to the public. This bill adds provisions requiring that the offer to sell to the tenant be held open for 75 days. The bill also prohibits the owner from selling an occupied lot for more than a vacant lot of similar location, shape, and size. If the tenant buys the lot and the mobile home which is on it, the landlord must indicate to the tenant which portion of the purchase price is for the lot and which portion is for the mobile home.

S.B. 207 (chapter 490)

Senate Bill 207 requires that the owner of a mobile home park notify the manufactured housing division of the department of commerce the name of the manager of his park within 30 days after he buys a mobile home park, opens a park for occupancy, or changes managers. The administrator of the division must then send the manager a copy of the provisions of the mobile home park landlord-tenant law. The manager must, within 10 days, acknowledge that he has received the law, read it, and understands its provisions.

S.B. 272 (chapter 553)

Senate Bill 272 adds a new chapter to the statutes that provides for the regulation of the sale of rights to use campsites. This act authorizes the administrator of the real estate division of the department of commerce to adopt regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter. This bill also provides the penalties for engaging in

unfair methods of competition or deceptive or unfair practices in the offer to sell any campground site or membership in a campground facility.

S.B. 296 (chapter 666)

Senate Bill 296 amends the mobile home park landlord/tenant law. The bill requires that the rental agreement for a mobile home lot must include information to inform the tenant of the boundaries of the lot. The bill also provides that a tenant may recover damages for the enforcement of a void provision in a rental agreement.

The bill also forbids a landlord to charge a fee for a guest who does not stay with a tenant for more than 30 consecutive days or 60 days per year. A person who lives alone may have one guest without paying a fee.

S.B. 297 (chapter 410)

Senate Bill 297 provides that before the owner of a storage facility may sell personal property which has been stored in his facility to satisfy a claim for unpaid storage charges, he must advertise the sale once a week for 2 consecutive weeks immediately preceding the date of the sale in a newspaper of general circulation.

S.B. 334 (chapter 397)

Senate Bill 334 permits the administrator of the real estate division of the department of commerce to inspect the files of any project broker or developer and impose fines or suspend or revoke licenses for those persons who fail to cooperate with the inspection. This measure also enumerates the criteria which constitute unfair or deceptive acts in the offer to sell a time share and clarifies the procedure for suspending or revoking permits and licenses of a developer, project broker or sales agent.

S.B. 335 (chapter 457)

Senate Bill 335 amends the law regarding the licensing and regulation of land sales. The bill provides for the partial registration of subdivisions with individual lots between 40 and 80 acres in size. The bill also authorizes the administrator of the real estate division, department of commerce, to issue orders directing persons to cease and desist from actions which violate the law regarding licensing and regulation of land sales. Provision is made for an administrative appeal of these orders. The bill also provides a fee for issuing a developer's temporary permit for a subdivision.



S.B. 521 (chapter 665)

Senate Bill 521 vests the enforcement of the statutes concerning tenants and owners of mobile home parks (chapter 118B of Nevada Revised Statutes) with the manufactured housing division of the department of commerce. The administrator of the division is given authority to inspect mobile home parks, examine their books and papers, and mediate grievances between landlords and tenants of mobile home parks. The administrator may issue notices of violation to those who violate the provisions of chapter 118B of NRS and may take legal action to correct violations. Owners of mobile home parks are assessed an annual fee of \$3 per occupied lot to pay the costs of regulating mobile home parks.

A.B. 32 (chapter 66)

Assembly Bill 32 expands the homestead exemption by preserving the exemption for surviving spouses for their own separate property. The previous law provided that when a spouse died, and the homestead was the separate property of the survivor, the exemption "ceases as to any subsequent debt or liability of the survivor." This new measure provides that "If it is the separate property of the survivor, the exemption of the homestead continues."

A.B. 395 (chapter 148)

Existing law allows a mechanic's lien to be placed on any lot in any incorporated city or town for payment for work done at the request of the owner. Assembly Bill 395 removes the stipulation that the lot be in an incorporated city or town and expands the type of work for which a lien may be placed to include landscaping and the installation of an irrigation system.

A.B. 476 (chapter 271)

Assembly Bill 476 removes a provision from the statutes which requires dealers of manufactured homes, mobile homes and commercial coaches to file an annual report with the manufactured housing division of the department of commerce regarding trust accounts. The statutes previously required that these trust accounts be set up to receive deposits of earnest money, downpayments, loan payments and other money which the dealer receives on behalf of someone else.

A.B. 488 (chapter 246)

Assembly Bill 488 simplifies the procedure for partitioning or selling real property which is jointly held by several persons. The number of masters that may be appointed by the court to carry out the partition is reduced from three to one, unless the parties request more than one. Provision is made for private sales of real property which is jointly held.

A.B. 504 (chapter 460)

Assembly Bill 504 amends the residential landlord tenant law. Landlords are required to transfer, in writing, security deposits held for tenants to the new owner when a piece of rental property is sold. The new owner has the same rights and obligations as the former landlord.

Landlords who own and manage four or fewer units are exempted from the landlord-tenant law. Previously, the law exempted landlords who owned fewer than seven units.

Landlords are allowed to demand up to 3 months' rent as a security deposit. Previously, the law limited security deposits to 2 months' rent. Landlords must return the tenant's security deposit within 30 days (formerly 21 days) after the end of the tenancy. If the landlord does not return the deposit within that time, he is liable to the tenant for the amount of the deposit plus punitive damages.

If a landlord violates a rental agreement or fails to maintain a unit in habitable condition, or if essential services to the unit are interrupted, and the landlord admits to the court that he was aware of the problem or if the landlord had been informed of the problem by a local building or health inspector, the tenant may terminate the rental agreement without notice.

A landlord who unlawfully removes or excludes a tenant or retains a tenant's household goods is liable for damages up to \$1,000.

Before a court may issue an order to evict a tenant for not paying rent, the landlord must prove notice has been served on the tenant.

If a court delays a hearing on an action to evict a tenant for not paying rent, the court must require the tenant to deposit with the court the amount of rent that will be due before the next hearing. If the tenant does not deposit the rent within 24 hours, the court must immediately grant judgment for eviction.

A.B. 538 (chapter 357)

Assembly Bill 538 amends the statutes by authorizing the donation of unclaimed property to a genealogical library, upon its written request, if the property has genealogical value.

This bill does not restrict the transfer of unclaimed property to the Nevada state museum or the Nevada Historical Society if the property has historical, artistic or literary value and is worthy of preservation.

A.B. 539 (chapter 475)

Assembly Bill 539 adds the Nevada Arbitration Association to the lists of arbitration services available to resolve disputes.



## LEGISLATURE, LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

### S.B. 37 (chapter 392)

Senate Bill 37 adds the public service commission of Nevada to the list of bodies to which the interim legislative committee to review the performance of the consumer's advocate may make recommendations. Previously, the committee made recommendations only to the attorney general, the interim finance committee, the legislative commission, and the legislature.

### S.B. 43 (chapter 84)

Senate Bill 43 amends the statutes relating to fiscal notes prepared by the fiscal analysis division of the legislative counsel bureau. The bill makes it clear that a fiscal note is required only for those legislative proposals which either increase appropriations or fiscal liabilities or reduce revenues. Previously, the law required a fiscal note for any legislative proposal which changed an appropriation, a fiscal liability or revenues.

### S.B. 66 (chapter 30)

Senate Bill 66 requires the legislative counsel to provide, without charge, a set of the Nevada Administrative Code to each legislator.

### S.B. 117 (chapter 197)

Senate Bill 117 allows persons who object to the content of a form which is required by a state agency for applications, declarations or other information, to request the legislative commission to determine whether the information required and the instructions for completion of the form conform to state law or regulation. The legislative commission also can review state agency forms on its own initiative.

The bill also requires that certain actions be taken if the legislative commission finds that any part of the information or instructions does not conform to statutory authority.

### S.B. 358 (chapter 280)

Senate Bill 358 revises the duties of the legislative auditor and provides for the confidentiality of his working papers.

### S.B. 437 (chapter 409)

Senate Bill 437 removes the requirement from the statutes that the legislative counsel of the state legislature must be licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada. The new law provides that the legislative counsel must be "admitted to practice law in one of the United States \* \* \*."

S.B. 478 (chapter 532)

Senate Bill 478 increases travel, moving and telephone allowances for legislators. The bill also increases the amount of stationery allotted to each legislator and increases the salaries of officers and employees of the senate and assembly.

A.B. 435 (chapter 396)

Assembly Bill 435 pertains to certain functions of the legislative counsel bureau, which serves as the staff arm of the state legislature. The director of the bureau is required, upon the request of the attorney general when the legislature is not in session, to conduct computer searches of the Nevada Revised Statutes and other publications accessible by the legislative computer. A reasonable fee may be charged for this service. The bill also conforms the duties of the bureau's research division to those assigned to it by the legislature and redefines certain duties of the director of the bureau, the administrative division, the legal division and the legislative counsel.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, SPECIAL DISTRICTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS  
MATTERS RELATING TO GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

S.B. 73 (chapter 494)

Senate Bill 73 makes several amendments to the Washoe County Airport Authority Act. The bill provides compensation to board members when they are conducting business of the authority at the request of the board. The bill also defines "financial interest" to establish a limit of 10 percent of business assets or gross income from contracts or the aviation industry as a qualification for serving on the board.

In addition, this measure authorizes the airport authority (1) to enter into short-term financing in accordance with state law, and (2) to grant exclusive or limited agreements in contracting with persons to furnish facilities and services.

S.B. 83 (chapter 450)

Senate Bill 83 amends the charter of the city of Sparks. One provision limits the number of appointive, noncivil service positions which the city may maintain. The total number of these positions may not exceed 3 percent of the total permanent employees of the city. Another provision raises the salaries for the city attorney, the clerk and the municipal judge to be commensurate with their full-time duties. The remainder of the bill makes several changes in the city's civil service system and modifies several procedural matters associated with the city council and staff.

S.B. 158 (chapter 9)

Senate Bill 158 provides for the consolidation of a city library into a county library district in counties with a population of 250,000 or more. This act also provides for the appointment of a board of trustees for the consolidated district and creates a fund for the operation of the consolidated library.

S.B. 192 (chapter 183)

Senate Bill 192 relates to contracts for the purchase of generating capacity within projects financed through the sale of revenue bonds issued under the County Economic Development Revenue Bond Law (Nevada Revised Statutes 244A.669 through 244A.763). The bill allows contracts between the county developing the project and a purchaser of capacity in the project to include a provision that the obligation of the purchaser to make payments exists regardless of whether the project is actually completed or generating electricity (known as "take-or-pay" contracts). The bill also places

explicit language in the statutes which allows a power distribution district or a city which operates a municipal utility to purchase generating capacity in the project subject to these contractual terms.

S.B. 196 (chapter 529)

Senate Bill 196 establishes the Regional Water Planning and Advisory Board of Washoe County. This board replaces the Washoe County Metropolitan Water Authority which was established in 1983 by the Nevada legislature.

The board will consist of nine members: three members of the Reno city council, three members of the board of county commissioners of Washoe County, two members of the Sparks city council (may include the mayor), and one member of the general public as designated by members of the board.

The board is required to use existing reports and studies as much as possible in carrying out the following responsibilities: (1) develop a regional plan for the present and future use of water resources within the region in a manner which considers existing statutes, ordinances and land use plans; (2) develop methods for conserving existing supplies of water; (3) identify potential supplies of water and determine the extent of those supplies and the nature of the problems involved in their development and management; (4) develop efficient methods for the collection, storage, management, treatment and delivery of water in order to increase the yield of existing supplies within the region; and (5) develop methods of collecting and treating sewage in order to protect and conserve supplies of water.

The Regional Water Planning and Advisory Board of Washoe County is allowed to determine whether recharging the supply of underground water is needed in any specific area within the region. If it is determined that recharging is necessary, the local governing body which has the authority to plan or limit the use of land in that area shall direct such actions regarding the land in that area as are necessary to maintain or increase the recharging of that supply.

S.B. 209 (chapter 138)

Senate Bill 209 allows a final subdivision map to go directly to the local governing body to certify substantial compliance with the approved tentative map. Under previous law, the final maps first had to go to the planning commission to perform the function of certifying compliance. The bill also amends the law concerning requirements for monuments within subdivisions. These amendments clarify the acceptability of the alternative procedures - as approved by the local governing body.



S.B. 228 (chapter 170)

Senate Bill 228 authorizes payment from the reserve for statutory contingency fund for the compensation and travel expenses provided to persons who serve on a panel to resolve local governmental labor disputes.

S.B. 263 (chapter 377)

Senate Bill 263 requires that each local government file a copy of its final budget and a report of its proposed expenditures for the next fiscal year in the office of the clerk or secretary of the governing body. The report is to be open to public inspection and is to be written in the same detail as the chart of accounts.

S.B. 291 (chapter 497)

Senate Bill 291 requires local governments which spend more than \$6,000 on lobbying activities during the legislative session to report these expenditures. The local government must file a supplemental report to its final budget which itemizes the source of funds and expenses paid for lobbying activities. The report is to be filed with the department of taxation within 30 days after the end of the legislative session.

S.B. 323 (chapter 531)

Senate Bill 323 increases the base annual salaries for elected county officers in Nevada.

S.B. 339 (chapter 354)

Senate Bill 339 increases the interest rate on delinquent assessments for local improvements from 1 percent to 1.5 percent per month. The bill also provides that constables, county auditors, county recorders, district attorneys, and sheriffs must report and pay into the county treasury the fees they have collected by the fifth working day of each month, rather than by the fifth day. A provision which requires municipalities to advertise for bids before making any purchase of supplies and materials exceeding \$500 for special improvement districts is removed.

S.B. 360 (chapter 330)

Senate Bill 360 authorizes a metropolitan police department to borrow up to \$1,200,000 to acquire an automated system for fingerprints. This borrowing is to be for not more than 5 years and is to be repaid with the proceeds of an ad valorem tax on property. The tax is exempt from general tax limits.

S.B. 393 (chapter 669)

Senate Bill 393 provides for the calculation and imposition of a common ad valorem tax levy for providing common services to two or more contiguous unincorporated towns.

S.B. 399 (chapter 328)

Senate Bill 399 requires counties whose population is greater than 250,000, and incorporated cities located in these counties, to create special taxing districts to provide a 911 telephone number to be used in emergencies. These counties and cities may delegate the operation of the 911 system to the metropolitan police department. An ad valorem tax of up to one-half cent per \$100 of assessed valuation may, with the approval of the voters, be assessed to pay the costs of acquiring and operating the system. The districts are exempt from general tax limits.

Senate Bill 399 also allows unincorporated cities in counties of 250,000 or more the option to create a taxing district by ordinance for the same purpose.

S.B. 400 (chapter 485)

Senate Bill 400 authorizes a local government to levy a special assessment for public mass transportation and authorizes a local government to issue bonds payable solely from special assessments for certain purposes.

S.B. 417 (chapter 253)

Senate Bill 417 permits the submission of a proposed amendment to a city charter at a special election. Previous law had only allowed submittal of such a proposed amendment at a general municipal election.

S.B. 436 (chapter 316)

Senate Bill 436 increases the allowable compensation for commissioners of local housing authorities to \$80 for each meeting attended, with a limit of \$240 per calendar month. The previous allowable compensation was \$60 per meeting with a monthly limit of \$120.

S.B. 441 (chapter 247)

Senate Bill 441 transfers certain responsibilities of the secretary of state regarding conservation districts to the administrative officer of the division of conservation districts in the state department of conservation and natural resources. These responsibilities include the approval and processing of name changes of conservation districts, the processing of applications for the formation of new conservation districts, and the certification of elections of boards of supervisors within conservation districts.

S.B. 442 (chapter 415)

Senate Bill 442 authorizes a city council to apply to the governor for reclassification based on the governor's annual estimate of population for 2 consecutive years. This bill

also authorizes the governing body of a city to combine by ordinance the offices of city clerk and city treasurer.

S.B. 448 (chapter 340)

Senate Bill 448 allows a municipal officer or employee to own property in an urban redevelopment project area for use as his personal residence.

S.B. 463 (chapter 682)

Senate Bill 463 relates generally to unincorporated towns in that it "staggers" the terms of office of the town boards. It relates specifically to Pahrump in Nye County in that it gives this town the same planning-related powers as the statutes provide for cities.

S.B. 465 (chapter 580)

Senate Bill 465 requires the balance in the reserve fund for the supplemental city-county relief tax to be distributed between July 1 and July 15, 1985, to local governments. The distribution is to be in proportion to the amount of money lost by local governments due to the creation of new governmental districts since July 1, 1981.

S.B. 466 (chapter 551)

Senate Bill 466 realigns the boundary between Clark and Nye counties to correct situations where the line cut through private property.

S.B. 474 (chapter 639)

Senate Bill 474 revises the statutory procedures associated with community redevelopment projects and establishment of redevelopment areas. It eliminates the requirement for a tentative plan and streamlines the process for preparing the basic redevelopment plan.

The bill also expands the authority of the municipal government to include commercial enterprises within bond financing. State law already allows bonding for other types of development.

Finally, the measure amends the Las Vegas city charter to make its language compatible with the language in the state economic diversification plan.

S.B. 498 (chapter 646)

Senate Bill 498 authorizes a county treasurer to pool the money of local governments for investments. The bill also requires that the treasurer, or other local officer or a bank, remain in possession of securities or of a security interest in securities which are purchased as investments.

The county is authorized to take action to recover money invested if the principal and interest is not paid when due or an institution with which the investment is made becomes insolvent. The bill also removes commercial paper from the list of instruments in which local governments are allowed to invest.

S.B. 503 (chapter 574)

Senate Bill 503 authorizes the creation of a district to provide emergency medical services. The district is excluded from receiving any share of the money derived from the supplemental city-county relief tax.

A.B. 1 (chapter 97)

Assembly Bill 1 enlarges the boundaries of the Lander County Airport Authority along its southern border. The bill was requested in order to alleviate a problem in establishing the tax rate for the authority. As the boundary previously existed, it split several large parcels of farm land. The change proposed in A.B. 1 reunites these parcels.

A.B. 9 (chapter 4)

Assembly Bill 9 corrects an obsolete reference to the former Nevada Art Gallery, Inc. The board of directors of this nonprofit corporation has changed its name to the Sierra Nevada Museum of Art. The bill incorporates the new name in the statutes.

A.B. 36 (chapter 80)

Assembly Bill 36 makes technical corrections to Nevada Revised Statutes and repeals certain provisions in Statutes of Nevada, 1983. Affected chapters cover the following subjects: the commission on judicial discipline, the commission on tourism, criminal procedure, the department of commerce, the department of minerals, the dispensation of legal drugs, election to state and local office, employment security, gaming licensing, health care for the elderly, jury duty, local government, provisions for interest earned on various state accounts, public retirement, and regulation of certain financial institutions.

A.B. 54 (chapter 225)

Assembly Bill 54 provides that the county recorder is ex officio county auditor in counties in which a county comptroller has not been appointed. Previously, the law had stated that the county recorder was ex officio county auditor in all counties other than Clark and Washoe.

A.B. 68 (chapter 19)

Assembly Bill 68 clarifies the requirement that all political subdivisions of the state must comply with the appropriate

city or county building codes. The local governments in Nevada generally have adopted the Uniform Building Code, with minor modifications, to fit the special local situations. This bill clearly makes these code requirements applicable to the other political subdivisions, such as school districts and other special districts, within the cities and counties.

A.B. 73 (chapter 68)

Assembly Bill 73 extends the statute of limitations from 60 to 120 days for suits to require compliance with law governing meetings of public bodies.

A.B. 149 (chapter 96)

Assembly Bill 149 provides for the inclusion of state highways and railroads in the territory that may be annexed by a city and provides that a city may, under certain conditions, annex the remaining portion of road, highway or railroad and that the portion of any county road then included in the annexed territory becomes a city street.

The bill also expands the circumstances under which a general improvement district may be formed in proximity of a city or town by permitting the governing body of the affected city or town to consent to the formation of such district.

A.B. 182 (chapter 436)

Assembly Bill 182 adds a section to the statutes which authorizes county regulatory boards to administer oaths and require testimony under oath; to pay witnesses a reasonable allowance for travel and subsistence; and, to appoint hearing officers who may administer oaths and receive testimony given under oath.

The purpose of this bill is to provide those local boards that license businesses and occupations with greater enforcement powers in the furtherance of their duties.

A.B. 197 (chapter 118)

Assembly Bill 197 amends the charter for Carson City. It moves the power of the governing board to regulate hazardous materials from the section of the code dealing with fire protection to a new, independent section. It also expands the list of items subject to regulation from explosives and combustible or inflammable materials to all hazardous materials.

The measure clarifies that the residency requirement for the mayor and members of the governing board is associated with the 6 months "immediately preceding" their elections. It

allows the board 45 days, rather than 30 days, after publication to act upon a proposed ordinance. The bill stipulates that revenue generated from parking meters and parking fines must be used for parking and traffic-related purposes. It also repeals the 1979 statute whereby a charter committee was established for Carson City.

A.B. 200 (chapter 127)

Assembly Bill 200 amends the preliminary chapter of Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) by providing a definition of the term "person" applicable to NRS as a whole.

A.B. 203 (chapter 163)

Assembly Bill 203 provides an alternative form of organization for a nonprofit corporation to which a county hospital may be conveyed. Under the provisions of this bill, the hospital could be conveyed to the subsidiary of a holding company. The membership of the holding company must be broadly representative of the public and must include residents of each incorporated city in the county and residents of the unincorporated area of the county.

A.B. 222 (chapter 200)

Assembly Bill 222 removes the July 1, 1985, "sunset" provision in the statutes which authorize binding arbitration for firefighters. Had these provisions been allowed to "sunset," firefighters would have been subject to the same collective bargaining procedures as other public employees.

A.B. 234 (chapter 136)

Assembly Bill 234 finds and declares that the public has an interest in ensuring that the historic character of the buildings in the Comstock historic district be preserved. The bill further provides that a collection of wild animals, wild birds and reptiles may be maintained in the Comstock historic district as part of or adjacent to an existing commercial establishment if the collection is made available to the public without charge.

A.B. 235 (chapter 16)

Assembly Bill 235 provides that members of a local planning commission may not also be members of the governing body of the city or county. Previously, the law did not allow members of the planning commission to hold any other public office. The bill also removes an obsolete statutory provision regarding the appointment of members of the county planning commission in Clark County.

A.B. 236 (chapter 506)

Assembly Bill 236 permits the private practice of law by district attorneys in certain counties. The counties to which this amendment applies are Esmeralda, Eureka and Storey, as classified in Nevada Revised Statutes 245.043.

A.B. 247 (chapter 72)

Assembly Bill 247 deals with a local government's action to authorize short-term financing. The bill reduces the required voting margin for approval from an unanimous vote to a positive vote of two-thirds of the governing body.

A.B. 250 (chapter 418)

Assembly Bill 250 changes the distribution of excess revenues from the supplemental city-county relief tax (SCCRT). If the amount of revenue from the tax which would be distributed to a local government according to the distribution formula would cause that government's combined revenue from the SCCRT and taxes ad valorem to exceed the maximum amount allowed by law, the excess is to be distributed to the other local governments in the county. The distribution is to be made to each local government according to the proportion that the maximum allowable revenue of that local government bears to the total maximum allowable revenue of all local governments in the county, excluding those who have already received their maximum allowable revenue. If all the local governments in the county have received their maximum allowable revenue, the excess is to be deposited in the SCCRT reserve fund.

Previously, the law provided for all excess revenues to be placed in the reserve fund.

A.B. 275 (chapter 95)

Assembly Bill 275 simplifies the provisions in current law which allow local governments and the State of Nevada to join or use the contracts of other local governments with the authorization of the contracting vendor. The amendment also provides that the originally contracting local government is not liable for the obligations of the local government which joins or uses the contract. Assembly Bill 275 also expands the membership of the commission to study governmental purchasing, by allowing counties with populations of less than 100,000 to participate as voting members.

Finally, the bill increases the threshold for which a bond is required for certain public works from \$5,000 to \$20,000.

A.B. 276 (chapter 557)

Assembly Bill 276 makes a number of changes regarding the recording, filing and copying of documents. These changes

are intended to clarify the statutes relating to county recorders, and improve methods of recording documents.

County recorders are allowed to record and preserve documents by any method which will allow the production of a legible copy. Recorders are required to index documents relating to limited partnerships only by the name of the partnership and the names of the general partners. Recorders are allowed to charge a fee of \$1 for each year searched concerning marriage records, up to a total of \$10 for any one marriage. Copying and filing fees for financing statements and documents relating to the assignment of collateral are increased.

The Nevada state library and archives is required to provide to local governments, at cost, other types of recording services in addition to microfilming, if the library has the equipment to provide these services.

Detailed provisions are made regarding the format of maps filed with requests for the reversion or abandonment of subdivision land, maps of mining claims and survey maps.

A.B. 300 (chapter 198)

Assembly Bill 300 permits the installation and use of a water meter with the written consent of the owner of the property on which it is installed. The written consent must be recorded with the county recorder, and it is binding upon any future owner of the property. The bill also requires that a water meter be installed with every newly constructed residential building which is occupied for the first time after July 1, 1988. However, because existing statutory limitations are retained, the provisions of the bill do not apply to cities and towns owning and operating municipal waterworks or to cities and towns located in Clark County.

A.B. 331 (chapter 228)

Assembly Bill 331 authorizes boards in towns having a population of less than 25,000, which are located in counties other than Clark, to initiate annexation of adjacent or contiguous property which requires substantially all of the services described in Nevada Revised Statutes 269.575.

A.B. 334 (chapter 184)

Assembly Bill 334 repeals Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 268.382 to conform with the Local Government Purchasing Act (chapter 332 of NRS). The measure also amends the charter of the City of Yerington to conform with the Local Government Purchasing Act and provisions of chapter 238 of NRS relative to posting of proposed ordinances. The city charter



is also amended to expand the discretionary powers of the city council relative to granting of franchises for television and cable television.

A.B. 360 (chapter 204)

Assembly Bill 360 authorizes local governments to establish plans of self-insurance for industrial insurance coverage. It declares that a local government may not furnish coverage for industrial insurance for a contractor except as otherwise agreed in the contract. The bill also authorizes local governments to enter into cooperative agreements to purchase marine and transportation insurance, property insurance, surety insurance, and casualty insurance other than workmen's compensation and employer's liability.

A.B. 468 (chapter 216)

Assembly Bill 468 changes the statutes relative to the structure of the town boards of unincorporated towns. The bill requires that all five members of the town board must be elected from the qualified electors of the town. Pursuant to existing, unchanged law, these provisions do not apply to the types of unincorporated towns which are allowed in Clark or Washoe counties.

A.B. 512 (chapter 189)

Assembly Bill 512 amends the previously existing statutory limitations upon a local government's expenditures or obligations which would exceed appropriated funds. It adds to the list of exceptions to these limitations: (1) the receipt and proper expenditure of federal grant money, and (2) the incurrence of obligations beyond the current fiscal year under a lease or contract for installment purchase which contains a provision whereby the obligation expires if the governing body does not appropriate money in the following fiscal year to pay the amounts then due.

A.B. 542 (chapter 647)

Assembly Bill 542 authorizes local governments, in the manner prescribed by ordinance, to enter into agreements with landowners for the development of land. The local government must not apply property regulations which would prevent development of the land if they are adopted after entering into such an agreement. The procedures for making such an agreement, and for amending or canceling it, are specified in this law.

A.B. 546 (chapter 465)

Assembly Bill 546 amends the charter of the city of North Las Vegas to allow the addition of a charge for the beautification of the city only on the water bill. Previously, the charter allowed the charge to be added to all bills for utility service provided by the city. The bill also extends

the time allowed for the city council to canvass election returns from 14 days to 16 days after the election.

A.B. 585 (chapter 517)

Assembly Bill 585 increases the penalty on delinquent payment of local improvement assessments from 1.5 percent per month to 2 percent per month.

A.B. 586 (chapter 599)

Assembly Bill 586 allows local governments the option of redeeming notes on short-term bonds before maturity or establishing a set schedule for their redemption. Previously, the law required local governments to redeem these securities whenever money was available in the special tax fund.

A.B. 587 (chapter 660)

Assembly Bill 587 authorizes the private sale of special improvement district bonds. Previously, the law required that these bonds must be first offered at a public sale.

A.B. 588 (chapter 439)

Assembly Bill 588 authorizes local governments to displace or limit competition in such areas as ambulance service, taxicab regulation, garbage collection and disposal, operations of airports, water and sewage treatment, concessions on local government property and the operation of landfills. Local governments may regulate these activities or grant exclusive franchises. This act was prompted by recent federal court decisions which have limited the immunity of local governments with regard to antitrust actions.

A.B. 633 (chapter 511)

Assembly Bill 633 adds 4 years to the schedule of repayment by the department of prisons for a \$200,000 appropriation to the prison industry fund which was enacted in Senate Bill 334, chapter 520, Statutes of Nevada, 1981.

This bill also provides a schedule--10 annual installments of \$10,000 each--to repay the state general fund for a \$100,000 appropriation to the prison farm fund which was provided in Senate Bill 617, chapter 579, Statutes of Nevada, 1981.

A.B. 643 (chapter 603)

Assembly Bill 643 provides that counties of less than 18,000 inhabitants are not required to match grants of funds from the commission on economic development. Previously, only counties with 17,000 or fewer inhabitants were not required to match these grants.

A.B. 702 (chapter 649)

Assembly Bill 702 provides for the retrocession by the state to the Federal Government of all criminal and civil jurisdiction over the Indian country within the State of Nevada occupied by the Ely Shoshone Tribe.



NATURAL RESOURCES, AGRICULTURE, PUBLIC LANDS  
AND LAKE TAHOE

S.B. 93 (chapter 219)

Senate Bill 93 allows the Nevada division of forestry, state department of conservation and natural resources, to negotiate for, and accept, any land donated to the state which is suitable for conservation, and to revegetate and manage that land. Formerly, the division could not accept donations of land which involved purchase costs and could not, under most circumstances, accept a donation of more than 500 acres from one person. This bill also removes a provision that allowed any person who donated land to the state to repurchase that land within 10 years.

S.B. 191 (chapter 567)

Senate Bill 191 appropriates \$556,664 from the state general fund to the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA). This appropriation is to be used as follows:

- For the evaluation of individual lots--\$256,667;
- For legal expenses of the agency--\$216,666; and
- For various studies and a public information program--\$83,331.

The TRPA must submit a quarterly report to the legislative commission's subcommittee to review the TRPA's activities concerning its planned and actual expenditures from this appropriation.

This bill also appropriates \$30,000 from the state general fund to the TRPA for allocation to the Tahoe Regional Transportation District (TRTD). Another \$30,000 is appropriated to the interim finance committee for allocation to the TRPA and subsequent allocation to the TRTD if California participates in this program during fiscal year 1986-1987.

Senate Bill 191 requires the TRPA to consider employing its own full-time attorney. The bill also requires the TRPA to investigate the feasibility of financing the evaluation of individual lots by using fees charged to the owners of the lots or to the counties in which the lots are located. The results of this investigation must be reported to the legislative commission's subcommittee by December 31, 1985.

S.B. 202 (chapter 268)

Senate Bill 202 requires the legislature's interim finance committee to consult the relevant local government before

approving the expansion of a state park to include additional land in which development is to be restricted.

S.B. 224 (chapter 240)

Senate Bill 224 authorizes the state land registrar, division of state lands, state department of conservation and natural resources, on behalf of the state to convey a parcel of state land in the town of Laughlin to Clark County in exchange for certain rights of use. The state land registrar would also be authorized to convey a parcel of state land in Storey County to the department of transportation for transfer to Storey County.

S.B. 232 (chapter 269)

Senate Bill 232 provides for the disposition of revenue received by the state from federal land leases for gas, geothermal, mineral and oil resources. The bill establishes several provisions. First, in any given fiscal year, the state treasurer could deposit no more than \$10 million received by the state from these federal leases into the state distributive school fund. Any amount received in excess of \$10 million would be deposited in a separate account created for this purpose. Money in this account would be distributed as follows:

1. Twenty-five percent would be deposited in the state distributive school fund;
2. Fifty percent would be distributed to the counties from which the leasable minerals and resources are extracted and one-fourth of this amount would have to be distributed to the appropriate school districts in each affected county; and
3. Twenty-five percent would be granted to the office of community services for distribution as grants.

S.B. 264 (chapter 158)

Senate Bill 264 adds one additional provision to state law concerning the members of the Nevada legislature's committee on public lands. This bill allows any member who is not a candidate for reelection, or who is defeated for reelection, to continue to serve on the committee until the start of the next legislative session. A similar provision is contained in state law for the legislature's interim finance committee.

S.B. 265 (chapter 157)

Senate Bill 265 creates a Nevada state board on geographic names. The board is responsible for the coordination and approval of geographic names within the state for official

recommendation to the United States Board on Geographic Names. The board consists of nine members, each representing a specified state or federal agency or an entity of the University of Nevada.

Input from expert advisers and citizens from around the state will also be encouraged.

S.B. 277 (chapter 641)

Senate Bill 277 appropriates \$600,000 in each of the next 2 fiscal years for the study and testing of the aquifers of the deep carbonate rocks of eastern and southern Nevada.

Political subdivisions or special districts of the state, including specifically the Las Vegas Valley Water District, are allowed to contribute money for this purpose, and the interim finance committee is authorized to accept private contributions. The bill allows the interim finance committee to use some of this money for exploratory drilling or other hydrologic investigations of the aquifer if the Federal Government contributes at least an equal amount of money, or if the investigation is sponsored by the state.

Finally, the bill establishes a committee to evaluate progress of the study. The committee consists of representatives of specified state and federal agencies, the University of Nevada System, the Las Vegas Valley Water District, counties and cities and the Nevada Water Resources Association.

S.B. 312 (chapter 676)

Senate Bill 312 allows the installation of systems which use electric resistance for heating spaces in new buildings. This provision only applies in counties having a population less than 100,000, unless the system is merely supplemental to another means of heating.

S.B. 350 (chapter 471)

Senate Bill 350 designates Washoe Lake as a state recreational area. Currently, Washoe Lake State Park occupies a portion of the shoreline and adjacent land area along the southeast side of the lake. This bill designates the entire lake as a state recreational area, thereby allowing a more comprehensive approach to the planning and management of this recreational resource.

S.B. 354 (chapter 448)

Senate Bill 354 clarifies the powers and duties of the state engineer, division of water resources, state department of conservation and natural resources, and the director of the department of minerals pertaining to geothermal resources.

The bill establishes new procedures which allow for more coordination between the state engineer and the minerals director concerning the review of applications to drill or operate geothermal wells. The bill also allows the commission on mineral resources to collect a fee for examining and filing an application for a permit to drill or operate a geothermal well or exploratory well. Previously, the commission was restricted to collecting fees from persons who were issued permits.

S.B. 372 (chapter 314)

Senate Bill 372 authorizes the administrator of the division of state lands, state department of conservation and natural resources, to convey certain land to the United States Forest Service in exchange for the land on which the Clear Creek Youth Camp is situated. Before the exchange takes place, the value of the lands must be established by an appraiser chosen by mutual agreement of the parties. The bill also appropriates an amount not to exceed \$4,000 for the cost of the appraisal of the parcel of state land to be conveyed or one-half of the total amount expended by both parties, whichever amount is less.

S.B. 451 (chapter 571)

Senate Bill 451 authorizes the director of the office of community services to adopt regulations which establish standards for the conservation of energy in buildings. The director is required to solicit comments from various specified entities and the general public, and hold at least three public hearings in different parts of the state, before adopting any regulations. The adopted regulations apply only to areas in which the local governing body has not adopted regulations for the conservation of energy in buildings.

S.B. 485 (chapter 594)

Senate Bill 485 authorizes the expenditure of the Heil bequest which was left to the State of Nevada for the preservation of wild horses.

The bequest is a sum of money, currently in excess of \$1 million, which was left to the State of Nevada in the early 1970's by a California resident named Leo Heil. Mr. Heil's will provided that the proceeds of his estate were to be used for "the preservation of the wild horse."

Specifically, the bill: (1) establishes a trust fund of \$900,000 and authorizes the expenditure of the interest and income from the trust; (2) creates a three-member commission for the preservation of wild horses to be appointed by the governor; and (3) establishes the position of executive director for the commission.



To carry out its duty to preserve wild horses, the commission is required to undertake a number of different activities, including the promotion of the management and protection of the herds, the monitoring of federal activities which affect wild horses, and biennial reporting to the legislature. The commission may also enter into cooperative agreements with the Federal Government. Among such agreements, it may finance improvements to benefit wild horses on federal lands.

This bill also repeals laws authorizing any citizen of Nevada to destroy or capture wild, unbranded horses and burros.

S.B. 492 (chapter 333)

Senate Bill 492 provides that a parcel of land situated in Washoe County, comprising approximately 4 acres, must be offered for lease, exchange or sale. If the property is not leased on or before June 30, 1985, the state land registrar, division of state lands, state department of conservation and natural resources, is directed to attempt to negotiate a land exchange. If no such exchange is negotiated on or before September 30, 1985, the state land registrar is directed to offer the land for sale. If the property is sold, all proceeds must be used for the purchase of recreational lands. Any such lease, exchange, sale and purchase of recreational land must be approved either by the legislature or by the interim finance committee.

A.B. 11 (chapter 489)

Assembly Bill 11 makes various changes in laws concerning mining and related activities. This bill incorporates the recommendations made by an interim subcommittee of the legislature; requires the department of minerals to prescribe suggested forms and standardize the procedure for making county maps; includes the repeal of obsolete provisions; provides for the use of modern materials and methods for staking a claim; and standardizes procedures concerning the location, recording and filing of claims.

The bill also repeals laws which formerly limited certain mining employees to working no more than 8 hours in a 24-hour period. This action affects workers in smelters, open pit mines, surface workings of underground mines, and plaster and cement mills.

A.B. 22 (chapter 609)

Assembly Bill 22 authorizes the state board of examiners to issue not more than \$16.5 million in additional general obligation bonds for the construction of a dam and park on the South Fork of the Humboldt River in Elko County. The bill levies an ad valorem tax of 2 cents on each \$100 of

assessed valuation of taxable property statewide to help support repayment of these bonds. This measure also appropriates \$125,000 from the state general fund to the state board of examiners to pay for the costs of initial issuance and sale of the bonds.

A.B. 41 (chapter 244)

Assembly Bill 41 authorizes the director of the department of conservation and natural resources to control and manage the injection of liquid wastes into wells. The bill also establishes guidelines the director may follow when administering a liquid waste injection program. The bill further requires the conservation commission to adopt regulations controlling well injection of liquid wastes when such injections could affect any public water supply.

A.B. 61 (chapter 264)

Assembly Bill 61 amends a section of state law which formerly required exhaust emission standards for mobile internal combustion engines (e.g., aircraft, locomotives, motor vehicles and snowmobiles) to be uniform throughout the state. The bill allows the state environmental commission of the state department of conservation and natural resources, in conjunction with the department of motor vehicles, to promulgate varied standards for exhaust emissions in different areas of the state.

A.B. 72 (chapter 122)

Assembly Bill 72 requires the state engineer, state department of conservation and natural resources, to publish applications for the appropriation of water "for a period of 4 consecutive weeks." The bill also authorizes the state engineer to allow the temporary use of water in the exploration for gas, geothermal resources, minerals or oil.

A.B. 107 (chapter 559)

Assembly Bill 107 increases certain fees of the department of wildlife pertaining to fishing, hunting and trapping. The bill provides a definition of "severe physical handicap" for use in determining certain applicable license fees. The bill also authorizes the inspection of certain records and documents of a license agent.

A.B. 209 (chapter 178)

Assembly Bill 209 authorizes the state department of agriculture to regulate aquatic agriculture. Aquatic agriculture is defined as an agricultural enterprise conducted in this state which includes the propagation, cultivation, and harvesting of plants indigenous to water for the commercial production of food. The bill authorizes the state department

of agriculture to regulate the cultivation and production of aquatic foods to the extent that the department is authorized to regulate other forms of agriculture and other agricultural products. The bill also provides that the state department of agriculture must confer with the state department of wildlife regarding aquatic agriculture to prevent any adverse effects on existing aquatic animals.

The bill also provides that a quorum of the state board of agriculture is comprised of five members rather than four. Chapter 587 of Nevada Revised Statutes is amended by adding provisions pertaining to noxious weeds, labeling of seeds, and minimum standards of germination for seeds of flowers, herbs and vegetables.

A.B. 251 (chapter 583)

Assembly Bill 251 amends state law by providing that anyone 12 years of age or older who fishes for trout must purchase a trout stamp to be affixed to his fishing license. Trout stamps will be sold for \$5. All money from the sale of state trout stamps are to be used for the protection, propagation and management of trout in Nevada.

The bill also provides for up to \$5 million in general obligation bonds money for the construction of a fish hatchery at the Mason Valley wildlife management area in Lyon County. The money from the sale of state trout stamps must be used first, as required, to redeem these bonds and pay the interest on them.

A.B. 311 (chapter 291)

Assembly Bill 311 establishes the "right-to-farm" by providing that any activity consistent with good agricultural practice, and established before surrounding nonagricultural activities, is reasonable and does not constitute a nuisance, unless it has a substantial adverse effect on public health and safety. The bill provides that good agricultural practice is that which is not expressly prohibited by law.

A.B. 402 (chapter 453)

Assembly Bill 402 makes various changes in state law relating to wildlife. It adds a new section which provides that anyone killing or in possession of a bighorn sheep, black bear, deer, elk, mountain goat, mountain lion, or pronghorn antelope without a valid tag is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. Any aircraft, vehicle, vessel, or other equipment used to carry out violations of this section are subject to forfeit to the state under certain situations. In addition, a person so convicted would be subject to the loss of a hunting license for up to 3 years. However, an exemption is provided

if a person kills one of these animals in order to protect either human life or livestock if there is imminent danger of attack by such an animal.

The bill also reorganizes and changes the name of the county game management board to the county advisory boards to manage wildlife and allows any resident of a county to make recommendations to the board of county commissioners concerning vacancies on this board.

A.B. 433 (chapter 274)

Assembly Bill 433 proposes a change in the composition of the Nevada delegation serving on the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. The existing Nevada membership consists of three representatives of local governments, one member appointed by the governor, the secretary of state, the director of the state department of conservation and natural resources, and a seventh member appointed by the other six members of the delegation. The proposed structure would include three representatives of local governments, two members appointed by the governor, one member appointed by the majority leader of the state senate, and one member appointed by the speaker of the assembly.

Because A.B. 433 proposes changes to the bistate Tahoe Regional Compact, its amendments do not become effective until California enacts the same provisions and they are approved by Congress.

(See Assembly Bill 675, chapter 442, Statutes of Nevada, 1985.)

A.B. 444 (chapter 237)

Assembly Bill 444 prescribes the procedure for assessing and collecting the beef promotion tax, the special livestock tax and the sheep taxes. The rates imposed by the special livestock tax on some classes of livestock are revised.

A.B. 549 (chapter 394)

Assembly Bill 549 abolishes the state analytical laboratory, which formerly was a separate department of the public service division of the University of Nevada System. Its personnel and equipment are transferred to the bureau of mines and geology, another department within the university's public service division. The bill also requires the Mackay school of mines to conduct research in the analysis of rocks and minerals and allows it to accept grants for that purpose.

A.B. 675 (chapter 442)

Assembly Bill 675 changes the composition of the governing body of the Nevada Tahoe regional planning agency. The

governing body is to be comprised of seven members: one member appointed by Washoe County, one by Douglas County, one by Carson City, two by the governor, one by the senate majority leader, and one by the speaker of the assembly.

The former governing body also consisted of seven members. Six of these members were appointed by or represented each of the following: Carson City, Douglas County, Washoe County, the governor, the secretary of state and the director of the state department of conservation and natural resources. The seventh member was appointed by the other six members, with the governor making the appointment if a majority of the members were unable to agree.

This act becomes effective upon proclamation by the governor that the amendments to the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact have been approved by the State of California and the Congress of the United States. (See Assembly Bill 433, chapter 274, Statutes of Nevada, 1985.)

A.B. 707 (chapter 638)

Assembly Bill 707 makes various changes in state law pertaining to irrigation districts. Among other things, the bill changes the index and method used to calculate the maximum rate of interest on bonds and other obligations of a district, increases the amount of indebtedness which a district may incur as preliminary costs, eliminates the acreage limitation on indebtedness evidenced by warrants, changes certain election procedures for bonds, authorizes refunding of certain bonds without an election and authorizes the board of directors to pledge revenues for bonds.

A.B. 718 (chapter 554)

Assembly Bill 718 is designed to help stimulate oil and gas exploration and production in Nevada by providing a penalty for a person who refuses to pool his interests with neighboring parties in order to develop their lands as a common drilling unit. The bill increases the penalty from the former reimbursement of a share of actual costs, to 300 percent of such costs. This penalty is intended to discourage oil and gas interests from letting the "other guy" take all of the risks involved in drilling a well.



PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES AND  
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT

S.B. 22 (chapter 209)

Senate Bill 22 directs the public employees' retirement board to allow George Pitta, to purchase 4 years and 8 months of previous service performed under the state public works' board. Mr. Pitta is a former inspector for the state public works board who worked for that amount of time under contract. However, he also performed other duties and received benefits normally reserved for state employees.

S.B. 50 (chapter 31)

Senate Bill 50 defines the term "salary" as it is used in that section of the statutes which limits the salary of most state employees to no more than 95 percent of the salary for the office of the governor. The term includes payment for being on call, cost of living increases, payment for continuity of service, and payment for performing additional duties. The term does not include compensation for overtime or payment of rent and utilities for an employee required to live in a particular dwelling.

S.B. 190 (chapter 278)

Senate Bill 190 increases the amount of monthly premiums which a public agency may contribute to group insurance for public officers and employees. The maximum amount is increased from \$124.20 for the period from July 1, 1985 to December 31, 1985, to \$129.20 from January 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987.

S.B. 208 (chapter 426)

Senate Bill 208 is a measure which relates to notaries public by limiting their acts and powers and removing their designation as public officers.

This bill provides that each person appointed as a notary public must be at least 18 years of age and a citizen of the United States or a lawfully admitted permanent resident alien.

This bill further specifies that a notary public may: administer oaths or affirmations, take acknowledgments, certify copies and execute jurats.

This bill also revises the schedule of fees a notary public may charge and provides that an additional fee to cover traveling costs may be charged if agreed upon in advance and with the knowledge that it is an additional fee.

This measure also amends several sections of Nevada Revised Statutes to make language changes that are consistent with this bill.

S.B. 226 (chapter 592)

Senate Bill 226 provides a minimum pension amount for district judges and justices of the state supreme court who retire early due to a physical or mental disability after at least 5 years of service in the state court system. The bill establishes a procedure for verification of the disability and for the governor to approve the retirement after the judge or justice is examined by three physicians appointed by the governor.

S.B. 227 (chapter 595)

Senate Bill 227 increases the amount of monthly benefits from \$600 to \$750 under the judicial pension plan for the surviving spouse of a supreme court justice or a district judge.

S.B. 238 (chapter 312)

Senate Bill 238 increases the amount paid by the state for the cost of premiums for group insurance for retired state employees. The budget division of the department of administration will pay \$29.81 per month for the period from July 1, 1985 to December 31, 1985, and \$34.81 per month from January 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987.

S.B. 257 (chapter 560)

Senate Bill 257 makes various changes in the laws related to retirement benefits for public employees. It authorizes certain retired employees who are reemployed to earn additional credit for service. The bill specifies the levels of benefits for which certain members are eligible, depending upon the date of their enrollment into the system and their years of service. The bill also increases the level of contributions that must be made into the system by both the regents of the University of Nevada System and its employees. The bill further provides that the amount paid into the system by the legislative counsel bureau for legislators' retirement must be sufficient to provide the system with enough money to pay all benefits for which the system will be liable.

Senate Bill 257 also repeals the requirement that persons receiving a disability retirement allowance must deduct any earned wages from that allowance.

Finally, the bill appropriates \$23,520 for the support of retirement pensions of district judges and their widows for the period between January 7, 1985 and June 30, 1985.



S.B. 276 (chapter 530)

Senate Bill 276 increases the salaries in future years of elected state officers, including supreme court justices, district judges, legislators, the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state controller and the attorney general. The compensation for legislators will increase as of November 4, 1986, for those legislators elected on or after that date, from \$104 to \$130 per day for service during regular and special sessions up to the limit of days established in the constitution. The annual salary of the governor increases to \$65,000 until 1987, when it increases again to \$77,500.

This bill also appropriates \$263,854 from the state general fund to various state agencies. The largest amount--\$207,380--is for the board of law library trustees.

S.B. 309 (chapter 282)

Senate Bill 309 is a measure which removes obsolete language with regard to the retirement of supreme court and district court judges. Specifically, the words resign and resignation are replaced with the terms "end his service" and "notice," respectively.

S.B. 330 (chapter 421)

Senate Bill 330 limits the rate of increase in the amount of contributions to the public employees' retirement system to no more than 1 percent per year. The bill also provides that if the rate of increase without such limitation would be greater than 1 percent per year, the amount in excess of 1 percent per year must be accumulated and applied in the next succeeding years in which the rate of increase is less than the maximum authorized by law.

S.B. 345 (chapter 651)

Senate Bill 345 abolishes the executive ethics commission and the legislative ethics commission and replaces them with the commission on ethics. The commission consists of six members, three appointed by the governor and three appointed by the legislative commission. One member must be a former legislator, one a former county official, one a former city official, and one a former justice or judge. The commission is charged with the responsibility of interpreting the statutory ethics standards and issuing opinions regarding how they apply in particular cases.

The bill also requires the secretary of state and other officials who receive declarations of candidacy to provide the candidate with forms for making a statement of financial disclosure. The scope of financial disclosure is expanded

to include real estate holdings of more than \$2,500 value, other than personal residences, located in Nevada or adjacent states.

The bill also makes an appropriation to the secretary of state to carry out the provisions of the act.

S.B. 361 (chapter 424)

Senate Bill 361 raises the post-retirement increase to retired public employees who retired before September 1, 1975, with 20 years or more of service and who are receiving less than \$500 per month, to an amount which would make the gross benefit \$500 per month or an increase of \$200 per month, whichever is less. Beneficiaries of those retirees who are receiving less than \$250 per month would be paid an increase which would make the gross amount \$250 per month or an increase of no more than \$100, whichever is less.

S.B. 363 (chapter 411)

Senate Bill 363 specifies the types of examinations which may be conducted to fill vacant positions in the state's classified personnel service. It also provides that only one-third of the members of a panel conducting an oral examination may be employed by the department in which the vacant position exists.

S.B. 447 (chapter 364)

Senate Bill 447 provides that state agencies must purchase credit in the system on behalf of certain employees for service performed in eligible employment. These employees include persons hired under the agreement that the agency would purchase a certain amount of retirement credit and employees of agencies required to reduce the number of personnel and who are eligible for retirement or would be made eligible by the purchase of credit.

S.B. 455 (chapter 512)

Senate Bill 455 revises the prohibition against discrimination in public employment. Specifically, this measure adds political affiliation or physical, aural or visual handicaps to the list of those personal characteristics on which it is illegal to refuse to hire a person, discharge a person or discriminate in compensation or other terms or conditions of employment. An exception may be made when based upon a bona fide occupational qualification.

S.B. 494 (chapter 657)

Senate Bill 494 makes policemen subject to statutory provisions requiring binding arbitration. Previously, only firemen were subject to this provision. The bill contains a sunset date of June 30, 1987. Unless the legislature removes

the sunset or extends the time period, provisions for binding arbitration for police officers will expire on that date.

S.B. 515 (chapter 498)

Senate Bill 515 increases the annual salaries of officers and employees in the unclassified service of state government. This bill sets the maximum amount for the annual salary of each position in the unclassified service and appropriates the money for these salaries.

S.B. 522 (chapter 566)

Senate Bill 522 appropriates \$9,361,387 from the state general fund; \$748,027 from the state highway fund; and \$13,840,775 from the distributive school fund for a total appropriation of \$23,950,189 to provide a single payment as an incentive for continued service to employees of the state, county school districts and University of Nevada System. Persons employed by the University of Nevada System in a classified position, and by the state in any position, are to receive an amount equal to 6 1/2 percent of their gross base salary in 1984-1985. Persons employed by a county school district in any position, and by the University of Nevada System in any other position, are to receive an amount equal to 5 percent of their 1984-1985 gross base salary. These incentive payments apply only to persons employed in these positions on July 1, 1985.

S.B. 523 (chapter 541)

Senate Bill 523 increases the salary of the public administrator in Clark County from \$37,000 to \$44,000.

A.B. 13 (chapter 242)

Assembly Bill 13 allows a retired public employee to reinstate insurance, other than life insurance, held by the employee and his dependents at the time of his retirement. To do so, he must give written notice of his intent to reinstate the insurance no later than January 31, 1986; accept the employer's current insurance program and any subsequent changes; and pay the appropriate premiums. The bill also allows a legislator who has retired from the state service or completed 8 years of service as a legislator to elect to be covered by the state's group insurance program.

A.B. 14 (chapter 32)

Assembly Bill 14 allows the continuation of group insurance coverage for dependents of public employees after the employees retire.

A.B. 57 (chapter 114)

Assembly Bill 57 provides a single basic authorization for the payment of expenses for transportation, meals, lodging

and related items incurred by state officers and employees. The actual rates of \$47.50 per day for meals, \$21 for in-state overnight lodging, and a reasonable room rate when out-of-state, are not changed. The bill also removes unnecessary internal references to chapter 284 of NRS.

A.B. 83 (chapter 514)

Assembly Bill 83 adds a section to Nevada Revised Statutes authorizing the attorney general to prosecute county officers and employees under certain circumstances.

This bill gives the district attorney the primary jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute criminal offenses committed by county officers or employees in the course of their duties. However, it would allow the attorney general the authority to investigate an offense if:

1. The district attorney has stated in writing to the attorney general that the district attorney does not intend to act in the matter; or
2. The attorney general has inquired in writing of the district attorney whether the district attorney will act in the matter.

If the attorney general has not received an answer in writing to his inquiry within 30 days, or the district attorney has not filed an action within 90 days after notifying the attorney general of his intent, then the attorney general may commence his investigation and file a criminal action.

A.B. 92 (chapter 28)

Assembly Bill 92 raises from 65 to 70 the minimum age at which a classified state employee may be hired or continued in the classified service on a year-to-year basis.

A.B. 177 (chapter 71)

Assembly Bill 177 allows the director of the department of personnel to make minor changes in the classification of a position without submitting these changes to the personnel commission for prior approval. The changes may not affect the salary, qualifications or title of the position. Notice of proposed changes must be posted and sent to the head of employee organizations who request it. The personnel commission must be notified at its next succeeding regular meeting of the minor changes which have been made.

A.B. 301 (chapter 388)

Assembly Bill 301 expands and clarifies the definition of police officer under the Nevada Occupational Diseases Act to

include a chief, investigator or agent of the investigation division of the department of motor vehicles.

A.B. 323 (chapter 176)

Assembly Bill 323 changes the date that public employees may initially participate in the group insurance program to be the first day of the relevant month.

A.B. 336 (chapter 129)

Assembly Bill 336 provides that an agency which has 200 officers and employees or less may enter the state's group insurance program only under the same rates and coverage as those established for state employees. If an agency has more than 200 officers and employees, the committee on group insurance may establish separate rates and coverage for those people based on actuarial reports.

The bill also specifies that the regulations of the committee on group insurance may include establishment of fees for applications for participation in the state's program and for the late payment of premiums, and conditions for entry and reentry into the program. It clarifies the liability of the state for indemnification of the committee on group insurance. The measure also specifies that claims which are obligations of the state pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes 41.0349 and 41.037 must be paid from the trust fund for insurance premiums. If the money in this trust fund is insufficient to pay the claim, it is to be paid from the reserve for statutory contingency fund.

A.B. 410 (chapter 258)

Assembly Bill 410 allows a broader range of investments to be made for public school employees who choose to participate in the school district's group investment program.

A.B. 568 (chapter 256)

Assembly Bill 568 relates to volunteer firemen. It increases the range of assumed wages used in determining the amount of contributions for retirement. The previous range of not less than \$150 nor more than \$350 per month is changed to be not less than \$150 nor more than \$750 per month.

A.B. 593 (chapter 277)

Assembly Bill 593 confirms that professional employees of the University of Nevada System are not entitled to receive the additional compensation for continuous service which is provided to state employees under the state personnel system.

A.B. 600 (chapter 461)

Assembly Bill 600 amends the law relating to collective bargaining by employees of local government to change the deadlines for various stages of mediation and factfinding.

A.B. 603 (chapter 393)

Assembly Bill 603 relates to deferred compensation. The bill adds a reference to 26 United States Code § 401(k) which broadens the permissible deferral of compensation. The bill also adds employees of the University of Nevada System to the program.

## PUBLIC SAFETY

### S.B. 333 (chapter 370)

Senate Bill 333 requires an authorized emergency vehicle to operate a warning lamp when parking or standing without regard to traffic laws. The bill adds provisions related to the public safety of persons boarding or exiting a vehicle and also requires additional safety equipment for tow cars.

### A.B. 25 (chapter 102)

Assembly Bill 25 clarifies several sections of Nevada Revised Statutes by mandating the use of the current codes and guides. Specifically, this measure requires the use of the form "most recently published before January 1, 1985" for the National Electrical Code, Uniform Building Code, Uniform Building Code: Dangerous Building, Uniform Building Code Standards, Uniform Housing Code, Uniform Mechanical Code, and the Uniform Plumbing Code.

This bill also requires the use of the American Medical Association's Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment "in the form most recently published and supplemented before January 1, 1985," in determining liability relating to disability compensation.

### A.B. 67 (chapter 296)

Assembly Bill 67 exempts auditoriums with permanent seating capacities of less than 1,000 people from requirements for installation of the relatively sophisticated fire protection equipment which is required for hotels and larger facilities in the state.

### A.B. 76 (chapter 115)

Assembly Bill 76 extends the power of arrest in Nevada to a federal agent or to a person employed as a police officer by an Indian tribe. This bill restricts the arrest power of a person employed as a police officer by an Indian Tribe to offenses committed on an Indian reservation or Indian colony.

This measure also exempts full-time paid police officers of any agency of the United States, another state or political subdivision from the statutory provisions regulating concealed weapons when carrying out official duties in Nevada.

### A.B. 168 (chapter 85)

Assembly Bill 168 enlarges the group of persons who may be appointed as special deputy state fire marshal to include police officers or persons charged with the enforcement of building codes. This bill removes the regulation of explosives used in mining and in avalanche control from the

jurisdiction of the state fire marshal, state department of conservation and natural resources. Assembly Bill 168 also provides that meetings of the board of fire safety are to be at the call of the chairman or at the request of any three of its members and extends the existence of the board until July 1, 1987.

A.B. 207 (chapter 402)

Assembly Bill 207 adds a section to the statutes which enumerates those peace officers and employees of state and local governments that must be certified by the peace officers' standards and training committee. This measure also increases the size of the committee and provides that committee members may receive per diem and travel expenses in the performance of their duties.

A.B. 211 (chapter 482)

Assembly Bill 211 amends chapter 432A of Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) pertaining to child care services by providing that every employee over the age of 18 years, and every applicant and licensee of a child care facility, is required to submit a complete set of fingerprints to the bureau of services for child care in order to conduct an investigation. The bureau is within the youth services division in Nevada's department of human resources. A written authorization also shall be submitted permitting the bureau to forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for its report. In addition, every employee, applicant, and licensee must submit a written statement detailing any prior criminal convictions.

If the background check reveals any instances of a prior conviction of any number of crimes, the application for a license to operate a child care facility may be denied, or the bureau may suspend or revoke any license that has already been issued.

Assembly Bill 211 also provides that any child care facility providing care for five or more children must be licensed under the provisions of chapter 432A of NRS, if compensation is received for the care of any one of the five children.

Assembly Bill 211 allows the board for child care to waive compliance with a particular standard or regulation if the board finds that the practices and policies of a child care facility are substantially equivalent to those required by the board. Furthermore, a city or county agency authorized to license child care facilities may also waive compliance with a particular standard or other regulation if the practices and policies of a child care facility are substantially



equivalent to those prescribed by the agency and the waiver does not violate a regulation adopted by the state.

The bill also raises the number of members on Nevada's board for child care from three to five. All members are to be selected from lists of nominees submitted by certain organizations dealing with early childhood education, child care or healing arts.

A.B. 313 (chapter 322)

Assembly Bill 313 defines funeral procession and extends the statutes relating to emergency vehicles to include a vehicle escorting a funeral procession. Each vehicle in a funeral procession is required to have its headlights lighted.

Assembly Bill 313 also extends authorization for signing of a statement of facts relating to the disposition of a body to an authorized representative of the crematory if the body is cremated.

A.B. 457 (chapter 305)

Assembly Bill 457 relates to fire protection. It exempts health and care facilities from the requirement for installation of automatically closing doors to patients' rooms if smoking in the rooms is prohibited or restricted as outlined in the bill.

A.B. 514 (chapter 648)

Assembly Bill 514 requires an ambulance attendant to complete successfully an approved training course in basic care in order for an ambulance owner to offer that care. The training must include administration of oxygen, cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, treatment of shock, control of bleeding, procedures to open a patient's airway, treatment of wounds, application of splints, treatment for poisoning, childbirth and rescue. This measure also redefines "ambulance" to conform with the provision of basic care services.

A.B. 518 (chapter 239)

Assembly Bill 518 increases the penalty for the theft of any device which is used in the prevention, controlling, extinguishing or warning of a fire.

This measure provides that any person who steals such a device with a value of less than \$100 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. If the device has a value of \$100 or more, the crime is grand larceny and the thief shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 1 year nor more than 10 years and may be fined up to \$10,000.

A.B. 595 (chapter 558)

Assembly Bill 595 authorizes the licensing of fire departments and firemen to provide medical care at the scene of an emergency. This act establishes eligibility standards for training as an "advanced emergency medical technician-ambulance" and provides for the issuance of emergency vehicle permits for firefighting agencies.

Assembly Bill 595 authorizes fire emergency vehicle permit-holders to stock or replenish such a vehicle with necessary dangerous drugs under certain conditions.

This act also provides immunity from civil liability for any fireman who renders emergency care and is licensed to provide emergency care under this section.

A.B. 609 (chapter 437)

Assembly Bill 609 authorizes the state fire marshal to charge fees to recover the cost of the services and regulatory activities provided by the state fire marshal division, department of commerce.

A.B. 652 (chapter 622)

Assembly Bill 652 eliminates the provision which restricted the power of arrest of a sheriff, deputy sheriff or a member of a police department to those crimes committed within his territorial jurisdiction. Thus, these peace officers, under this measure, are permitted to make arrests for crimes committed anywhere in Nevada.

Furthermore, this bill amends the statutes by adding an exception to the provision that an arrest for a misdemeanor cannot be made between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. The added exception is an offense of battery committed by a person upon his spouse when bodily injury has occurred.

A.B. 712 (chapter 650)

Assembly Bill 712 authorizes the state forester-firewarden, division of forestry, state department of conservation and natural resources, to regulate the planting of vegetation around structures located in fire protection districts receiving federal aid or within areas within the state where the construction of buildings on forested lands creates a fire hazard.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

### S.B. 290 (chapter 180)

Senate Bill 290 amends the statutes regulating telephone companies. This bill authorizes telephone companies to file an application for a rate increase while another application is pending before the public service commission of Nevada under certain circumstances. The application must be justified by a future increase in costs or a future change in the company's rate base caused by a change in federal regulations. An application of this type may be filed only once each year.

### S.B. 387 (chapter 360)

Senate Bill 387 redefines the scope of regulation by the public service commission of Nevada (PSCN). Telegraph and express companies are exempted. The PSCN is allowed to exempt telecommunication services from regulation if the service is competitive and regulation is unnecessary. The commission may also allow duplication of telecommunication services. This bill is intended to address the new situation that has arisen as a result of the entry of competing long distance telephone companies into the market.

### S.B. 490 (chapter 679)

Senate Bill 490 allows businesses which are not public utilities to construct power plants without meeting all the requirements which apply to public utilities. The bill also removes restrictions on the export of electrical power.

### A.B. 447 (chapter 369)

Assembly Bill 447 amends the statutes relating to the theft of water, gas, electricity or power by tapping lines or altering or bypassing meters. The bill allows public utilities to bring civil action against the offender and to recover treble damages. A rebuttable presumption is established that the person responsible for paying for the utility service either committed the theft or was aware of it.

The bill also provides criminal penalties for this type of theft. If the damages amount to \$500 or more, the act is a felony punishable by 1 to 6 years in prison and/or a fine of up to \$5,000. If the damages amount to less than \$500, the act is a misdemeanor.

### A.B. 491 (chapter 395)

Assembly Bill 491 authorizes the public service commission of Nevada (PSCN) to establish standards for setting and changing rates for natural gas sold to industrial and large

commercial customers and to customers who use natural gas to operate electricity. The standards must authorize rate changes on less than 30 days' notice. These changes are exempt from certain filing and hearing requirements which apply to rates charged to other customers. The commission is also authorized to establish different classes of customers or to charge different rates to customers of the same class.

A.B. 505 (chapter 636)

Assembly Bill 505 removes community antenna television systems from the regulation of the public service commission of Nevada. Governing bodies of cities and counties are authorized to grant exclusive franchises to community antenna television companies. Previously, local governments regulated cable television only in Clark County.

A.B. 580 (chapter 386)

Assembly Bill 580 authorizes the designation of the manager of transportation of the public service commission of Nevada as a peace officer. The bill also requires the commission to revoke or suspend the permit of a contract motor carrier which has failed to file an annual report within 60 days after the report is due.

A.B. 602 (chapter 577)

Assembly Bill 602 adds to the statutes a prohibition against the unauthorized interception of community antenna television. This measure sets forth the criteria which constitutes unauthorized interceptions and provides the penalties for such an interception.

## PUBLIC WELFARE

### S.B. 91 (chapter 293)

Senate Bill 91 prohibits the selling of commodities in public buildings by anyone other than a blind person if a blind person has been authorized by the bureau of services to the blind, rehabilitation division, department of human resources, to sell those commodities.

Charitable fundraisers, persons licensed by or under contract to the bureau and a person who delivers a commodity to the blind person are exempted from these provisions.

Any person who violates this section would be guilty of a misdemeanor.

### S.B. 198 (chapter 327)

Senate Bill 198 requires the rehabilitation division of the department of human resources to establish a program to provide telecommunication devices for the deaf and persons with severely impaired speech or hearing. These devices allow the deaf and speech and hearing impaired to place and receive telephone calls through the use of a typewriter-like keyboard and a printer. The program is funded through a surcharge, to be established by the public service commission of Nevada, on all subscribers of telephone companies providing this service.

This bill also creates the fund for telecommunication for persons with impaired speech or hearing as a special revenue fund administered by the rehabilitation division.

### S.B. 384 (chapter 281)

Senate Bill 384 sets forth the administrative procedures for a person who contests a decision of the welfare division, department of human resources, with regard to public assistance or food stamps. This measure specifies what information is to be entered in a hearing, and those issues that are to be considered by the court in making a determination as to the fairness of a decision by the welfare division to cancel, deny or modify public assistance or food stamps.

### A.B. 91 (chapter 77)

Assembly Bill 91 repeals statutory provisions dealing with the right of veterans to return to their former employment after they are discharged from military service. These provisions were superseded by provisions of federal law. The bill inserts references to the governing provisions of the

federal statutes. It also provides for the district attorney to assist a person who has been denied benefits under the federal law.

A.B. 319 (chapter 165)

Assembly Bill 319 enacts into law the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children. This legislation allows Nevada to join with 47 other participating states in a cooperative agreement providing uniform interstate placement services for children. Assembly Bill 319 also establishes jurisdictional responsibility for the children as well as criteria for conditions of placement.

A.B. 426 (chapter 456)

Assembly Bill 426 extends the power of the welfare division administrator, department of human resources, to investigate fraud in the delivery of health care to the medically indigent. This bill empowers the administrator to verify the treatment by, and payments to, a provider of health care and provides penalties for any health care provider who accepts, solicits or offers a bribe, rebate or other remuneration for services rendered or supplies furnished.

A.B. 496 (chapter 382)

Assembly Bill 496 provides that a person in military service may, by written instrument and without the approval of the court, appoint any competent adult who resides in this state as the guardian of a dependent child of that member of the military. This bill sets forth the information that must be included in the written instrument, the process for executing the instrument and the procedure for the termination of the guardianship.

A.B. 567 (chapter 683)

Assembly Bill 567 authorizes the operation of vending stands in state parks by blind persons on a parity with other vendors.

## PUBLIC WORKS

### S.B. 88 (chapter 34)

Senate Bill 88 makes technical changes in the law concerning access by handicapped people to public buildings. References to an obsolete set of design standards are replaced by references to the current design standards.

### S.B. 111 (chapter 37)

Senate Bill 111 changes the current composition of the state contractors' board to require that one of the members of the board be a representative of the general public.

### S.B. 204 (chapter 207)

Senate Bill 204 requires a public body to give a preference to a bidder whose principal place of business is in this state over a bidder domiciled in another state to the same extent required by the home state of the other bidder. If this provision would preclude or reduce federal assistance for a public project, it is declared inapplicable.

### S.B. 454 (chapter 632)

Senate Bill 454 makes several changes to Nevada's prevailing wage law. Public bodies are required to report to the labor commissioner within 10 days after the award of a public works contract and upon completion of the contract. The labor commissioner is required to establish a prevailing wage rate in each county based upon an annual survey of contractors who have performed work in the county. The minimum contract amount to which the prevailing wage requirement applies is increased from \$20,000 to \$100,000.

This measure also clarifies the circumstances under which the labor commissioner must conduct a hearing in a county to determine a prevailing wage that is disputed. Hearings are limited to one per year on the prevailing wage of any craft or type of work in any county. Finally, this act adds a penalty. A person who is convicted of failing to pay the prevailing wage may not be awarded a public works contract for 2 years after his conviction.

### A.B. 114 (chapter 123)

Assembly Bill 114 revises the requirement for payment of interest on money withheld from contractors on public works. The measure specifies that the rate of interest for the quarter is to be the rate quoted by at least three financial institutions as the highest rate paid on a certificate of deposit whose duration is approximately 90 days on the first day of the quarter. It also raises from \$50 to \$500

the amount below which the public body may hold the interest due until a subsequent quarter in which the cumulative interest exceeds \$500.

A.B. 176 (chapter 46)

Assembly Bill 176 amends the statutes relating to the state public works board. This bill requires that the board solicit sealed bids for all state construction projects costing more than \$10,000. The measure also repeals a section regarding construction projects for the University of Nevada System, thus subjecting the system to the same statutory reference concerning thresholds for bids.



## RADIOACTIVE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

### S.B. 55 (chapter 211)

Senate Bill 55 establishes a legislative committee on high-level radioactive waste. The committee consists of three senators and four assemblymen. It is directed to study and evaluate:

1. Information and policies regarding the location in Nevada of a facility for the disposal of high-level radioactive waste;
2. Any potentially adverse effects from the construction and operation of a facility and ways of mitigating these effects; and
3. Any other policies relating to the disposal of high-level radioactive waste.

### S.B. 56 (chapter 680)

Senate Bill 56 establishes a seven-member commission and agency on nuclear projects. The governor must appoint the commission according to the criteria and representation specified in the bill.

The commission is required to be informed on issues and developments relating to the disposal of radioactive waste and to advise and make recommendations to the governor and legislature on the policy of the state concerning all projects involving the disposal of radioactive waste. The commission will also formulate the administrative policies of the agency and its divisions.

An executive director is appointed by the governor from a list of three persons submitted by the commission. The director has the responsibility of administering the operations of two divisions, the division of technical programs and the division of planning.

### S.B. 67 (chapter 561)

Senate Bill 67 authorizes the governor to negotiate a consultation and cooperation agreement with the Federal Government concerning analysis of a site in Nevada for possible disposal of high-level radioactive waste. It directs him to consult with the legislature and the affected local governments before and during the negotiations.

The bill further provides that the agreement is not effective unless it is signed by the chairman of the legislative

commission and the governor. It also requires that the legislative commission hold a public hearing on the proposed agreement before it is signed.

A.B. 40 (chapter 299)

Assembly Bill 40 makes it unlawful for any person to transport hazardous wastes in Nevada without an accurate manifest which complies with regulations adopted by the state environmental commission. The bill generally allows the use of money in the fund for the management of hazardous wastes to be expended only to pay the costs of the continuing observation or other management of hazardous wastes. However, if a person responsible for spilling hazardous wastes does not promptly clean up the affected area, and his inaction presents a hazard to human health and safety, money from this fund may be used to clean up the area. Provisions are included in the bill for obtaining reimbursement of the fund for money spent in these cleanup operations.

Trade secrets are specified as the only type of information which is confidential. And, the bill declares that if the local government within which a hazardous waste facility is to be located requires a special use permit or other authorization, the application to the state for a permit to operate such a facility must show that local authorization has already been obtained. The measure also provides that each day of a continuing violation constitutes a separate violation for the purpose of determining the maximum fine.

## REVENUE, TAXATION AND PUBLIC FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

### S.B. 23 (chapter 27)

Senate Bill 23 increases from \$30,000 to \$45,000 the amount of aviation fuel tax revenue which must be transferred to the Civil Air Patrol fund each fiscal year. These funds are to support Nevada Wing 27001 of the Civil Air Patrol.

### S.B. 51 (chapter 11)

Senate Bill 51 amends the statutes by extending the \$90,000 homestead exemption to include all relatives and co-owners residing on the property.

This bill clarifies the definition of a resident of a homestead if other than a husband and/or wife and defines rights of a trustee claiming the property under certain circumstances. When two or more persons who are unrelated or unmarried have claimed property and one person dies, the exemption continues until the death of the last declarant as long as a declarant continues to reside on the property.

### S.B. 69 (chapter 36)

Senate Bill 69 raises from \$650,000,000 to \$1,250,000,000 the allowable outstanding debt which the housing division of the department of commerce may have at one time.

### S.B. 90 (chapter 33)

Senate Bill 90 requires money earned by the rehabilitation facilities of the bureau of vocational rehabilitation in the rehabilitation division of the department of human resources from contracts to provide work to train handicapped persons to be deposited in the account for rehabilitation facilities in the state general fund. The bill also allows the interest and income earned on money in the account to be credited to that account.

### S.B. 156 (chapter 229)

Senate Bill 156 creates, repeals, categorizes and retitles various funds and accounts, and revises the accounting practices for the funds. The purpose of this bill is to implement recommendations in audit reports and to make the state's accounting procedures more in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

This measure also creates the revolving account for archeology to provide loans for excavation and study projects on sites of historic or prehistoric significance in Nevada. This bill establishes procedures for the administration of this account by the division of historic preservation and archeology, state department of conservation and natural resources.

S.B. 236 (chapter 422)

Senate Bill 236 provides a special credit to taxpayers in the towns of Paradise and Winchester. This credit is allowed because petitions for a referendum to limit taxes in these towns were rejected because of technical defects. This probably resulted in a higher rate of taxes than would have been the case if residents of those towns had been allowed to vote on the question.

S.B. 252 (chapter 565)

Senate Bill 252 requires the county auditor to ascertain, individually for each property owner, whose property taxes are affected by budgets submitted to him by local governments certain specific information and to propose a combined tax rate for each property owner. This act then requires each county to cause to be published a notice to property owners of proposed tax rates before hearings are held to adopt final budgets.

S.B. 260 (chapter 231)

Senate Bill 260 relates to the Colorado River Commission's authority to issue bonds. The bill authorizes issuance of up to \$11 million in bonds to defray wholly or in part the cost of improving a section of the Las Vegas Valley Lateral in order to protect it from erosion. It also allows the commission to issue up to \$10 million to defray the costs of emergency replacement or repair of its facilities and property. In addition, the bill deletes an obsolete reference to issuance of bonds to defray the costs of acquiring and installing stainless steel casings and appurtenant equipment.

S.B. 338 (chapter 325)

Senate Bill 338 establishes uniform standards for making jeopardy determinations for the collection of sales and use taxes. This act also establishes uniform interest rates on extensions of time for payments due and penalties for tax deficiencies. The bill provides that the service of a notice of deficiency marks the beginning of the period after which no further determination of deficiency may be made.

Finally, the bill increases the maximum bond which fuel dealers may be required to post with the department of taxation from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

S.B. 352 (chapter 627)

Senate Bill 352 provides for submission to the voters of the question whether the Sales and Use Tax of 1955 should be amended to provide an exemption from the tax for prosthetic devices, appliances and supplies relating to an ostomy and products for hemodialysis. The bill also exempts these

items from the provisions of the city-county relief tax, the local school support tax, and the mass transit and tourism tax, should the voters approve the above amendment.

S.B. 373 (chapter 464)

Senate Bill 373 provides that the state or county boards of equalization may not reduce the assessment of a piece of property whose owner has appealed the county assessor's decision but has neglected, without good cause, to supply information to the county assessor. The deadline for the equalization of assessments is extended from the fourth Monday in February to the first Monday in March.

S.B. 391 (chapter 339)

Senate Bill 391 raises the income limit of the elderly as it relates to eligibility for property tax credits. The bill also revises the method in which renters' property tax credits are computed.

S.B. 415 (chapter 288)

Senate Bill 415 exempts the property of privately owned airports which are available for use by the public without charge from property taxes.

S.B. 475 (chapter 635)

Senate Bill 475 amends the statutes regarding the real estate transfer tax to exempt transfers in which the person conveying the property owns the business organization to which the conveyance is made and to exempt transfers between certain relatives.

S.B. 479 (chapter 417)

Senate Bill 479 amends the statutes on sales and use taxes and the local school support tax to change the amount of security which the department of taxation may demand from a retailer. The maximum security deposit is set at twice the estimated average amount of tax due each quarter for those taxpayers who pay quarterly or three times the amount due each month for those who pay monthly. From retailers who are habitually delinquent in paying the tax, the department may demand up to three times the estimated average amount due each quarter or up to five times the estimated amount due each month. Previously, the law allowed the department to demand the lesser of the above amounts or \$10,000, in the case of the sales and use tax, or \$5,000, in the case of the local school support tax.

S.B. 481 (chapter 508)

Senate Bill 481 provides that leaseholds and rights to use real property located upon the Washoe County airport are exempt from taxation.

A.B. 18 (chapter 117)

Assembly Bill 18 changes the basis of the taxes on cigarettes from packages to individual cigarettes.

A.B. 19 (chapter 606)

Assembly Bill 19 expands the definition of "municipal securities" to include bonds issued by an irrigation district from assessments against real property. This bill also increases the aggregate principal amount of municipal securities the state may purchase from \$200 million to \$300 million. In addition, the bill authorizes the state treasurer to expend \$19,000 from the fund for the municipal bond bank in fiscal year 1986-1987 to employ an additional person to assist in administering the municipal bond bank.

A.B. 49 (chapter 550)

Assembly Bill 49 amends the statutes relating to limits on local taxes. The Nevada tax commission is authorized to permit a local government whose ad valorem tax rate has been reduced to zero during a previous fiscal year to levy a tax. The provision is necessary because the law generally allows a local government to increase its levy only by some percentage of the previous year's levy.

The bill also prohibits an increase in maximum combined revenue when a local government transfers one of its functions to another local government or creates a new local government to perform that function. The bill provides that when a function is transferred to another unit, the maximum allowable revenue of the unit from which the function was transferred is to be reduced to offset the increase in the maximum allowable revenue of the other unit. This provision is necessary to prevent local governments from evading tax limits.

A.B. 55 (Chapter 92)

Assembly Bill 55 removes obsolete references to section 3 of article 11 of the constitution of the State of Nevada.

A.B. 56 (chapter 104)

Assembly Bill 56 corrects an improper reference in the statutes regarding limits on revenue for taxes ad valorem and the supplemental city-county relief tax. The bill does not make any substantive changes in the law.

A.B. 97 (chapter 283)

Assembly Bill 97 allows military documents other than a certificate from the Veterans' Administration to be submitted as proof of a permanent service-related disability when veterans apply for the disabled veteran's homestead exemption.

The bill also provides that a transfer of real property between a corporation and an affiliate, parent or subsidiary corporation is not subject to the real estate transfer tax.

A.B. 106 (chapter 112)

Assembly Bill 106 sets a minimum allocation of fees in the amount of \$15 for the support of law libraries in counties with a population of 250,000 or more.

A.B. 123 (chapter 276)

Assembly Bill 123 amends the statutes regarding the optional tax on motor vehicle fuel to provide for the tax to be imposed at the uniform rate of 1 cent per gallon throughout the counties which adopt it.

A.B. 148 (chapter 43)

Assembly Bill 148 authorizes the state treasurer to cash in certain United States Treasury Bonds which belonged to two individuals who died without heirs.

A.B. 194 (chapter 295)

Assembly Bill 194 amends the law regarding the assessment and taxation of property. The bill provides that members of the appraiser certification board are entitled to per diem allowance and travel expenses. The method used to calculate the factors which are used to adjust the assessed value of land and improvements between reassessments is changed.

The bill also provides that when a parcel of property is situated in an area claimed by two different counties, the department of taxation shall determine the county to which the owner shall pay taxes. Previously, the owner could choose the county to which he would pay taxes.

The bill also provides that when a taxpayer appeals the decision of a county board of equalization to the state board of equalization and wishes to present new evidence which was not presented for the hearing before the county board of equalization, he must submit the new evidence to the state board 2 days before the hearing. Provision is made for issuing sequentially numbered blank receipts to county assessors for their use in making receipts for cash payments of taxes on movable property. A provision which required the county assessor to annually issue a decal to each owner of a camper shell which is exempt from taxation is repealed.

Finally, the bill amends the laws regarding condominium maps, parcel maps, and survey maps to require that these maps indicate the area of each unit or parcel of property. If the parcel is larger than 2 acres, the area must be calculated

to the nearest 1/100th of an acre. If the area is less than 2 acres, the area must be indicated in square feet.

A.B. 218 (chapter 81)

Assembly Bill 218 repeals provisions requiring that obligations of the State of Nevada, the University of Nevada and local governments be registered. These provisions duplicated provisions of federal law.

A.B. 292 (chapter 233)

Assembly Bill 292 requires that 5 percent of the revenues from the motor vehicle privilege tax which are distributed to each county must be deposited in the county's general fund. The bill also removes the requirement that the director of the department of motor vehicles designate the county assessor as the agent of the department in counties of over 30,000 inhabitants. The director may designate the county assessor as the agent of the department in any county. If the privilege tax is collected by the county assessor, the department of motor vehicles may retain only 1 percent of the proceeds as a commission to the state for collecting the tax. If the county assessor is not designated as the department's agent for collecting the privilege tax, the department may retain 6 percent of the proceeds of the tax as a commission. Previously, the state retained 1 percent of the proceeds for collections made in counties of over 30,000 inhabitants and 6 percent of the proceeds for collections from other counties.

A.B. 325 (chapter 110)

Assembly Bill 325 authorizes counties having a population under 100,000 to assign, by ordinance, certain tax proceeds to a general improvement district which furnishes recreational facilities. These taxes include all or any portion of the proceeds of any tax on the revenues from the rental of transient lodging which is imposed by the county and collected within the boundaries of the general improvement district. However, this does not include the supplemental rental of transient lodging tax as prescribed in Nevada Revised Statutes 244.3352. The district must use any money assigned to it in this manner for recreational facilities which are listed in state law.

The bill also allows a district, with the county commissioners' approval, to irrevocably pledge this money to repay or refinance bonds or short-term obligations for recreational facilities.

A.B. 389 (chapter 661)

Assembly Bill 389 amends the statutes regarding revenue bonds issued by cities, counties or by the state. The bill allows these bonds to be used to finance the restoration or preservation of historic structures.



A.B. 397 (chapter 185)

Assembly Bill 397 expands existing law to prohibit the imposition of an excise tax on the sale of all liquor by wholesale dealers to military installations within Nevada. If the wholesaler paid a tax on the liquor, he is entitled to a credit or refund. Previously, the exemption pertained only to beer.

A.B. 411 (chapter 614)

Assembly Bill 411 revises the procedure followed by the state controller in paying obligations of the state, including paying to the Federal Government money withheld from salaries for the payment of income taxes. The bill requires that all warrants be transmitted to the state treasurer for signature. The bill also requires that after July 1, 1987, all warrants drawn for accounts payable be sent by the treasurer directly to the payee. The validation period of warrants is increased from 90 days to 180 days.

A.B. 422 (chapter 629)

Assembly Bill 422 requires each county to levy an ad valorem tax of 3 cents per \$100 assessed valuation. The proceeds of the tax are to be deposited in a special fund and used to pay the medical costs of indigent persons who fall sick in the county. The tax is exempt from limits on ad valorem taxes. Each year, the county commissioners of each county are to remit an amount equal to three-tenths of 1 cent per \$100 assessed valuation from the proceeds of this tax to the state treasurer. This money is to be placed in a supplemental fund for medical assistance to indigent persons. When an indigent person incurs unpaid hospital costs of \$25,000 or more, and more than 90 percent of the money in the county fund has been spent, the county may apply for relief from the supplemental fund. This act expires in 2 years.

A.B. 425 (chapter 143)

Assembly Bill 425 requires that all federal money received by this state must be audited at least once every 2 years.

A.B. 446 (chapter 186)

Assembly Bill 446 allows a county to use the portion of its county motor fuel tax revenue which is collected from the sale of fuel at marinas for use in motorboats to make capital improvements or encourage safety in boating. Previously, all revenues from the county motor fuel tax had to be used for street and highway repair, construction and improvement.

A.B. 554 (chapter 538)

Assembly Bill 554 temporarily extends the increased rate of the tax on insurance premiums. The rate is presently set at

3 percent and was scheduled to be reduced to 2 1/2 percent on July 1, 1985. Under the provisions of this bill, the rate will be reduced to 2 1/2 percent on July 1, 1987.

The bill also delays the effective date of provisions for the distribution of tax revenues from the White Pine Power project. The provisions, which were to go into effect on July 1, 1985, will now be effective July 1, 1987.

A.B. 555 (chapter 533)

Assembly Bill 555 retains the increased rate of tax on cigarettes. In 1983, the rate was increased from 10 cents per pack of 20 cigarettes to 15 cents per pack of 20 cigarettes. The tax was scheduled to revert to the previous rate on July 1, 1985. This bill repeals the sunset. The bill also retains the 30 percent tax on the wholesale price of other tobacco products. This tax was also scheduled to expire on July 1, 1985.

The bill also increases the tax to 7.5 mills per cigarette or 23 cents per pack if part of the federal tax on cigarettes is allowed to expire.

A.B. 556 (chapter 540)

Assembly Bill 556 retains increased rates of taxes on alcoholic beverages. In the 1983 session, taxes on liquor containing 14 to 22 percent alcohol were increased from 50 cents to 75 cents per gallon; taxes on liquor containing 1/2 to 14 percent alcohol were increased from 30 cents to 40 cents per gallon; and the tax on beer was increased from 6 cents to 9 cents per gallon. On July 1, 1985, these taxes were scheduled to revert to their previous rates. This bill repeals this sunset provision.

A.B. 583 (chapter 640)

Assembly Bill 583 amends the law relating to state and local bonds to provide that:

1. Bonds issued which provide for a variable rate of interest shall have that rate of interest determined by a third party specified in the original agreement. It further provides that this interest rate must approximate the rate being paid upon similar debt instruments at that time.
2. The bill grants the state or local governments which issue bonds specific authority to obtain insurance to guarantee payment of bonds in the event of default by the borrower.

A.B. 584 (chapter 383)

Assembly Bill 584 authorizes the payment of compound interest on public securities and removes an obsolete reference to the Weekly Bond Buyer.

A.B. 627 (chapter 674)

Assembly Bill 627 changes the requirements for distribution of the money in the supplemental city-county relief tax reserve fund. The bill provides that when the balance in the fund exceeds \$10 million (\$12.5 million after July 1, 1987), the excess must be distributed to local governments the following fiscal year. Previously, the law required that all amounts in excess of 10 percent of the actual revenues be distributed.

The bill also changes the way in which distributions are made to local governments to meet fiscal emergencies. The authority for making such distributions is vested in the interim finance committee rather than the Nevada tax commission. No emergency distributions may be made until the balance in the fund exceeds \$7.5 million. The next \$2.5 million transferred to the fund is available for emergency distributions. The amount distributed may not exceed 25 percent of the amount in the fund at the beginning of the fiscal year. The criteria to be considered in making emergency distributions are also changed.

A.B. 657 (chapter 252)

Assembly Bill 657 provides for the Nevada tax commission to meet on or before June 26, 1985, to set tax rates for local governments for the 1985-1986 fiscal year. The statutes generally require the commission to set tax rates on May 25. The bill also allows local governments whose 1985-1986 budgets must be revised because of an adjustment made by the commission to file their revised budgets by July 15, 1985. The statutes ordinarily require these revisions must be filed by June 30.

A.B. 678 (chapter 623)

Assembly Bill 678 allows the retail sales tax on capital goods for a sales price of \$100,000 or more to be deferred without interest. The tax is to be paid in monthly installments. The maximum time allowed for the payment of the tax is shown in the following table:

<u>Amount of Capital Investments</u>	<u>Number of Months Allowed</u>
\$ 100,000 to \$ 350,000	12
350,000 to 600,000	24
600,000 to 850,000	36
850,000 to 1,000,000	48
1,000,000 plus	60

The commission on economic development must certify that the buyer is eligible for the deferral.

A.B. 703 (chapter 440)

Assembly Bill 703 exempts certain gratuities from the casino entertainment tax. The bill also adds outdoor concerts to the list of events which are not subject to the tax.

## STATE GOVERNMENT

### S.B. 59 (chapter 82)

Senate Bill 59 makes numerous technical corrections in the statutes, including the removal of inappropriate or inaccurate statutory terms and repealing of obsolete provisions.

### S.B. 65 (chapter 548)

Senate Bill 65 abolishes the board for youth services which was an advisory body within the youth services division of the department of human resources. The bill also changes the name and reorganizes the governor's advisory council on youth, formerly known as the advisory council on children and youth.

The membership of the advisory council is decreased from nine to five members. At least one member must be between the age of 15 and 21 years, and no more than two members may be residents of the same county. The administrator of the youth services division is designated to serve ex officio as a member of the council and as the council's executive secretary. The definition of children is modified to apply to persons who are less than 18, rather than 21, years of age.

### S.B. 116 (chapter 64)

Senate Bill 116 reorganizes the department of museums and history and establishes the Nevada railroad museum and the Nevada museum and historical society.

### S.B. 139 (chapter 487)

Senate Bill 139 reassigns the filing and storage of certain state documents from Nevada's secretary of state to the state library and archives. Basically, the bill requires that copies of documents which are expected to receive a large amount of public use be filed in the state library and archives. It also provides that records of a historical nature be deposited in the division of archives and records of the state library and archives. The measure clarifies the list of records which are to be kept in the secretary of state's office, and allows him to administer oaths or affirmations which are appropriate to the performance of his duties.

### S.B. 151 (chapter 57)

Senate Bill 151 changes the name of Nevada's state library to the Nevada state library and archives.

### S.B. 488 (chapter 404)

Senate Bill 488 authorizes the director of the Nevada state museum to charge an admission fee of not more than 50 cents

for persons 18 years of age or older to view the permanent exhibits in the state museum in Carson City.

A.B. 15 (chapter 22)

Assembly Bill 15 permits all state agencies, including the university system, to use the services of the state printing office. The technical wording of the statute formerly allowed only agencies which had funds deposited in the state treasury to use these services. Assembly Bill 15 removes this limitation.

A.B. 16 (chapter 2)

Assembly Bill 16 removes the obsolete limitation on the amount of money in the state motor pool fund. It also provides that the \$9,500 which originally started the fund in the early 1960's be reimbursed to the state general fund.

A.B. 17 (chapter 35)

Assembly Bill 17 makes several changes in the state purchasing act. The chief of the purchasing division is allowed to extend contracts from year to year if the conditions for the extension are specified in the original bid, and the chief determines that an extension is in the state's best interest. The chief is also authorized to allow bidders for state contracts to withdraw their bids if an obvious error has been made in preparing the bid. Provisions allowing unsuccessful bidders to appeal the award of a bid are clarified.

The \$5,000 limit on individual purchases of repair and replacement parts for heavy equipment is raised to \$15,000. The chief of the purchasing division is also authorized to develop plans and sign agreements with the Federal Government to administer the federal surplus property program within the state.

A.B. 39 (chapter 47)

Assembly Bill 39 provides that if a state employee terminates his employment after he has received a travel advance but before the advance has been repaid, the state treasurer may collect the amount advanced from the agency for which the employee worked.

A.B. 82 (chapter 44)

Assembly Bill 82 amends existing law to extend the scope and venue of the attorney general's prosecution of prisoners and narrows the scope of cases in which he is required to keep records.

A.B. 119 (chapter 75)

Assembly Bill 119 provides that any interest earned on money in the livestock inspection fund must be credited to the fund.

A.B. 193 (chapter 139)

Assembly Bill 193 requires the commission on tourism to meet once every 60 days. Present law requires that the commission meet once each month. The bill also allows a majority of the commission members to call a special commission meeting. Previously, only the chairman could call a special meeting.

A.B. 201 (chapter 100)

Assembly Bill 201 provides that regulations not found in the Nevada Administrative Code, but provided for by statute, are among the laws subject to judicial notice.

Assembly Bill 201 provides clarification of the laws subject to judicial notice and provisions for the enforcement of regulations. This bill also directs administrative agencies to publish their regulations in the same form as they appear in the Nevada Administrative Code and to clearly distinguish between the regulations and other information in any written material.

A.B. 230 (chapter 99)

Assembly Bill 230 changes the status of security personnel employed by the buildings and grounds division, department of general services, from "watchmen" to "police officers."

A.B. 282 (chapter 215)

Assembly Bill 282 directs the state communications board to permit the development of comparisons between bids made by others and its own statement of costs in regard to a proposed expansion of the state communication system. The bill also provides for two additional members on the board. The bill makes certain provisions in regard to state agency purchases of equipment for microwave stations and provides that state agencies must be reimbursed by the board for buildings, facilities or equipment incorporated into the state communications system. Finally, the bill expands the responsibilities of the coordinator of communications.

A.B. 314 (chapter 90)

Assembly Bill 314 amends existing law relating to administrative procedure by providing that where an informal disposition of a contested case is made, the parties may waive the requirement for findings of fact and conclusions of law.

A.B. 333 (chapter 116)

Assembly Bill 333 changes the name of Nevada's state printing and records division to the state printing and micrographics division.

A.B. 403 (chapter 342)

Assembly Bill 403 establishes the position of deputy director of the department of minerals and defines his qualifications and duties.

A.B. 413 (chapter 214)

Assembly Bill 413 creates the office of state climatologist and outlines the qualifications and duties of the climatologist. The measure also authorizes the University of Nevada to provide the climatologist with an office, and it allows the climatologist to be employed by the University of Nevada as a member of the teaching staff and to accept employment as a consultant.

A.B. 601 (chapter 522)

Assembly Bill 601 requires that at least one member of the commission on economic development and of the commission on tourism be from a county with a population of less than 18,000. Previously, the law required that at least one member of these commissions be from a county other than Clark and Washoe counties.



## VICTIMS OF CRIME

### S.B. 44 (chapter 488)

Senate Bill 44 enlarges the group of persons which is required to report any suspected instances of abuse, neglect or exploitation of older persons. This measure requires those persons enumerated in the statutes to report any suspicion of abuse, neglect or the exploitation of older persons to the proper authorities for investigation immediately upon learning of any such instances.

### A.B. 261 (chapter 644)

Assembly Bill 261 increases the types of awards, the amounts and the procedure for application and appeal for a person to receive compensation as a victim of crime. This measure also requires the county in whose jurisdiction a sexual assault is committed to apply any costs for medical care resulting from the assault which is provided within 72 hours after the victim first arrives for treatment.

Furthermore, this bill increases from one-half to three-fourths the value of all money and other property an offender receives, based on his notoriety as an offender, which must be paid into the fund for the compensation of victims of crimes.

Assembly Bill 261 also requires notification of the victim by the director of the department of prisons if the offender is released into the community, if notification is requested by the victim.

### A.B. 268 (chapter 332)

Assembly Bill 268 provides that if an offender has been convicted of a crime that resulted in an injury to a victim, that conviction is conclusive evidence of all facts necessary to impose civil liability for the injury.

The bill also prohibits an offender from bringing action against a victim for injuries sustained by the offender in the commission of a crime if he has been convicted of committing or attempting to commit sexual assault, kidnapping, arson, robbery, burglary, sexual molestation of a child under the age of 14 years or any criminal homicide.

### A.B. 487 (chapter 290)

Assembly Bill 487 requires the administrator of the mental hygiene and mental retardation division, department of human resources, to allocate 15 percent of the money granted to county organizations from the account to aid victims of

domestic violence to a county organization created to assist rape victims. This act applies to counties with a population of 250,000 or more (i.e., Clark County).

This bill also appropriates \$50,000 from the state general fund to the account for aid to victims of domestic violence. However, the mental hygiene and mental retardation division must reimburse this amount to the state general fund from the account before June 30, 1986.

## WATER

### S.B. 92 (chapter 218)

Senate Bill 92 exempts well supervisors and their assistants from the state personnel system. Well supervisors are appointed by the state engineer, division of water resources, state department of conservation and natural resources, to supervise well drilling in particular underground water basins.

### S.B. 519 (chapter 564)

Senate Bill 519 authorizes the board of county commissioners of Washoe County to levy an ad valorem tax not to exceed one-half cent per \$100 of assessed valuation on property in part of Washoe County for fiscal year 1985-1986. The proceeds of the tax are to be used to pay the operating expenses of the Regional Water Planning and Advisory Board. See S.B. 196 for more information.

### A.B. 169 (chapter 425)

Assembly Bill 169 makes substantial technical and policy changes to Nevada's law concerning flood control districts. Clark County presently has the only flood control district which has been organized under chapter 543 of Nevada Revised Statutes. The bill grants additional powers to a district and makes the members of the regional transportation commission the board of directors for the flood control district in those counties in which a regional transportation commission has been created.

The bill also specifies the methods of taxation which may be approved in order to provide revenue necessary to run the district. However, public hearings must be held before the methods of financing are chosen, and these methods must be approved through a vote of the people.

A legislative committee is established to oversee the activities specified in the bill. This committee is established specifically to promote cooperation among the local governments who are involved, and it is directed to report its observations to the 1987 legislature.

### A.B. 289 (chapter 549)

Assembly Bill 289 creates a committee to study the feasibility of constructing multiple-purpose reservoirs in the Carson River basin above Lahontan Reservoir. An appropriation from the state general fund of \$50,000 is provided for this study, conditioned upon receipt of an equal amount of money from other sources. This act expires by limitation on July 1, 1987.

A.B. 290 (chapter 588)

Assembly Bill 290 provides for a general fund appropriation of \$200,000 to defray certain expenses of the division of water resources in the department of conservation and natural resources. These expenses involve the costs of litigation on the Truckee River stream system and for consulting independent experts on matters relating to water.

## WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

### S.B. 41 (chapter 254)

Senate Bill 41 exempts registered securities which contain the words "transferable on death to" or equivalent language to a named person from the formal requirements for the execution of wills.

### S.B. 355 (chapter 331)

Senate Bill 355 authorizes the publication of a notice by the trustee of a nontestamentary trust which permits creditors 90 days to file a claim against the trust estate. After 90 days from the first publication of the notice, the trustee may distribute the assets of the trust to its beneficiaries without any personal liability to any creditor who failed to file a claim with the trustee.

### S.B. 428 (chapter 630)

Senate Bill 428 requires that petitions for probate of a will and for letters of administration contain information on the relationship of heirs and next of kin to the decedent. Furthermore, this measure eliminates the required public notice of the hearing of a final account and petition for distribution.



## RESOLUTIONS, MEMORIALS AND INTERIM STUDIES

### Amending Previous Resolutions of Legislature

#### S.C.R. 41 (File No. 113)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 41 amends the joint rules for the 63rd session of the legislature by adding a rule providing for the continuation of the leadership of the senate and assembly during the interim between sessions.

#### A.C.R. 7 (File No. 56)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 7 amends A.C.R. 45 of the 62nd session to require the restriction on the diversion of water from certain counties to expire no later than the adjournment of the 63rd session. This would allow Nevada's state engineer, division of water resources, state department of conservation and natural resources, to take action on applications to divert water from counties having a population of more than 13,000 to counties having a population of 250,000 or less.

### Commending, Congratulating or Memorializing Entities or Persons

#### S.C.R. 17 (File No. 12)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 17 commemorates February 1985 as Black History Month and commends the Black citizens of Nevada.

#### S.C.R. 29 (File No. 36)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 29 commends Arthur J. Palmer for his long and dedicated service to the legislative counsel bureau.

#### S.C.R. 30 (File No. 39)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 30 congratulates John A. Kleppe, Ph.D., on being named "Nevada Inventor of the Year."

#### S.C.R. 32 (File No. 48)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 32 commends Vernon E. Bunker for his public service in Nevada.

#### S.C.R. 36 (File No. 58)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 36 commends the persons who organized and participated in the Cowboy Poetry Gathering.

#### S.C.R. 37 (File No. 59)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 37 honors boxer Larry Holmes.

S.C.R. 38 (File No. 62)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 38 commends the Knights of Columbus on its 75th anniversary.

S.C.R. 48 (File No. 71)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 48 commends Vernon G. Housewright upon his receipt of the E. R. Cass Correctional Achievement Award and for his distinguished service to Nevada.

S.C.R. 55 (File No. 77)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 55 memorializes Marvin Picollo, former superintendent of the Washoe County School District.

S.C.R. 56 (File No. 78)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 56 commends Barbara Pennington, an employee of the legislative counsel bureau.

S.C.R. 61 (File No. 85)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 61 commends former Senator William E. Dial for his distinguished service to the people of this state.

S.C.R. 64 (File No. 137)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 64 extends condolences to Lieutenant Governor Robert A. Cashell on the death of his father.

A.C.R. 6 (File No. 9)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 6 commends various persons, organizations and enterprises who responded to the crash of an aircraft in Reno on January 21, 1985.

A.C.R. 10 (File No. 14)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 10 memorializes the late Fred Fulstone.

A.C.R. 24 (File No. 52)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 24 memorializes the late assemblyman Harley Heber Leavitt.

A.C.R. 42 (File No. 127)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 42 instructs the director of the legislative counsel bureau to grant paid leave to employees of the legislative counsel bureau in recognition of their service to the 63rd session of the Nevada legislature.

A.C.R. 50 (File No. 82)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 50 thanks Kennecott Corporation for its proposed donation of the Nevada Northern Railway to White Pine County.



A.C.R. 58 (File No. 109)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 58 commends the superintendent of the state printing and micrographics division of the department of general services and his staff for their services to the 63rd session of the Nevada legislature.

Designating Special Dates or Events

S.C.R. 15 (File No. 10)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 15 designates February as American History Month and commends the Daughters of the American Revolution.

S.C.R. 16 (File No. 11)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 16 designates February 7, 1985, as A Salute to the Decade of Disabled Persons.

S.C.R. 19 (File No. 17)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 19 designates February 19, 1985, as Nevada Arts Day.

A.C.R. 17 (File No. 22)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 17 commends parent-teacher associations and designates March 11, 1985, as Nevada PTA Day.

A.C.R. 18 (File No. 23)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 18 designates March 11, 1985, as the Day of Recognition for the Nevada railroad museum. This resolution also commends the Union Pacific Railroad and Southern Pacific Railroad for their assistance in the continued expansion of this museum.

A.C.R. 20 (File No. 31)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 20 commends the members of the Nevada National Guard and designates March 22, 1985, as Nevada National Guard Day.

A.C.R. 29 (File No. 61)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 29 declares the week of May 19, 1985, as Nevada Tourism Week.

A.C.R. 51 (File No. 83)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 51 declares the week of May 26 as Nevada Thunderbird Week.

## Establishing Interim Studies

### S.B. 256 (chapter 449)

Senate Bill 256 creates a committee to study higher education financing and makes an appropriation of \$55,000 to conduct that study.

### S.B. 460 (chapter 645)

Senate Bill 460 requires the legislative commission to conduct a comprehensive interim study on restraining the cost of medical services in Nevada. The bill appropriates \$113,360 from the state general fund to the legislative fund to support this study.

### S.C.R. 3 (File No. 130)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3 directs the legislative commission to study the methods used to finance public elementary and secondary education in Nevada.

### S.C.R. 27 (File No. 60)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 27 directs the legislative commission to review activities of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency.

### S.C.R. 33 (File No. 119)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 33 directs the legislative commission to study the foster care provided to children in Nevada.

### S.C.R. 34 (File No. 120)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 34 directs the legislative commission to study the operation of the state's program of aid to the medically indigent.

### S.C.R. 40 (File No. 112)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 40 continues the standing committees of the legislature through the interim to conduct studies.

### S.C.R. 43 (File No. 121)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 43 directs the legislative commission to study the laws, regulations and policies which affect financial institutions.

### S.C.R. 44 (File No. 114)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 44 directs the legislative commission to complete its interim studies by September 1, 1986.

S.C.R. 45 (File No. 131)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 45 directs the legislative commission to study the adequacy of the state's standard of need for aid to families with dependent children.

S.C.R. 47 (File No. 132)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 132 directs the legislative commission to study the state's laws concerning public lands, access to public lands, and the use of eminent domain for mining activities.

S.C.R. 53 (File No. 122)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 53 directs the legislative commission to study the funding of counties and cities in Nevada.

S.C.R. 59 (File No. 134)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 59 directs the legislative commission to participate with the United States Bureau of the Census in setting the boundaries for the blocks for the census in 1990.

S.C.R. 60 (File No. 135)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 60 directs the legislative commission to study the use of the chambers in the capitol building for meetings of legislative committees.

S.C.R. 62 (File No. 136)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 62 directs the legislative commission to study the administration of block grants by the office of community services.

S.C.R. 65 (File No. 138)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 65 directs the legislative commission to study the limitation of taxes and of public expenses.

A.C.R. 23 (File No. 96)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 23 directs the legislative commission to study the need to modernize Nevada's election laws.

A.C.R. 31 (File No. 98)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 31 directs the legislative commission to study methods of distributing the revenues from the taxation of large electrical power plants.

A.C.R. 35 (File No. 99)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 35 directs the legislative commission to study the functions and appropriate placement within the state government of the investigation division of the department of motor vehicles.

A.C.R. 36 (File No. 100)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 36 directs the legislative commission to study the fees and taxes which produce revenue for the construction and maintenance of the highways.

A.C.R. 39 (File No. 101)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 39 directs the legislative commission to study the potential uses of Washoe Lake.

A.C.R. 40 (File No. 102)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 40 directs the legislative commission to study the public service commission of Nevada.

A.C.R. 41 (File No. 103)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 41 directs the legislative commission to study the effect on the cost of medical services of the requirement of approval by the department of human resources of certain medical projects.

A.C.R. 43 (File No. 104)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 43 directs the legislative commission to study means to eliminate any duplication of governmental services between Clark County and the largest city located therein.

A.C.R. 45 (File No. 117)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 45 directs the legislative commission to study the methods used by the department of transportation to acquire land for highways.

A.C.R. 52 (File No. 105)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 52 directs the legislative commission to study the feasibility of minting gold and silver medallions.

A.C.R. 53 (File No. 106)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 53 directs the legislative commission to study insurance against medical malpractice.

A.C.R. 54 (File No. 107)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 54 directs the legislative commission to study the feasibility of requiring insurance for the driver instead of the motor vehicle.

A.C.R. 57 (File No. 118)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 57 directs the legislative commission to study planned growth of cities in Clark County.

Expressing or Urging Support for  
Activities or Proposals

S.C.R. 35 (File No. 65)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 35 requests the governor to promote Nevada as the site for the construction of a new atomic particle accelerator.

S.C.R. 50 (File No. 75)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 50 encourages the purchase of local agricultural products.

A.C.R. 1 (File No. 7)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 1 expresses support for the Reno/Tahoe Winter Games Organizing Committee, Inc., in its efforts to bring the Winter Olympics to Lake Tahoe.

A.C.R. 4 (File No. 21)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 4 urges additional public and private support for nonprofit corporations and institutions of higher learning in this state which conduct research and develop programs to assist pupils who have dyslexia or other specific disabilities in learning.

A.C.R. 22 (File No. 63)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 22 urges the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency not to use interest earned on special fees for general expenses.

Memorializing or Urging Actions by the President,  
Congress or Federal Agencies

S.J.R. 3 (File No. 38)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 urges the Federal Government to delay the transfer of the national forests from the administration of the United States Forest Service to the U.S. Bureau of Land Management until there is a full public disclosure and congressional review of the effects of the transfer.

S.J.R. 4 (File No. 34)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 4 urges the Congress of the United States to repeal the federal statutes which require ballots for elections in languages other than English and to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making English the official language of the United States.

S.J.R. 9 (File No. 28)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 9 urges the United States Department of Energy to locate the SP-100 Space Reactor Program at the Nevada Test Site.

S.J.R. 10 (File No. 51)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 10 urges the United States Congress to enact the American Bar Association's (ABA) principles to reform federal grand juries. The purpose of this resolution is to ask Congress to ensure that federal grand juries conduct their work in the spirit of fairness and with concern for due process as embodied in the ABA principles.

S.J.R. 19 (File No. 92)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 19 memorializes Congress to grant Nevada an additional 6,205,522 acres of public land for the benefit of the public schools. This land grant is needed in order to provide equity with Nevada's neighboring states.

S.J.R. 20 (File No. 89)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 20 urges Congress to enact legislation which increases controls on the number of wild horses and burros and which authorizes additional methods of removing those animals from public lands.

S.J.R. 22 (File No. 64)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 22 requests Congress to amend federal law to require a person filing for lands in Nevada under the Desert Land Entry Act to be a resident of the state. Nevada currently is the only state in which residency is not required in order to file for lands under this federal law.

The Desert Land Entry Act is a type of homestead law which allows for the agricultural settlement of lands now under federal control. Hundreds of thousands of acres of agricultural land in Nevada and other Western States have been settled under this program. Renewed interest in the program has been experienced in Nevada over the past few years.

In 1921, Nevada requested Congress to repeal the residency requirement because of the sparse resident population of the state and the desire to bring settlers in from other areas. Today, there is an overabundance of applicants for land in Nevada's water-short basins and valleys. Many of these applicants are from out-of-state, and Nevada residents are finding it increasingly difficult to compete for these lands. The provisions concerning the Desert Land Entry Act should be made consistent for all Western States by limiting filings to the residents of the individual states.

S.J.R. 24 (File No. 86)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 24 urges Congress to give the President authority to veto appropriation measures in part instead of having to approve or reject the entire measure.

S.J.R. 25 (File No. 53)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 25 urges Congress to retain the current formula used for establishing fees for grazing on federal rangelands.

When Congress passed the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978, it established the current grazing fee formula and directed that it be used for a 7-year trial period, pending the completion of a comprehensive fee study and a report to the Congress.

The grazing fee study has now been prepared and released by the United States Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service. The study lists six alternatives, including the present grazing fee formula. After the end of the public review and comment period, the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture will be recommending a grazing fee formula to Congress for final action.

Nevada's livestock and agricultural industries are supporting retention of the current grazing fee formula. The other alternatives in the study would significantly increase the fees for grazing on federal rangelands and would be very harmful to agriculture and ranching in Nevada and the economy of the state's rural counties.

S.J.R. 29 (File No. 94)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 29 urges the Congress to enact legislation requiring the transfer of federal land to Nevada in the same proportion as federal land is withdrawn from multiple-use status for uses primarily devoted to a single purpose. The Federal Government is urged to cooperate with the state in developing a plan for the disposition and management of federal land proposed for transfer to Nevada.

S.J.R. 30 (File No. 93)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 30 urges Nevada's congressional delegation to support the exchange of state land for the Clear Creek Conservation Center. This center is now owned by the United States Forest Service and is located in southwestern Carson City.

S.J.R. 34 (File No. 55)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 34 memorializes the United States Court of Appeals to allow the normal time for argument of the appeal taken by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency concerning its regional plan.

S.J.R. 36 (File No. 80)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 36 urges the Congress of the United States to authorize the cleanup and conveyance of certain land adjacent to state property at the Stewart Indian School.

S.J.R. 38 (File No. 124)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 38 requests Congress to allow a state with the primary responsibility for enforcement of the standards for drinking water to issue a variance to the standard, such as that for arsenic, if a water supplier certifies that there is no known adverse effect on the health of its customers and that a majority of its customers support the issuance of a variance.

A.J.R. 1 (File No. 76)

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 1 urges the Congress to enact legislation designating additional land in Nevada as wilderness.

A.J.R. 4 (File No. 141)

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 4 urges the President and the Congress of the United States to provide assistance to the state to mitigate adverse impacts if a repository for storage of high-level radioactive waste is located in Nevada. The resolution outlines a number of areas ranging from education to tourism for which mitigation would be necessary.

It further establishes that mitigation should begin as soon as adverse impacts are known, and it notes that the Federal Government should establish a special fund to provide for mitigation of adverse impacts resulting from the study of the site in addition to those impacts resulting from the operation of the facility.

This resolution does not endorse or oppose the proposed facility.

A.J.R. 5 (File No. 140)

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 5 urges the President and the Congress of the United States to ensure that the Federal Government assumes total financial responsibility for mitigating all adverse impacts associated with preliminary study, construction, operation and eventual closure of a repository for high-level radioactive waste if the repository is located in Nevada. It also urges assumption of total liability by the Federal Government for injuries resulting from activities associated with the facility.

This resolution does not endorse or oppose the proposed facility.



A.J.R. 6 (File No. 87)

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 6 urges Congress to study and develop an alternative system of strategic defense as a method of eliminating the threat to world peace caused by the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

A.J.R. 13 (File No. 54)

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 13 urges the Congress of the United States to repeal certain provisions of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978.

A.J.R. 23 (File No. 142)

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 23 requests Congress to permit Nevada to raise the maximum speed limit to 70 miles per hour for a trial period and conditions the effective date of a law requiring the use of safety belts on this permission.

A.J.R. 25 (File No. 139)

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 25 urges the Congress of the United States to impose controls on the importation of minerals and mineral products.

A.J.R. 26 (File No. 90)

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 26 urges the Congress of the United States to create a commission to study the causes and means for prevention of suicide among youth.

A.J.R. 29 (File No. 91)

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 29 pertains to the proposal of the United States Department of the Navy to divert approximately 25 percent of its water rights from the Fallon Naval Air Station to Pyramid Lake. This resolution urges the Secretary of the Navy to broaden the scope of the review of this project to include the potential effect of the water diversion on the fish and wildlife habitats in the Newlands Reclamation Project and in the Stillwater Wildlife Management Area.

A.J.R. 30 (File No. 125)

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 30 urges the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to allow the use of Compound 1080 (sodium fluoroacetate) in order to protect livestock from predators such as coyotes. When properly used, such as placing it in toxic collars and traps, Compound 1080 has proven to be an effective and economical way to protect sheep and other domesticated animals from predators without endangering other species. All use of Compound 1080 has been banned by the EPA since 1970.

Proposing to Amend Nevada Constitution

(1986 Ballot)

S.J.R. 3 of the 62nd Session (File No. 24)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 of the 62nd session proposes to amend article 10 of the Nevada constitution to remove the provision for taxing shares of stock in banking corporations under ad valorem taxation. Shares of stock in other corporations are already exempt from the property tax.

S.J.R. 11 of the 62nd Session (File No. 111)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 11 of the 62nd session proposes to amend the Nevada constitution to authorize the taxation of estates only to the extent of the credit allowable for the tax against the federal estate tax.

S.J.R. 23 of the 62nd Session (File No. 25)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 23 of the 62nd session proposes to amend the Nevada constitution to allow the legislature to provide for referees in district courts.

(Potential 1988 Ballot Questions)

The following resolutions will be returned to the 1987 session of the legislature and, if adopted, will be placed on the ballot of the 1988 general election for approval or rejection by the voters.

S.J.R. 2 (File No. 57)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 2 proposes to amend section 1 of article 10 of the constitution of the State of Nevada, relating to taxation, to allow a minimum value for taxation ad valorem to be set.

S.J.R. 6 (File No. 110)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 6 proposes to amend the Nevada constitution to authorize specifically the legislative review of administrative regulations.

S.J.R. 16 (File No. 70)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 16 proposes to amend sections 1, 2 and 3 of article 19 of the constitution of the State of Nevada, relating to the initiative and referendum by establishing times for the initial filing of petitions with the secretary of state and authorizing the use of statistical methods for the preliminary verification of the sufficiency of those petitions.

S.J.R. 17 (File No. 74)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 17 proposes to amend the constitution relative to the selection of district court and supreme court judges. This measure would permit the governor to appoint these judges to their initial terms in the manner already provided for in the constitution. Thereafter, in order to succeed himself, a judge must stand for a retention election where the question of whether or not the judge should succeed himself is put to the people.

S.J.R. 21 (File No. 68)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 21 proposes an amendment to the Nevada constitution to clarify historic language that is obsolete and confusing. Unnecessary references to specific land grants of the 1800's are deleted. The amendment simplifies the remaining provisions. It clarifies the intent to permanently pledge several types of revenue, including all proceeds of school grant lands, for educational purposes. The new language more clearly complements state law, which provides that these revenues are placed in the permanent school fund, and that the interest from that fund is placed in the state distributive school fund.

A.J.R. 22 (File No. 95)

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 22 proposes to amend the constitution of the State of Nevada to authorize the taxation of estates only to the extent of the credit allowable for the tax against the federal estate tax.

A.J.R. 27 (File No. 84)

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 27 proposes to amend section 1 of article 10 of the constitution of the State of Nevada, relating to taxation, to allow an exemption from taxation for real property whose development is prohibited by governmental action.

Urging Actions by Local or State Governmental Agencies

S.J.R. 33 (File No. 72)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 33 invites Taiwan to become a sister state with Nevada.

S.C.R. 6 (File No. 45)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6 encourages the Nevada state board of education to increase the number of credits in English required for graduation from high school.

S.C.R. 7 (File No. 66)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 7 encourages the Nevada state board of education to increase the required number of credits in mathematics for graduation from high school, but to accept in place of one of those units of credit the completion of a course in a related area of occupational education.

S.C.R. 8 (File No. 67)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 8 encourages the Nevada state board of education to increase the number of credits for courses in science required for graduation from high school, but to accept in place of one of those credits the completion of a course in a related area of occupational education.

S.C.R. 11 (File No. 46)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 11 urges the Nevada state board of education to require a course in the science of computers for graduation from high school.

S.C.R. 14 (File No. 49)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 14 urges the board of trustees in each school district to eliminate those elective courses offered by public schools in this state which do not teach academic, artistic or vocational skills or physical training.

S.C.R. 18 (File No. 30)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 18 encourages school districts to remove disruptive pupils from the classroom, to provide an alternative for such pupils, and to expel pupils if they continue to be disruptive.

S.C.R. 21 (File No. 37)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 21 encourages school districts to require pupils to maintain an average grade of "C" or higher or its equivalent for eligibility to participate in activities in addition to the regular curriculum.

S.C.R. 54 (File No. 88)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 54 approves the execution of a lease of the buildings and grounds at the former Stewart Indian School in Carson City to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

S.C.R. 57 (File No. 133)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 57 approves the lease of certain state-owned lands in Lincoln County to Wayne A. Smith, Livestock. These lands are leased for the purpose of livestock grazing.

S.C.R. 63 (FILE NO. 115)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 63 approves the execution of a lease of certain state-owned land to Washoe County for use as a jail site.

A.C.R. 3 (File No. 20)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 3 urges the superintendent of public instruction, state department of education, to conduct research to determine whether the methods used to diagnose problems resulting from dyslexia and other specific disabilities in learning correlate with the methods used to correct such problems.

A.C.R. 5 (File No. 29)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 5 urges Nevada's school districts to use pupils as tutors to assist other pupils who have learning disabilities. The resolution urges this cooperation among students as a means to assist those students with learning disabilities, as well as providing tutors with a positive learning experience.

A.C.R. 8 (File No. 69)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 8 urges the school districts in the smaller counties to cooperate with each other to establish regional programs for vocational education.

A.C.R. 11 (File No. 40)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 11 urges the governing body of each of Nevada's counties to designate one or more persons to provide services to children who are victims of crimes or witnesses in criminal proceedings. The specific services provided the designated person(s) would include an explanation of the legal proceedings to the child, counseling assistance for the child and his family, and communications with the judge and district attorney on the ability of the child to understand and cooperate in the proceedings.

A.C.R. 13 (File No. 41)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 13 urges the cooperation of various agencies in providing information to victims of crimes. Specifically, district attorneys, agencies for law enforcement, hospitals, organizations which assist elderly persons, and public and private agencies which assist victims of crime are urged to provide those victims with information on available programs so that the needs of victims are satisfied quickly and courteously.

A.C.R. 14 (File No. 42)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 14 urges sheriffs and police departments to train officers to provide assistance to victims of crime. The purpose of this resolution is to

assist victims of crime through a traumatic experience by ensuring that law enforcement officers are aware of the needs of victims, victims' rights and programs for compensating victims of crimes.

A.C.R. 15 (File No. 43)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 15 urges the supreme court of the State of Nevada to study the use of television for the testimony of children in district court proceedings. Such a study is urged because the use of television may be one way in which the emotional and psychological stress could be relieved on those children who must testify in criminal proceedings.

A.C.R. 16 (File No. 44)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 16 encourages the supreme court of the State of Nevada to provide for the videotaping of depositions of children who are victims of abuse. Recognizing the severe psychological stress placed on children who are alleged victims of crime, this resolution encourages the supreme court to relieve some of this stress by permitting the videotaping of depositions for the various legal proceedings related to that abuse.

A.C.R. 28 (File No. 97)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 28 urges the commission on economic development to give preference to the smaller counties in granting assistance for economic development.

A.C.R. 38 (File No. 126)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 38 urges the improvement and expansion of the local bus service in Clark County.

A.C.R. 56 (File No. 108)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 56 admonishes Clark County and the City of Las Vegas to settle their differences on the treatment of waste water.

## VETOED BILLS

### S.B. 332

Senate Bill 332 would have made several changes in the statutes with regard to the public service commission of Nevada (PSCN). Among the changes was a provision to change from April 15 to June 30 the date for the PSCN to file its annual report and a provision to permit the commission to select the person to independently conduct a management audit.

However, "The most significant and offensive portion of the bill," according to Governor Richard H. Bryan,

Is the new language which would allow utility rates to be based upon a future period of operation.

The governor added that

(T)he speculative nature of basing utility rates on projections of a future test year causes me great concern \* \* \* and \* \* \* I am not convinced by the argument that the present system creates a chronic inability for utilities to earn an appropriate return.

Furthermore, recommended funding to implement this measure was not provided in this bill. For these reasons, Governor Bryan vetoed S.B. 332.

### S.B. 368

Senate Bill 368 would have required a notice by mail to creditors whose addresses and names are readily ascertainable and who have a claim against the estate of a decedent. This measure also would have consolidated the notice to creditors with the notice of hearing upon the petition to administer the estate.

In his veto message, Governor Richard H. Bryan stated that in his opinion the additional publication requirements in this bill

Appear to conflict with the intent of the consolidated form set forth. \* \* \* and they do not improve the existing statutory scheme.

Furthermore, he said

(I)t appears unnecessary to publish a combined 'Notice to Creditors and of the Hearing upon the Petition to Administer the Estate' and to then require publication

of yet another notice to creditors \* \* \* and \* \* \* these internal conflicts could engender unwarranted confusion for those discharging responsibilities under these provisions and may result in unneeded delay in concluding an estate proceeding.

A.B. 96

Assembly Bill 96 would have required centrally assessed property under construction to be valued by the Nevada tax commission and added to the secured tax roll. In Governor Richard H. Bryan's veto message he stated that the

Practical effect of this legislation is that utility companies' construction in progress which is begun between January 1 and June 30 will not appear on the tax rolls whose collection begins in July. This enables utilities to avoid paying property tax on construction work in progress which is currently placed on the unsecured roll.

The governor further stated that the

Loss of revenue would negatively impact the financial condition of the local governments \* \* \* and \* \* \* fairness demands all Nevada's taxpayers receive the same benefits under the law.

A.B. 374

Assembly Bill 374 would have allowed Nevada employers to purchase industrial insurance coverage from private providers of insurance in addition to the current provisions which allow employers to elect self-insurance or state industrial insurance system coverage. This would have created a workman's compensation insurance system referred to as "three-way." A similar bill, Senate Bill 136 of the 62nd session, was vetoed by Governor Richard H. Bryan in 1983. The 1985 legislature failed to override this veto. The governor, in his veto message on Assembly Bill 374, stated that:

The public policy question--is how to provide Nevada's workers with the best possible compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases at the lowest possible cost to Nevada's employers. I believe our current system is protecting Nevada's working citizens at a reasonable cost to Nevada's employers. I have not been convinced during the last 2 years that the policy of our state should change, or that a change would benefit Nevada's economy.



Furthermore, the governor stated:

I believe the best industrial insurance benefits available for Nevada's workers at the lowest possible cost to Nevada's employers is through the current, nonprofit, state industrial insurance system, and the available option of self-insurance for employers. It is not in the public interest to substitute a new industrial insurance option for a current system that works efficiently and economically.

A.B. 387

Assembly Bill 387 would have required members of Nevada's commission on mineral resources to have at least 10 years' experience in the particular mineral resource specialty which they are chosen to represent. Presently, the law only requires that they be familiar with the specialty which they represent.

In his veto message, Governor Richard H. Bryan stated that the 10-year experience requirement,

\* \* \* although well intended is arbitrary, and would too severely limit a governor's ability to choose qualified persons willing to serve on this important commission \* \* \* and \* \* \* would [not] be in the best interests of the citizens of Nevada or our minerals industry.

A.B. 605

Assembly Bill 605 would have required the board of wildlife commissioners to make 1 percent of all deer tags issued available as special tags. Each special tag would have authorized the holder to take one buck while guided by a licensed master guide. The fee would have been \$200 and would have been available to Nevada hunters and out-of-state hunters on an equal basis.

Governor Richard H. Bryan gave the following reasons for his veto of this measure:

- It departs from the Nevada tradition of utilizing our wildlife resources equitably for all Nevada sportsmen;
- \* \* \* this legislation specifically allows Nevada hunters and out-of-state hunters to compete equally for the special tags. \* \* \* we should continue to give Nevada's hunters preference for obtaining tags; and
- \* \* \* the public policy of our state is well served by maintaining a quota system whereby all who qualify enjoy an equal chance to utilize our wildlife resources.



# I N D E X

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Chapter Number</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Chapter Number</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
AB 1	97	130	AB 76	115	157
AB 3	40	113	AB 80	70	49
AB 5	182	99	AB 81	160	39
AB 6	52	27	AB 82	44	180
AB 7	51	74	AB 83	514	154
AB 8	62	88	AB 85	359	40
AB 9	4	130	AB 87	73	89
AB 11	489	143	AB 91	77	163
AB 13	242	153	AB 92	28	154
AB 14	32	153	AB 96	Vetoed	206
AB 15	22	180	AB 97	283	172
AB 16	2	180	AB 98	484	27
AB 17	35	180	AB 100	18	89
AB 18	117	172	AB 101	101	27
AB 19	606	172	AB 102	20	27
AB 22	609	143	AB 103	7	7
AB 23	41	48	AB 104	161	99
AB 24	55	49	AB 106	112	173
AB 25	102	157	AB 107	559	144
AB 26	45	49	AB 110	284	108
AB 27	50	49	AB 111	205	108
AB 28	49	55	AB 112	149	108
AB 29	48	49	AB 114	123	165
AB 30	58	56	AB 119	75	180
AB 32	66	119	AB 121	76	63
AB 34	60	49	AB 122	190	65
AB 35	61	49	AB 123	276	173
AB 36	80	130	AB 127	152	113
AB 37	88	39	AB 131	272	63
AB 39	47	180	AB 137	177	59
AB 40	299	168	AB 141	107	114
AB 41	244	144	AB 148	43	173
AB 45	420	99	AB 149	96	131
AB 49	550	172	AB 152	150	108
AB 50	389	62	AB 153	662	114
AB 54	225	130	AB 154	93	108
AB 55	92	172	AB 155	153	109
AB 56	104	172	AB 156	166	109
AB 57	114	153	AB 157	119	109
AB 61	264	144	AB 158	164	110
AB 65	54	88	AB 159	379	110
AB 66	42	89	AB 163	286	63
AB 67	296	157	AB 164	539	79
AB 68	19	130	AB 166	155	56
AB 72	122	144	AB 167	321	79
AB 73	68	131	AB 168	85	157
AB 74	69	39	AB 169	425	185
AB 75	238	39	AB 172	652	100

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Chapter Number</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Chapter Number</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
AB 176	46	166	AB 247	72	133
AB 177	71	154	AB 250	418	133
AB 180	612	100	AB 251	583	145
AB 181	172	100	AB 253	260	41
AB 182	436	131	AB 258	113	8
AB 183	568	89	AB 261	644	183
AB 185	83	50	AB 268	332	183
AB 186	304	50	AB 274	462	20
AB 187	120	28	AB 275	95	133
AB 190	87	40	AB 276	557	133
AB 193	139	181	AB 282	215	181
AB 194	295	173	AB 286	459	41
AB 197	118	131	AB 287	169	8
AB 199	455	19	AB 288	141	8
AB 200	127	132	AB 289	549	185
AB 201	100	181	AB 290	588	186
AB 202	208	50	AB 292	233	174
AB 203	163	132	AB 294	111	41
AB 204	212	100	AB 297	193	8
AB 205	167	20	AB 298	534	50
AB 207	402	158	AB 300	198	134
AB 209	178	144	AB 301	388	154
AB 211	482	158	AB 302	451	28
AB 212	248	74	AB 307	142	65
AB 213	103	28	AB 308	194	63
AB 214	105	28	AB 311	291	145
AB 215	94	74	AB 312	604	41
AB 216	294	101	AB 313	322	159
AB 217	257	40	AB 314	90	181
AB 218	81	174	AB 316	505	114
AB 221	289	101	AB 318	416	101
AB 222	200	132	AB 319	165	164
AB 224	467	114	AB 320	270	51
AB 228	130	63	AB 321	121	9
AB 229	659	56	AB 322	625	9
AB 230	99	181	AB 323	176	155
AB 232	358	101	AB 325	110	174
AB 234	136	132	AB 326	137	66
AB 235	16	132	AB 330	515	9
AB 236	506	133	AB 331	228	134
AB 238	174	7	AB 332	385	66
AB 239	98	7	AB 333	116	181
AB 240	361	7	AB 334	184	134
AB 241	535	40	AB 336	129	155
AB 242	217	8	AB 337	414	42
AB 243	67	8	AB 338	528	42
AB 244	206	8	AB 339	582	79
AB 246	445	28	AB 340	301	51

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Chapter Number</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Chapter Number</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
AB 341	371	51	AB 458	406	102
AB 348	473	42	AB 461	154	31
AB 353	468	115	AB 466	227	31
AB 355	263	115	AB 468	216	135
AB 359	151	110	AB 469	434	10
AB 360	204	135	AB 471	351	31
AB 362	171	51	AB 474	188	10
AB 363	510	101	AB 475	493	31
AB 364	608	66	AB 476	271	119
AB 370	297	29	AB 478	249	102
AB 372	584	9	AB 480	430	103
AB 374	Vetoed	206	AB 481	175	10
AB 379	670	29	AB 482	245	52
AB 381	273	42	AB 484	262	31
AB 386	607	42	AB 486	234	103
AB 387	Vetoed	207	AB 487	290	183
AB 389	661	174	AB 488	246	119
AB 390	678	102	AB 491	395	161
AB 395	148	119	AB 492	477	103
AB 397	185	175	AB 493	319	104
AB 400	672	89	AB 494	303	15
AB 401	329	29	AB 496	382	164
AB 402	453	145	AB 497	601	10
AB 403	342	182	AB 499	446	57
AB 404	516	102	AB 500	223	52
AB 405	586	42	AB 502	513	15
AB 410	258	155	AB 503	443	32
AB 411	614	175	AB 504	460	120
AB 413	214	182	AB 505	636	162
AB 415	347	30	AB 507	573	79
AB 417	433	9	AB 512	189	135
AB 418	350	10	AB 513	236	52
AB 419	575	67	AB 514	648	159
AB 422	629	175	AB 515	523	10
AB 424	624	30	AB 516	251	52
AB 425	143	175	AB 517	435	52
AB 426	456	164	AB 518	239	159
AB 433	274	146	AB 523	318	43
AB 434	378	30	AB 524	658	20
AB 435	396	124	AB 532	349	10
AB 437	222	51	AB 533	677	90
AB 441	241	115	AB 538	357	120
AB 443	336	51	AB 539	475	121
AB 444	237	146	AB 540	642	11
AB 446	186	175	AB 542	647	135
AB 447	369	161	AB 546	465	135
AB 450	203	111	AB 549	394	146
AB 457	305	159	AB 550	526	67

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Chapter Number</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Chapter Number</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
AB 551	323	43	AB 651	598	53
AB 554	538	175	AB 652	622	160
AB 555	533	176	AB 653	671	80
AB 556	540	176	AB 655	483	80
AB 558	376	32	AB 657	252	177
AB 561	341	43	AB 660	491	11
AB 562	384	111	AB 665	431	11
AB 565	600	43	AB 675	442	146
AB 567	683	164	AB 678	623	177
AB 568	256	155	AB 680	428	33
AB 569	355	111	AB 686	486	12
AB 579	474	111	AB 688	466	15
AB 580	386	162	AB 695	438	43
AB 581	619	32	AB 696	620	91
AB 583	640	176	AB 702	649	137
AB 584	383	177	AB 703	440	178
AB 585	517	136	AB 707	638	147
AB 586	599	136	AB 709	519	67
AB 587	660	136	AB 710	372	33
AB 588	439	136	AB 712	650	160
AB 591	481	104	AB 715	542	12
AB 593	277	155	AB 718	554	147
AB 595	558	160	AB 719	427	53
AB 598	555	75	AB 724	587	63
AB 599	626	32	AB 725	525	12
AB 600	461	156	AB 726	496	12
AB 601	522	182	AB 727	578	33
AB 602	577	162	AB 728	537	13
AB 603	393	156	AB 729	544	43
AB 604	637	104			
AB 605	Vetoed	207	AJR 1	76**	198
AB 608	521	111	AJR 4	141**	198
AB 609	437	160	AJR 5	140**	198
AB 610	653	52	AJR 6	87**	199
AB 612	356	52	AJR 13	54**	199
AB 617	387	115	AJR 22	95**	17,201
AB 618	419	15	AJR 23	142**	199
AB 620	527	43	AJR 25	139**	199
AB 624	298	11	AJR 26	90**	199
AB 627	674	177	AJR 27	84**	17,201
AB 628	633	43	AJR 29	91**	199
AB 633	511	136	AJR 30	125**	199
AB 634	570	33			
AB 642	476	90	ACR 1	7**	195
AB 643	603	136	ACR 3	20**	203
AB 646	613	116	ACR 4	21**	195
AB 647	643	91	ACR 5	29**	203
AB 650	585	15	ACR 6	9**	190

\*\*File No.

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Chapter Number</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Chapter Number</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
ACR 7	56**	189	SB 26	656	69
ACR 8	69**	203	SB 27	631	81
ACR 10	14**	190	SB 28	458	81
ACR 11	40**	203	SB 29	191	55
ACR 13	41**	203	SB 30	10	82
ACR 14	42**	203	SB 31	131	82
ACR 15	43**	204	SB 33	124	82
ACR 16	44**	204	SB 34	74	82
ACR 17	22**	191	SB 37	392	123
ACR 18	23**	191	SB 38	597	83
ACR 20	31**	191	SB 39	543	35
ACR 22	63**	195	SB 41	254	187
ACR 23	96**	193	SB 43	84	123
ACR 24	52**	190	SB 44	488	183
ACR 28	97**	204	SB 50	31	149
ACR 29	61**	191	SB 51	11	169
ACR 31	98**	193	SB 54	63	83
ACR 35	99**	193	SB 55	211	167
ACR 36	100**	194	SB 56	680	167
ACR 38	126**	204	SB 58	196	105
ACR 39	101**	194	SB 59	82	179
ACR 40	102**	194	SB 60	5	1
ACR 41	103**	194	SB 61	23	93
ACR 42	127**	190	SB 62	479	83
ACR 43	104**	194	SB 63	21	93
ACR 45	117**	194	SB 64	667	83
ACR 50	82**	190	SB 65	548	179
ACR 51	83**	191	SB 66	30	123
ACR 52	105**	194	SB 67	561	167
ACR 53	106**	194	SB 69	36	169
ACR 54	107**	194	SB 70	617	35
ACR 56	108**	204	SB 72	615	35
ACR 57	118**	194	SB 73	494	125
ACR 58	109**	191	SB 74	14	70
			SB 76	15	45
SB 1	1	1	SB 77	13	70
SB 2	6	1	SB 79	79	113
SB 3	3	59	SB 80	24	117
SB 7	56	23	SB 82	25	23
SB 9	109	35	SB 83	450	125
SB 10	78	35	SB 87	108	55
SB 11	8	35	SB 88	34	165
SB 13	29	45	SB 89	39	45
SB 18	317	81	SB 90	33	169
SB 19	634	81	SB 91	293	163
SB 22	209	149	SB 92	218	185
SB 23	27	169	SB 93	219	139
SB 24	12	69	SB 97	195	93

\*\*File No.

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Chapter Number</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Chapter Number</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
SB 100	86	93	SB 168	221	2
SB 103	134	45	SB 170	125	2
SB 104	224	46	SB 171	128	2
SB 105	133	46	SB 173	306	2
SB 106	135	46	SB 174	335	23
SB 107	367	46	SB 175	187	2
SB 108	147	47	SB 176	267	2
SB 111	37	165	SB 177	287	3
SB 112	26	1	SB 178	140	3
SB 113	366	47	SB 181	179	94
SB 114	275	55	SB 182	144	95
SB 116	64	179	SB 183	413	95
SB 117	197	123	SB 185	618	95
SB 118	65	61	SB 186	17	3
SB 120	38	1	SB 188	343	36
SB 121	605	1	SB 190	278	149
SB 122	401	2	SB 191	567	139
SB 123	59	48	SB 192	183	125
SB 124	547	61	SB 193	390	65
SB 125	89	61	SB 196	529	126
SB 126	452	70	SB 197	326	3
SB 127	235	70	SB 198	327	163
SB 128	668	71	SB 199	596	3
SB 129	106	84	SB 201	210	95
SB 130	663	71	SB 202	268	139
SB 132	279	61	SB 204	207	165
SB 134	524	23	SB 205	91	113
SB 136	454	84	SB 206	589	24
SB 139	487	179	SB 207	490	117
SB 140	202	94	SB 208	426	149
SB 141	226	94	SB 209	138	126
SB 143	380	105	SB 210	338	36
SB 144	405	105	SB 211	480	36
SB 145	381	106	SB 216	352	62
SB 147	664	72	SB 217	545	86
SB 151	57	179	SB 218	337	73
SB 152	53	36	SB 219	611	86
SB 154	199	113	SB 220	132	65
SB 155	173	117	SB 221	266	77
SB 156	229	169	SB 222	230	73
SB 158	9	125	SB 223	407	106
SB 159	463	19	SB 224	240	140
SB 160	621	73	SB 226	592	150
SB 161	146	2	SB 227	595	150
SB 162	285	85	SB 228	170	127
SB 163	610	85	SB 229	315	96
SB 164	292	85	SB 230	156	96
SB 167	145	94	SB 231	562	77



<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Chapter Number</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Chapter Number</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
SB 232	269	140	SB 323	531	127
SB 234	201	96	SB 324	300	87
SB 235	162	37	SB 330	421	151
SB 236	422	170	SB 332	Vetoed	205
SB 237	307	3	SB 333	370	157
SB 238	312	150	SB 334	397	118
SB 239	654	77	SB 335	457	118
SB 240	159	37	SB 338	325	170
SB 241	213	37	SB 339	354	127
SB 243	308	3	SB 340	313	37
SB 244	375	73	SB 343	259	97
SB 246	232	96	SB 345	651	151
SB 247	126	86	SB 350	471	141
SB 252	565	170	SB 352	627	170
SB 253	500	106	SB 353	374	107
SB 254	569	24	SB 354	448	141
SB 256	449	192	SB 355	331	187
SB 257	560	150	SB 357	243	25
SB 260	231	170	SB 358	280	123
SB 263	377	127	SB 360	330	127
SB 264	158	140	SB 361	424	152
SB 265	157	140	SB 363	411	152
SB 267	576	24	SB 364	261	77
SB 268	444	24	SB 366	441	25
SB 269	265	77	SB 368	Vetoed	205
SB 271	220	4	SB 371	309	4
SB 272	553	117	SB 372	314	142
SB 273	192	62	SB 373	464	171
SB 276	530	151	SB 376	478	48
SB 277	641	141	SB 378	472	25
SB 279	391	97	SB 379	250	48
SB 282	348	73	SB 380	655	77
SB 283	616	4	SB 381	593	26
SB 286	432	106	SB 382	579	97
SB 288	556	25	SB 383	675	48
SB 290	180	161	SB 384	281	163
SB 291	497	127	SB 387	360	161
SB 292	302	97	SB 390	581	26
SB 295	368	86	SB 391	339	171
SB 296	666	118	SB 393	669	127
SB 297	410	118	SB 394	507	78
SB 299	181	37	SB 397	536	26
SB 309	282	151	SB 398	429	4
SB 310	412	113	SB 399	328	128
SB 312	676	141	SB 400	485	128
SB 320	552	87	SB 403	353	4
SB 321	518	107	SB 404	400	107
SB 322	469	107	SB 415	288	171

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Chapter Number</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Chapter Number</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
SB 417	253	128	SB 493	373	62
SB 418	324	98	SB 494	657	152
SB 419	255	98	SB 496	399	6
SB 425	345	37	SB 497	590	78
SB 426	365	48	SB 498	646	129
SB 427	310	4	SB 499	501	108
SB 428	630	187	SB 500	408	39
SB 429	363	38	SB 503	574	130
SB 430	362	98	SB 504	470	99
SB 431	168	5	SB 507	504	65
SB 432	492	5	SB 510	681	87
SB 434	346	55	SB 511	495	6
SB 436	316	128	SB 512	499	6
SB 437	409	123	SB 513	509	6
SB 438	673	26	SB 514	520	6
SB 440	311	5	SB 515	498	153
SB 441	247	128	SB 516	502	7
SB 442	415	128	SB 518	503	7
SB 444	344	5	SB 519	564	185
SB 445	320	107	SB 520	563	88
SB 446	572	38	SB 521	665	119
SB 447	364	152	SB 522	566	153
SB 448	340	129	SB 523	541	153
SB 451	571	142			
SB 452	447	78	SJR 2	57**	16,200
SB 454	632	165	SJR 3	38**	195
SB 455	512	152	SJR 3*	24**	16,200
SB 456	423	107	SJR 4	34**	195
SB 460	645	192	SJR 6	110**	16,200
SB 462	403	78	SJR 9	28**	195
SB 463	682	129	SJR 10	51**	196
SB 465	580	129	SJR 11*	111**	16,200
SB 466	551	129	SJR 16	70**	16,200
SB 467	334	78	SJR 17	74**	17,201
SB 470	546	5	SJR 19	92**	196
SB 471	591	99	SJR 20	89**	196
SB 472	628	5	SJR 21	68**	17,201
SB 474	639	129	SJR 22	64**	196
SB 475	635	171	SJR 23*	25**	16,200
SB 478	532	124	SJR 24	86**	196
SB 479	417	171	SJR 25	53**	197
SB 481	508	171	SJR 29	94**	197
SB 483	602	48	SJR 30	93**	197
SB 485	594	142	SJR 33	72**	201
SB 488	404	179	SJR 34	55**	197
SB 489	398	5	SJR 36	80**	198
SB 490	679	161	SJR 38	124**	198
SB 492	333	143			

\*62nd Session.

\*\*File No.

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Chapter Number</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
SCR 3	130**	192
SCR 6	45**	201
SCR 7	66**	202
SCR 8	67**	202
SCR 11	46**	202
SCR 14	49**	202
SCR 15	10**	191
SCR 16	11**	191
SCR 17	12**	189
SCR 18	30**	202
SCR 19	17**	191
SCR 21	37**	202
SCR 27	60**	192
SCR 29	36**	189
SCR 30	39**	189
SCR 32	48**	189
SCR 33	119**	192
SCR 34	120**	192
SCR 35	65**	195
SCR 36	58**	189
SCR 37	59**	189
SCR 38	62**	190
SCR 40	112**	192
SCR 41	113**	189
SCR 43	121**	192
SCR 44	114**	192
SCR 45	131**	193
SCR 47	132**	193
SCR 48	71**	190
SCR 50	75**	195
SCR 53	122**	193
SCR 54	88**	202
SCR 55	77**	190
SCR 56	78**	190
SCR 57	133**	202
SCR 59	134**	193
SCR 60	135**	193
SCR 61	85**	190
SCR 62	136**	193
SCR 63	115**	203
SCR 64	137**	190
SCR 65	138**	193

\*\*File No.



# SUBJECT INDEX

(\* denotes instrument from prior session.)

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
ABANDONED OR UNCLAIMED PROPERTY	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND PROCEDURE (cont'd)	AIR POLLUTION
SB 7 ..... 23	AB 201 ..... 181	SB 283 ..... 4
SB 116 ..... 179	AB 314 ..... 181	AB 61 ..... 144
SB 127 ..... 70	SJR 6 ..... 16,200	AIRCRAFT
SB 128 ..... 71	ADOPTION	SB 23 ..... 169
SB 175 ..... 2	AB 319 ..... 164	AB 688 ..... 15
AB 538 ..... 120	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF LANDER COUNTY
ABORTION	SB 58 ..... 105	AB 1 ..... 130
SB 510 ..... 87	AGE	AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF WASHOE COUNTY
AB 386 ..... 42	AB 92 ..... 154	SB 73 ..... 125
ACTIONS	AB 362 ..... 51	SB 481 ..... 171
SB 38 ..... 83	AB 591 ..... 104	AIRPORTS
SB 296 ..... 118	AGED PERSONS	SB 415 ..... 171
SB 483 ..... 48	SB 44 ..... 183	ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE
AB 80 ..... 49	SB 384 ..... 163	SB 44 ..... 183
AB 187 ..... 28	AB 92 ..... 154	SB 321 ..... 107
AB 268 ..... 183	AB 107 ..... 144	ALIENS
AB 311 ..... 145	AB 405 ..... 42	SB 208 ..... 149
AB 447 ..... 161	AB 426 ..... 164	AMBULANCES
AB 482 ..... 52	AB 482 ..... 52	SB 520 ..... 88
ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF	AGRICULTURE	AB 514 ..... 159
SB 70 ..... 35	AB 311 ..... 145	ANATOMICAL GIFTS
SB 243 ..... 3	SCR 50 ..... 195	SB 247 ..... 86
AB 244 ..... 8	AGRICULTURE, STATE BOARD OF	ANIMAL TECHNICIANS
AB 261 ..... 183	AB 209 ..... 144	SB 366 ..... 25
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSESSMENTS	AGRICULTURE, STATE DEPARTMENT OF	
AB 340 ..... 51	SB 63 ..... 93	
AB 390 ..... 102	AB 119 ..... 180	
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND PROCEDURE	AB 209 ..... 144	
SB 66 ..... 123	AB 444 ..... 146	
SB 117 ..... 123		
SB 139 ..... 179		
SB 384 ..... 163		

# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>	
ANNEXATION		APPROPRIATIONS (cont'd)		APPROPRIATIONS (cont'd)	
AB 149 .....	131	SB 256 .....	192	AB 288 .....	8
AB 331 .....	134	SB 257 .....	150	AB 289 .....	185
ANNULMENT		SB 271 .....	4	AB 290 .....	186
SB 87 .....	55	SB 276 .....	151	AB 297 .....	8
APPEALS		SB 277 .....	141	AB 321 .....	9
AB 26 .....	49	SB 283 .....	4	AB 322 .....	9
AB 29 .....	49	SB 345 .....	151	AB 330 .....	9
AB 294 .....	41	SB 371 .....	4	AB 372 .....	9
AB 443 .....	51	SB 372 .....	142	AB 400 .....	89
AB 620 .....	43	SB 382 .....	97	AB 417 .....	9
APPROPRIATIONS		SB 398 .....	4	AB 418 .....	10
SB 1 .....	1	SB 403 .....	4	AB 469 .....	10
SB 2 .....	1	SB 427 .....	4	AB 474 .....	10
SB 60 .....	1	SB 431 .....	5	AB 481 .....	10
SB 70 .....	35	SB 432 .....	5	AB 487 .....	183
SB 112 .....	1	SB 440 .....	5	AB 497 .....	10
SB 120 .....	1	SB 444 .....	5	AB 515 .....	10
SB 121 .....	1	SB 446 .....	38	AB 532 .....	10
SB 122 .....	2	SB 460 .....	192	AB 533 .....	90
SB 161 .....	2	SB 470 .....	5	AB 540 .....	11
SB 168 .....	2	SB 472 .....	5	AB 624 .....	11
SB 170 .....	2	SB 489 .....	5	AB 660 .....	11
SB 171 .....	2	SB 496 .....	6	AB 665 .....	11
SB 173 .....	2	SB 511 .....	6	AB 686 .....	12
SB 175 .....	2	SB 512 .....	6	AB 715 .....	12
SB 176 .....	2	SB 513 .....	6	AB 725 .....	12
SB 177 .....	3	SB 514 .....	6	AB 726 .....	12
SB 178 .....	3	SB 516 .....	7	AB 728 .....	13
SB 186 .....	3	SB 518 .....	7	SJR 24 .....	196
SB 191 .....	139	SB 522 .....	153	AQUATIC AGRICULTURE	
SB 197 .....	3	AB 22 .....	143	AB 209 .....	144
SB 199 .....	3	AB 103 .....	7	ARBITRATION	
SB 210 .....	36	AB 216 .....	101	SB 494 .....	152
SB 237 .....	3	AB 238 .....	7	AB 222 .....	132
SB 243 .....	3	AB 239 .....	7	AB 539 .....	121
		AB 240 .....	7	ARBORETA	
		AB 241 .....	40	AB 308 .....	63
		AB 242 .....	8		
		AB 243 .....	8		
		AB 244 .....	8		
		AB 258 .....	8		
		AB 287 .....	8		

# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>	
ARCHEOLOGY		ATTORNEY GENERAL		AVIATION FUEL	
SB 156 ..... 169		SB 210 ..... 36		SB 23 ..... 169	
ARCHITECTS		SB 267 ..... 24		BAIL	
SB 378 ..... 25		SB 276 ..... 151		AB 229 ..... 56	
AB 415 ..... 30		AB 82 ..... 180		AB 320 ..... 51	
AB 461 ..... 31		AB 83 ..... 154		BANKRUPTCY	
ARMED FORCES		AB 98 ..... 27		AB 341 ..... 51	
SB 430 ..... 98		AB 274 ..... 20		BANKS AND BANKING	
AB 397 ..... 175		AB 402 ..... 145		SB 24 ..... 69	
AB 496 ..... 164		AB 435 ..... 124		SB 26 ..... 69	
ARREST		AB 493 ..... 104		SB 74 ..... 70	
SB 11 ..... 35		AB 524 ..... 20		SB 76 ..... 45	
AB 76 ..... 157		ATTORNEYS AT LAW		SB 126 ..... 70	
AB 229 ..... 56		SB 89 ..... 45		SB 127 ..... 70	
AB 337 ..... 42		SB 103 ..... 45		SB 128 ..... 71	
AB 362 ..... 51		SB 366 ..... 25		SB 218 ..... 73	
AB 458 ..... 102		SB 426 ..... 48		SB 244 ..... 73	
AB 652 ..... 160		SB 493 ..... 62		SB 282 ..... 73	
ARSON		SB 510 ..... 87		SB 429 ..... 38	
AB 80 ..... 49		SB 521 ..... 119		AB 475 ..... 31	
ATHLETIC CLUBS		AB 185 ..... 50		AB 618 ..... 15	
AB 401 ..... 29		AB 253 ..... 41		SJR 3* ..... 16	
ATHLETIC COMMISSION, NEVADA		AUDIOLOGISTS AND SPEECH		SCR 43 ..... 192	
AB 242 ..... 8		PATHOLOGISTS		BATTERY	
ATOMIC PARTICLE ACCELERATOR		SB 38 ..... 83		SB 124 ..... 61	
AB 624 ..... 11		AUDITORIUMS		AB 229 ..... 56	
SCR 35 ..... 195		AB 67 ..... 157		AB 652 ..... 160	
ATTACHMENT		AUDITS		BICYCLES	
AB 276 ..... 133		SB 130 ..... 71		AB 492 ..... 103	
		SB 358 ..... 123		BILLBOARDS	
		AB 425 ..... 175		AB 216 ..... 101	
		AUTHORIZED EXPENDITURES			
		ACT			
		SB 512 ..... 6			

# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
BIRTH CERTIFICATES	BOUNDARIES	CARRIERS, MOTOR VEHICLE
AB 205 ..... 20	SB 466 ..... 129	SB 382 ..... 97
AB 524 ..... 20		SB 418 ..... 98
	BRIBERY	SB 419 ..... 98
BLOOD AND BLOOD PRODUCTS		SB 471 ..... 99
SB 62 ..... 83	AB 426 ..... 164	SB 504 ..... 99
		AB 40 ..... 168
BOATS AND BOATING	BUILDINGS	AB 172 ..... 100
SB 343 ..... 97	SB 80 ..... 117	AB 221 ..... 101
AB 101 ..... 27	SB 88 ..... 165	AB 580 ..... 162
AB 402 ..... 145	SB 91 ..... 163	ACR 36 ..... 194
AB 446 ..... 175	SB 312 ..... 141	
	SB 451 ..... 142	CARSON CITY
BOND ISSUES	AB 25 ..... 157	SB 177 ..... 3
SB 158 ..... 125	AB 67 ..... 157	SB 417 ..... 128
SB 160 ..... 73	AB 68 ..... 130	AB 197 ..... 131
SB 260 ..... 170	AB 168 ..... 157	AB 202 ..... 50
SB 400 ..... 128	AB 712 ..... 160	AB 497 ..... 10
AB 22 ..... 143		AB 588 ..... 136
AB 251 ..... 145	CALIENTE, CITY OF	
AB 583 ..... 176	SB 417 ..... 128	CARSON RIVER
AB 584 ..... 177	AB 202 ..... 50	AB 289 ..... 185
AB 650 ..... 15		
BONDS, RECOGNIZANCES AND UNDERTAKINGS	CAMPGROUNDS	CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTERS
SB 144 ..... 105	SB 272 ..... 117	SB 107 ..... 46
SB 167 ..... 94		SB 381 ..... 26
SB 267 ..... 24	CANCER	
SB 338 ..... 170	AB 65 ..... 88	CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS
SB 357 ..... 25		SB 82 ..... 23
SB 397 ..... 26	CARLIN, CITY OF	
AB 156 ..... 109	SB 417 ..... 128	CHILD CARE, BOARD FOR
AB 157 ..... 109	AB 202 ..... 50	AB 211 ..... 158
AB 401 ..... 29	AB 588 ..... 136	
AB 434 ..... 30		CHILD CARE FACILITIES
	CARRIERS, MOTOR VEHICLE	AB 211 ..... 158
BOULDER CITY	SB 100 ..... 93	
SB 417 ..... 128	SB 140 ..... 94	CHILD-PLACING AGENCIES
AB 202 ..... 50	SB 185 ..... 95	AB 319 ..... 164
	SB 230 ..... 96	



## SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
CHILDREN AND YOUTH, ADVISORY COUNCIL ON	CITIES (cont'd)	CIVIL PROCESS (cont'd)
SB 65 ..... 179	AB 13 ..... 153	AB 24 ..... 49
CHILDREN'S HOMES, NEVADA	AB 14 ..... 153	AB 156 ..... 109
AB 242 ..... 8	AB 19 ..... 172	AB 434 ..... 30
CHINA SPRINGS	AB 40 ..... 168	AB 504 ..... 120
SB 176 ..... 2	AB 49 ..... 172	CLARK COUNTY
CHIROPRACTORS	AB 56 ..... 172	SB 224 ..... 140
SB 38 ..... 83	AB 149 ..... 131	SB 466 ..... 129
SB 253 ..... 106	AB 218 ..... 174	AB 660 ..... 11
SB 324 ..... 87	AB 235 ..... 132	ACR 38 ..... 204
AB 112 ..... 108	AB 247 ..... 133	ACR 43 ..... 194
CIGARETTES	AB 250 ..... 133	ACR 56 ..... 204
SB 338 ..... 170	AB 332 ..... 66	ACR 57 ..... 194
AB 18 ..... 172	AB 334 ..... 134	CLARK COUNTY REGIONAL FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT
AB 551 ..... 43	AB 360 ..... 135	AB 169 ..... 185
AB 555 ..... 176	AB 484 ..... 31	CLEAR CREEK YOUTH CAMP
CITIES	AB 505 ..... 162	SB 372 ..... 142
SB 3 ..... 59	AB 512 ..... 135	CLERGYMEN
SB 80 ..... 117	AB 583 ..... 176	AB 562 ..... 111
SB 83 ..... 125	AB 584 ..... 177	CLERK OF SUPREME COURT
SB 192 ..... 125	AB 586 ..... 136	SB 156 ..... 169
SB 193 ..... 65	AB 588 ..... 136	AB 719 ..... 53
SB 263 ..... 127	AB 617 ..... 52	CLERKS OF DISTRICT COURTS
SB 268 ..... 24	AB 627 ..... 177	SB 483 ..... 48
SB 291 ..... 127	AB 657 ..... 177	CLERKS OF JUSTICES' COURTS
SB 399 ..... 128	SCR 53 ..... 193	
SB 417 ..... 128	ACR 57 ..... 194	
SB 442 ..... 128	CITY-COUNTY RELIEF TAX	
SB 448 ..... 129	SB 338 ..... 170	
SB 455 ..... 152	SB 465 ..... 129	
SB 474 ..... 129	AB 56 ..... 172	
SB 498 ..... 129	AB 250 ..... 133	
	AB 627 ..... 177	
	CIVIL AIR PATROL	
	SB 23 ..... 169	
	CIVIL PROCESS	
	SB 206 ..... 24	
	SB 366 ..... 25	
		AB 23 ..... 48

# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
CLIMATOLOGIST, OFFICE OF STATE	COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT	CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR
AB 413 ..... 182	SB 448 ..... 129	SB 61 ..... 93
	SB 474 ..... 129	
CLOUD SEEDING	COMMUNITY SERVICES, OFFICE OF	CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES, STATE DEPARTMENT OF
SB 283 ..... 4	SB 232 ..... 140	SB 63 ..... 93
AB 103 ..... 7	SB 451 ..... 142	SB 120 ..... 1
	SCR 62 ..... 193	SB 156 ..... 169
CLOVES		SB 202 ..... 139
AB 551 ..... 43	COMPACTS WITH OTHER STATES	SB 237 ..... 3
		SB 277 ..... 141
COLLECTION AGENCIES	AB 190 ..... 40	SB 372 ..... 142
SB 126 ..... 70	AB 319 ..... 164	SB 441 ..... 128
AB 213 ..... 28	AB 402 ..... 145	AB 289 ..... 185
		AB 290 ..... 186
COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION	COMPUTERS	AB 321 ..... 9
SB 161 ..... 2	SB 243 ..... 3	AB 417 ..... 9
SB 260 ..... 170	AB 326 ..... 66	AB 418 ..... 10
SB 277 ..... 141		AB 433 ..... 146
	COMSTOCK HISTORIC DISTRICT	AB 595 ..... 160
COMMERCE, DEPARTMENT OF		AB 675 ..... 146
SB 69 ..... 169	AB 234 ..... 132	CONSERVATION DISTRICTS
SB 136 ..... 84		SB 441 ..... 128
SB 143 ..... 105	CONDOMINIUMS	
SB 160 ..... 73		CONSTABLES
SB 175 ..... 2	AB 194 ..... 173	SB 339 ..... 127
SB 267 ..... 24		AB 202 ..... 50
SB 404 ..... 107	CONFIDENTIAL AND PRIVILEGED	
SB 445 ..... 107	COMMUNICATIONS	CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
SB 521 ..... 119		
COMMERCIAL CODE, UNIFORM	SB 114 ..... 55	SJR 2 ..... 16,200
	SB 345 ..... 151	SJR 3*..... 16,200
SB 74 ..... 70	SB 378 ..... 25	SJR 6 ..... 16,200
AB 6 ..... 27	SB 404 ..... 107	SJR 11*..... 16,200
	AB 40 ..... 168	SJR 16 ..... 16,200
COMMUNICATIONS	AB 167 ..... 79	SJR 21 ..... 17,201
SYSTEM, STATE	AB 199 ..... 19	SJR 23*..... 16,200
	AB 302 ..... 28	AJR 22 ..... 17,201
AB 282 ..... 181	AB 339 ..... 79	AJR 27 ..... 17,201
	AB 696 ..... 91	

# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>	
CONSUMER'S ADVOCATE		CORPORATIONS		COUNTIES (cont'd)	
SB 37 .....	123	SB 206 .....	24	AB 588 .....	136
CONTACT LENSES		AB 341 .....	51	AB 627 .....	177
		AB 634 .....	33	AB 657 .....	177
SB 54 .....	83	COSMETOLOGY		SCR 53 .....	193
SB 164 .....	85			COUNTY ASSESSORS	
CONTEMPT		SB 288 .....	25	SB 323 .....	127
		SB 390 .....	26	AB 292 .....	174
SB 105 .....	46	SB 397 .....	26	AB 444 .....	146
SB 107 .....	46	COUNTIES		COUNTY AUDITORS	
AB 651 .....	53				
CONTRACTORS		SB 80 .....	117	SB 252 .....	170
		SB 192 .....	125	SB 339 .....	127
SB 111 .....	165	SB 232 .....	140	AB 54 .....	130
SB 357 .....	25	SB 263 .....	127	COUNTY CLERKS	
AB 127 .....	113	SB 268 .....	24		
AB 360 .....	135	SB 291 .....	127	SB 208 .....	149
AB 434 .....	30	SB 399 .....	128	SB 323 .....	127
AB 494 .....	15	SB 498 .....	129	AB 23 .....	48
AB 502 .....	15	AB 19 .....	172	AB 106 .....	173
AB 558 .....	32	AB 40 .....	168	COUNTY COMMISSIONERS	
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES		AB 49 .....	172		
		AB 56 .....	172	SB 193 .....	65
SB 10 .....	35	AB 123 .....	173	SB 323 .....	127
SB 124 .....	61	AB 182 .....	131	AB 182 .....	131
SB 164 .....	85	AB 218 .....	174	COUNTY EMPLOYEES	
AB 337 .....	42	AB 235 .....	132		
AB 338 .....	42	AB 247 .....	133	SB 455 .....	152
AB 628 .....	43	AB 250 .....	133	AB 13 .....	153
COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS		AB 292 .....	174	AB 14 .....	153
		AB 325 .....	174	AB 83 .....	154
SB 82 .....	23	AB 360 .....	135	AB 617 .....	115
CORONERS		AB 389 .....	174		
		AB 437 .....	51		
SB 44 .....	183	AB 484 .....	31		
		AB 505 .....	162		
		AB 512 .....	135		
		AB 583 .....	176		
		AB 584 .....	177		
		AB 586 .....	136		

# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
COUNTY HOSPITALS	COURT COSTS AND FEES	DAIRIES AND DAIRY PRODUCTS
SB 217 ..... 86	AB 106 ..... 173	SB 134 ..... 23
AB 203 ..... 132	AB 185 ..... 50	
AB 642 ..... 90	AB 253 ..... 41	DAMS
	AB 482 ..... 52	AB 22 ..... 143
COUNTY MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX	CREDIT CARDS	DEAD BODIES
SB 338 ..... 170	AB 348 ..... 42	SB 247 ..... 86
AB 446 ..... 175		AB 313 ..... 159
COUNTY OFFICERS	CREDIT UNIONS	DEATH
SB 104 ..... 46	SB 26 ..... 69	AB 8 ..... 88
SB 323 ..... 127	SB 282 ..... 73	AB 205 ..... 20
SB 339 ..... 127	AB 212 ..... 74	
SB 523 ..... 153	AB 475 ..... 31	DEATH PENALTY
AB 13 ..... 153		AB 294 ..... 41
AB 14 ..... 153	CREMATION	AB 338 ..... 42
AB 83 ..... 154	AB 313 ..... 159	AB 517 ..... 52
COUNTY RECORDERS	CRIMINAL HISTORY, RECORDS OF	AB 620 ..... 43
SB 323 ..... 127	AB 186 ..... 50	DEBT ADJUSTING
SB 339 ..... 127		SB 126 ..... 70
AB 276 ..... 133		AB 214 ..... 28
COUNTY ROADS	CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS	DEEDS
AB 486 ..... 103	SB 89 ..... 45	AB 276 ..... 133
COUNTY TREASURERS	SB 299 ..... 37	
SB 323 ..... 127	SB 376 ..... 48	DEEDS OF TRUST
SB 498 ..... 129	SB 426 ..... 48	SB 222 ..... 73
COURT ADMINISTRATOR	AB 27 ..... 49	AB 101 ..... 27
SB 483 ..... 48	AB 82 ..... 180	
SB 516 ..... 7	AB 83 ..... 154	DENTAL CARE, ORGANIZATIONS FOR
COURT COSTS AND FEES	AB 517 ..... 52	AB 647 ..... 91
SB 87 ..... 55	AB 695 ..... 43	
SB 366 ..... 25	CULTURAL ACTIVITIES	DENTAL HYGIENISTS
SB 521 ..... 119	AB 515 ..... 10	SB 44 ..... 183
	CUSTODY	SB 129 ..... 84
	SB 87 ..... 55	
	AB 166 ..... 56	
	AB 651 ..... 53	

# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
DENTISTS	DISTRICTS	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM
SB 38 ..... 83	SB 291 ..... 127	SB 160 ..... 73
SB 129 ..... 84	SB 455 ..... 152	AB 137 ..... 59
SB 324 ..... 87	SB 498 ..... 129	AB 172 ..... 100
AB 112 ..... 108	AB 13 ..... 153	AB 181 ..... 100
AB 647 ..... 91	AB 14 ..... 153	AB 216 ..... 101
	AB 19 ..... 172	AB 486 ..... 103
DEPOSITIONS	AB 247 ..... 133	AB 643 ..... 136
AB 274 ..... 20	AB 360 ..... 135	AB 665 ..... 11
	AB 586 ..... 136	AB 678 ..... 177
DESERTION	AB 617 ..... 115	ACR 28 ..... 204
AB 28 ..... 55	DIVORCE	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, COMMISSION ON
DISCOUNT GOODS OR SERVICES	SB 87 ..... 55	AB 601 ..... 182
AB 401 ..... 29	SB 434 ..... 55	AB 624 ..... 11
	DOG HANDLERS	AB 660 ..... 11
DISCRIMINATION	AB 102 ..... 27	EDUCATION
SB 455 ..... 152	AB 302 ..... 28	SCR 3 ..... 192
AB 28 ..... 55	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	EDUCATION, COMMISSION ON PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS IN
AB 441 ..... 115	SB 383 ..... 48	SB 273 ..... 62
AB 647 ..... 91	AB 229 ..... 56	EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	AB 487 ..... 183	SB 121 ..... 1
SB 103 ..... 45	AB 652 ..... 160	SB 514 ..... 6
SB 105 ..... 46	DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION	EDUCATION, STATE BOARD OF
SB 107 ..... 46	AB 337 ..... 42	AB 524 ..... 20
SB 108 ..... 47	DRUGS	SCR 6 ..... 201
SB 323 ..... 127	SB 162 ..... 85	SCR 7 ..... 202
SB 339 ..... 127	SB 164 ..... 85	SCR 8 ..... 202
AB 236 ..... 133	AB 87 ..... 89	SCR 11 ..... 202
DISTRICT COURTS	AB 581 ..... 32	
SB 226 ..... 150	DRUNKEN DRIVING	
SB 227 ..... 150	AB 85 ..... 40	
SB 257 ..... 150	AB 381 ..... 42	
SB 276 ..... 151	AB 478 ..... 102	
SB 309 ..... 151	AB 480 ..... 103	
SB 516 ..... 7		
SJR 17 ..... 17,201		
SJR 23*..... 16,200		

# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
ELECTIONS	EMINENT DOMAIN	ENTERTAINMENT AND EXHIBITIONS
SB 193 ..... 65	SB 141 ..... 94	AB 172 ..... 100
SB 345 ..... 151	SB 474 ..... 129	
SB 463 ..... 129		ESCHEATS
AB 122 ..... 65	EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES	AB 148 ..... 173
AB 326 ..... 66	SB 321 ..... 107	
AB 332 ..... 66	AB 127 ..... 113	ESCROW AGENTS
AB 364 ..... 66	AB 141 ..... 114	SB 267 ..... 24
AB 419 ..... 67	AB 153 ..... 114	
AB 468 ..... 135	AB 156 ..... 109	ESTATES OF DECEDENTS
AB 550 ..... 67	AB 159 ..... 110	SB 41 ..... 187
ACR 23 ..... 193	AB 441 ..... 115	SB 428 ..... 187
SJR 4 ..... 195	AB 617 ..... 115	AB 24 ..... 49
	AB 647 ..... 91	SJR 11*..... 16,200
ELECTRICITY	EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, PRIVATE	
AB 25 ..... 157	SB 254 ..... 24	EVICTON
ELKO, CITY OF		AB 504 ..... 120
SB 417 ..... 128	ENERGY CONSERVATION	
AB 202 ..... 50	SB 232 ..... 140	EVIDENCE
AB 588 ..... 136	SB 312 ..... 141	SB 103 ..... 45
ELY SHOSHONE TRIBE	SB 451 ..... 142	SB 379 ..... 48
AB 702 ..... 137	ENGINEERING, SCHOOL OF	SB 384 ..... 163
EMBEZZLEMENT	SB 60 ..... 1	AB 30 ..... 56
SB 188 ..... 36	ENGINEERS	AB 253 ..... 41
	AB 680 ..... 33	AB 610 ..... 52
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	AB 710 ..... 33	EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF
SB 472 ..... 5		AB 22 ..... 143
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	ENGLISH LANGUAGE	EXCISE TAXES
SB 44 ..... 183	SB 19 ..... 81	SB 338 ..... 170
SB 503 ..... 130	SB 193 ..... 65	AB 18 ..... 172
AB 80 ..... 49	SJR 4 ..... 195	AB 397 ..... 175
AB 514 ..... 159		AB 555 ..... 176
AB 595 ..... 160		AB 556 ..... 176

# SUBJECT INDEX

	<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>
EX-FELONS		FINES (cont'd)		FIRE SAFETY, BOARD OF	
AB 81 .....	39	SB 267 .....	24	AB 168 .....	157
EXPLOSIVES		SB 268 .....	24	FIREARMS	
SB 235 .....	37	SB 334 .....	118	SB 211 .....	36
AB 168 .....	157	SB 366 .....	25	SB 235 .....	37
EXTRADITION		SB 378 .....	25	AB 76 .....	157
AB 74 .....	39	AB 98 .....	27	AB 81 .....	39
AB 190 .....	40	AB 110 .....	108	FISH	
FALSE PRETENSES AND REPRESENTATIONS		AB 155 .....	109	AB 209 .....	144
SB 164 .....	85	AB 379 .....	29	AB 251 .....	145
AB 426 .....	164	AB 386 .....	42	FISHING	
FARM PRODUCTS AND EQUIPMENT		AB 602 .....	162	AB 107 .....	144
AB 187 .....	28	AB 628 .....	43	AB 251 .....	145
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		AB 710 .....	33	FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICTS	
AB 76 .....	157	FINGERPRINTING		AB 169 .....	185
FELONIES		SB 360 .....	127	FLORA	
SB 70 .....	35	AB 211 .....	158	SB 93 .....	139
FIDUCIARIES		FIRE DEPARTMENTS		AB 308 .....	63
SB 77 .....	70	AB 80 .....	49	FOOD	
SB 218 .....	73	AB 568 .....	155	AB 492 .....	103
FINES		AB 595 .....	160	FOOD AND DRINK ESTABLISHMENTS	
SB 130 .....	71	FIRE MARSHAL, STATE		AB 370 .....	29
SB 147 .....	72	AB 168 .....	157	FOOD STAMPS	
SB 152 .....	36	AB 211 .....	158	SB 384 .....	163
SB 156 .....	169	AB 484 .....	31	FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER	
SB 163 .....	85	AB 609 .....	160	SB 383 .....	48
		FIRE PROTECTION		AB 504 .....	120
		AB 67 .....	157		
		AB 168 .....	157		
		AB 457 .....	159		
		AB 518 .....	159		
		AB 712 .....	160		
		FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS			
		AB 595 .....	160		

# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
FORESTER FIREWARDEN, STATE	FUNERAL PROCESSIONS	GENEALOGICAL LIBRARIES
SB 63 ..... 93	AB 313 ..... 159	AB 538 ..... 120
AB 712 ..... 160	FUNERAL SERVICE CONTRACTS	GENERAL APPROPRIATION ACT
FORESTRY	SB 145 ..... 106	AB 725 ..... 12
SB 93 ..... 139	GABBS, CITY OF	GENERAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS
FORFEITURES	SB 417 ..... 128	SB 192 ..... 125
SB 299 ..... 37	AB 202 ..... 50	SB 503 ..... 130
SB 376 ..... 48	AB 588 ..... 136	AB 149 ..... 131
AB 695 ..... 43	GAMBLING	AB 325 ..... 174
FORMS	SB 122 ..... 2	GENERAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF
SB 117 ..... 123	SB 221 ..... 77	AB 15 ..... 180
FOSTER HOMES	SB 231 ..... 77	AB 16 ..... 180
AB 199 ..... 19	SB 239 ..... 77	AB 230 ..... 181
AB 319 ..... 164	SB 269 ..... 77	AB 333 ..... 181
SCR 33 ..... 192	SB 364 ..... 77	AB 497 ..... 10
FRANCHISES	SB 379 ..... 48	ACR 58 ..... 191
SB 73 ..... 125	SB 380 ..... 77	GEOGRAPHIC NAMES, NEVADA STATE BOARD ON
AB 505 ..... 162	SB 394 ..... 78	SB 265 ..... 140
AB 588 ..... 136	SB 429 ..... 38	GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES
AB 727 ..... 33	SB 452 ..... 78	SB 232 ..... 140
FRATERNAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES	SB 462 ..... 78	SB 354 ..... 141
SB 143 ..... 105	SB 467 ..... 78	AB 72 ..... 144
SB 456 ..... 107	SB 497 ..... 78	GIFTS
AB 156 ..... 109	AB 164 ..... 79	AB 7 ..... 74
FRAUD	AB 238 ..... 7	AB 241 ..... 40
SB 268 ..... 24	AB 287 ..... 8	
SB 429 ..... 38	AB 339 ..... 79	
AB 348 ..... 42	AB 507 ..... 79	
	AB 653 ..... 80	
	AB 655 ..... 80	
	AB 695 ..... 43	
	AB 703 ..... 178	
	GARNISHMENT	
	SB 76 ..... 45	
	SB 159 ..... 19	
	AB 612 ..... 52	



# SUBJECT INDEX

	<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>
GOVERNOR		GRAZING AND GRAZING LANDS		HAZARDOUS WASTES	
SB 27 .....	81			AB 40 .....	168
SB 30 .....	82	SJR 25 .....	197	AB 197 .....	131
SB 56 .....	167	SCR 57 .....	202	AB 221 .....	101
SB 64 .....	83			AJR 4 .....	198
SB 65 .....	179	GROCERY STORES		AJR 5 .....	198
SB 67 .....	167				
SB 70 .....	35	AB 561 .....	43	HEALTH AND CARE FACILITIES	
SB 111 .....	165				
SB 116 .....	179	GUARDIANS AND WARDS		SB 18 .....	81
SB 221 .....	77			SB 31 .....	82
SB 226 .....	150	AB 496 .....	164	SB 44 .....	183
SB 256 .....	192			SB 136 .....	84
SB 276 .....	151	HABEAS CORPUS		SB 162 .....	85
SB 295 .....	86			SB 324 .....	87
SB 345 .....	151	AB 517 .....	52	SB 460 .....	192
SB 427 .....	4			AB 183 .....	89
SB 485 .....	142	HABITUAL CRIMINALS		AB 457 .....	159
AB 205 .....	20			ACR 41 .....	194
AB 282 .....	181	SB 113 .....	47		
AB 302 .....	28	AB 729 .....	43	HEALTH COORDINATING COUNCIL, STATE	
AB 316 .....	114				
AB 319 .....	164	HANDICAPPED PERSONS		SB 136 .....	84
AB 400 .....	89				
AB 413 .....	182	SB 88 .....	165	HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS	
AB 415 .....	30	SB 91 .....	163		
AB 433 .....	146	SB 198 .....	163	SB 219 .....	86
AB 484 .....	31	SB 271 .....	4	SB 321 .....	107
AB 650 .....	15	SB 292 .....	97	SB 322 .....	107
AB 675 .....	146	SB 384 .....	163		
AB 686 .....	12	SB 455 .....	152	HEALTH, STATE BOARD OF	
		AB 104 .....	99		
GRAND JURY		AB 107 .....	144	AB 65 .....	88
SB 103 .....	45	AB 404 .....	102	AB 183 .....	89
SB 104 .....	46	AB 426 .....	164		
SB 105 .....	46	AB 533 .....	90	HEARING AID SPECIALISTS	
SB 106 .....	46	AB 567 .....	164		
SB 107 .....	46	SCR 16 .....	191	SB 38 .....	83
SB 108 .....	47				
SJR 10 .....	196	HAWTHORNE, TOWN OF		HEMODIALYSIS	
GRATUITIES		AB 660 .....	11	SB 352 .....	170
AB 224 .....	114				
AB 353 .....	115				

# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>
	HENDERSON, CITY OF		HOMICIDE	
SB 417 .....	128	AB 199 .....	19	
SB 507 .....	65	AB 381 .....	42	
AB 202 .....	50			
AB 588 .....	136			
	HIGHWAY PATROL, NEVADA		HOOVER DAM	
SB 185 .....	95	SB 161 .....	2	
AB 186 .....	50			
AB 282 .....	181			
AB 301 .....	154			
	HIGHWAYS AND ROADS		HORSE AND DOG RACING	
SB 141 .....	94	SB 239 .....	77	
AB 45 .....	99			
AB 180 .....	100			
AB 181 .....	100			
	HISTORIC PRESERVATION		HOSPITALS	
SB 156 .....	169	SB 38 .....	83	
AB 389 .....	174	SB 44 .....	183	
	HISTORICAL SOCIETIES	SB 164 .....	85	
SB 116 .....	179	SB 324 .....	87	
	HOME HEALTH AGENCIES	AB 199 .....	19	
AB 183 .....	89	AB 647 .....	91	
	HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE		HOTELS	
SB 30 .....	82	SB 379 .....	48	
SB 31 .....	82	AB 325 .....	174	
SB 38 .....	83			
SB 295 .....	86			
SB 324 .....	87			
AB 112 .....	108			
	HOMESTEADS		HOUSING AUTHORITIES	
SB 51 .....	169	SB 436 .....	128	
AB 32 .....	119			
			HOUSING FINANCE	
			LAW, NEVADA	
		SB 69 .....	169	
			HUMAN RESOURCES,	
			DEPARTMENT OF	
		SB 65 .....	179	
		SB 90 .....	169	
		SB 136 .....	84	
		SB 171 .....	2	
		SB 176 .....	2	
		SB 198 .....	163	
		SB 243 .....	3	
		SB 271 .....	4	
		SB 384 .....	163	
			HUMAN RESOURCES,	
			DEPARTMENT OF	
		AB 199 .....	19	
		AB 205 .....	20	
		AB 211 .....	158	
		AB 242 .....	8	
		AB 288 .....	8	
		AB 330 .....	9	
		AB 400 .....	89	
		AB 426 .....	164	
		AB 533 .....	90	
			HUMBOLDT RIVER	
		AB 22 .....	143	
			HUNTING	
		AB 107 .....	144	
		AB 402 .....	145	
			HUSBAND AND WIFE	
		SB 114 .....	55	
		AB 28 .....	55	
		AB 166 .....	56	
			INDIANS	
		AB 76 .....	157	
		AB 702 .....	137	
			INDICTMENT	
		SB 105 .....	46	
		SB 107 .....	46	
		SB 108 .....	47	
		SB 113 .....	47	
		AB 27 .....	49	
		AB 524 .....	20	
			INDIGENT PERSONS	
		SB 89 .....	45	
		SB 320 .....	87	
		SB 384 .....	163	
		SB 426 .....	48	

# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
INDIGENT PERSONS (cont'd)	INSURANCE	INTEREST, MONEY
AB 422 ..... 175	SB 144 ..... 105	SB 3 ..... 59
AB 426 ..... 164	SB 190 ..... 149	SB 339 ..... 127
AB 482 ..... 52	SB 223 ..... 106	SB 353 ..... 107
SCR 34 ..... 192	SB 238 ..... 150	AB 114 ..... 165
	SB 321 ..... 107	AB 503 ..... 32
INDUSTRIAL ATTORNEY, STATE	SB 286 ..... 106	AB 583 ..... 176
	SB 322 ..... 107	AB 584 ..... 177
	SB 353 ..... 107	AB 585 ..... 136
AB 111 ..... 108	AB 13 ..... 153	AB 598 ..... 75
	AB 14 ..... 153	AB 642 ..... 90
INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE	AB 159 ..... 110	
	AB 323 ..... 155	INTERNATIONAL TRADE
SB 159 ..... 19	AB 336 ..... 155	
SB 205 ..... 113	AB 359 ..... 110	SB 160 ..... 73
SB 253 ..... 106	AB 360 ..... 135	
SB 445 ..... 107	AB 410 ..... 155	INTOXICATING LIQUORS
AB 3 ..... 113	AB 647 ..... 91	
AB 25 ..... 157	ACR 54 ..... 194	SB 124 ..... 61
AB 110 ..... 108		SB 174 ..... 23
AB 111 ..... 108	INSURANCE ADJUSTERS	SB 338 ..... 170
AB 112 ..... 108		AB 370 ..... 29
AB 152 ..... 108	SB 143 ..... 105	AB 397 ..... 175
AB 155 ..... 109		AB 471 ..... 31
AB 224 ..... 114	INSURANCE ADMINISTRATORS	AB 556 ..... 176
AB 360 ..... 135		
AB 450 ..... 111	SB 143 ..... 105	INVESTMENTS
AB 562 ..... 111	AB 157 ..... 109	
AB 569 ..... 111		SB 58 ..... 105
AB 579 ..... 111	INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS	SB 77 ..... 70
AB 608 ..... 111		SB 83 ..... 125
	SB 143 ..... 105	SB 128 ..... 71
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF	SB 499 ..... 108	SB 244 ..... 73
	AB 157 ..... 109	SB 498 ..... 129
AB 110 ..... 108		AB 55 ..... 172
AB 316 ..... 114	INSURANCE COMPANIES	
		IRRIGATION DISTRICTS
INFORMATION	SB 58 ..... 105	
	SB 64 ..... 83	AB 707 ..... 147
AB 27 ..... 49	SB 143 ..... 105	
AB 524 ..... 20	SB 145 ..... 106	JAILS
	SB 404 ..... 107	
INITIATIVE	AB 154 ..... 108	SB 9 ..... 35
	AB 156 ..... 109	AB 565 ..... 43
SB 193 ..... 65	AB 158 ..... 110	SCR 63 ..... 203
SB 220 ..... 65	AB 554 ..... 175	
SJR 16 ..... 16,200	AB 603 ..... 156	

# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>	
JUDGMENTS, DECREES AND ORDERS		KNIVES		LAS VEGAS, CITY OF	
SB 13 ..... 45		AB 217 ..... 40		SB 417 ..... 128	
SB 383 ..... 48		LABOR COMMISSIONER		SB 474 ..... 129	
AB 101 ..... 27				AB 202 ..... 50	
AB 500 ..... 52		SB 454 ..... 165		AB 588 ..... 136	
AB 513 ..... 52		AB 441 ..... 115		ACR 43 ..... 194	
JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE, COMMISSION ON		LABOR UNIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS		ACR 56 ..... 204	
SB 123 ..... 48		SB 154 ..... 113		ACR 57 ..... 194	
JUDICIAL NOTICE		AB 153 ..... 114		LAS VEGAS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT	
AB 201 ..... 181		AB 617 ..... 115		SB 277 ..... 141	
JUDICIAL RECORDS		AB 646 ..... 116		LAW LIBRARIES	
SB 516 ..... 7		LAND, DIVIDING OF		SB 276 ..... 151	
JUDICIAL REVIEW		AB 194 ..... 173		AB 106 ..... 173	
SB 164 ..... 85		AB 276 ..... 133		LEGAL AID PROGRAMS	
SB 239 ..... 77		AB 542 ..... 135		AB 482 ..... 52	
SB 366 ..... 25		LAND SALES LICENSING AND REGULATION		LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU	
SB 384 ..... 163		SB 155 ..... 117		SB 56 ..... 167	
JUSTICES' COURTS		SB 268 ..... 24		SB 67 ..... 167	
SB 383 ..... 48		SB 335 ..... 118		SB 117 ..... 123	
AB 23 ..... 48		LANDLORD AND TENANT		SB 168 ..... 2	
AB 298 ..... 50		AB 504 ..... 120		SB 202 ..... 139	
AB 513 ..... 52		LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS		SB 232 ..... 140	
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE		AB 395 ..... 119		SB 277 ..... 141	
SB 188 ..... 36		AB 461 ..... 31		SB 345 ..... 151	
SB 516 ..... 7		LARCENY		SB 358 ..... 123	
JUVENILE COURTS		AB 253 ..... 41		SB 437 ..... 123	
AB 199 ..... 19		AB 466 ..... 31		SB 444 ..... 5	
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS		AB 518 ..... 159		SB 446 ..... 38	
AB 190 ..... 40				SB 489 ..... 5	
AB 319 ..... 164				AB 169 ..... 185	
				AB 205 ..... 20	
				AB 241 ..... 40	
				AB 282 ..... 181	
				AB 435 ..... 124	
				AB 437 ..... 51	
				AB 524 ..... 20	
				AB 627 ..... 177	
				AB 715 ..... 12	
				ACR 42 ..... 190	

# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>	
LEGISLATIVE STUDIES		LEGISLATURE		LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR	
SB 256 .....	192	SB 403 .....	4	SB 276 .....	151
SB 446 .....	38	SB 431 .....	5	SB 446 .....	38
SB 460 .....	192	SB 440 .....	5	SCR 64 .....	190
SB 511 .....	6	SB 446 .....	38		
SCR 3 .....	192	SB 478 .....	124	LIMITATION OF ACTIONS	
SCR 27 .....	192	SB 489 .....	5	SB 267 .....	24
SCR 33 .....	192	SB 511 .....	6	AB 73 .....	131
SCR 34 .....	192	AB 13 .....	153	AB 634 .....	33
SCR 40 .....	192	AB 169 .....	185		
SCR 43 .....	192	AB 244 .....	8	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM	
SCR 44 .....	192	AB 433 .....	146	GAS	
SCR 45 .....	193	AB 481 .....	10	AB 484 .....	31
SCR 47 .....	193	AB 675 .....	146		
SCR 53 .....	193	AB 728 .....	13	LIVESTOCK	
SCR 59 .....	193	SCR 40 .....	192	AB 187 .....	28
SCR 60 .....	193	SCR 41 .....	189	AB 444 .....	146
SCR 62 .....	193	SCR 60 .....	193	AJR 30 .....	199
SCR 65 .....	193				
ACR 31 .....	193	LEWDNESS AND OBSCENITY		LIVESTOCK AND FARM	
ACR 35 .....	193	SB 299 .....	37	PRODUCTS DEALERS,	
ACR 36 .....	194			BROKERS, COMMISSION	
ACR 39 .....	194	LIBRARIES		MERCHANTS	
ACR 40 .....	194	SB 152 .....	36	AB 187 .....	28
ACR 41 .....	194	SB 158 .....	125		
ACR 43 .....	194			LOBBYING	
ACR 45 .....	194	LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES,		SB 291 .....	127
ACR 52 .....	194	NEVADA STATE			
ACR 53 .....	194	SB 139 .....	179	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
ACR 54 .....	194	SB 151 .....	179	BUDGET ACT	
ACR 57 .....	194	SB 398 .....	4	SB 252 .....	170
LEGISLATURE				SB 263 .....	127
SB 1 .....	1	LIENS		SB 291 .....	127
SB 37 .....	123	SB 217 .....	86	SB 393 .....	127
SB 43 .....	123	SB 297 .....	118	SB 465 .....	129
SB 55 .....	167	AB 101 .....	27	AB 49 .....	172
SB 66 .....	123	AB 276 .....	133	AB 56 .....	172
SB 186 .....	3	AB 395 .....	119	AB 247 .....	133
SB 256 .....	192	AB 513 .....	52	AB 250 .....	133
SB 257 .....	150				
SB 264 .....	140				
SB 276 .....	151				
SB 394 .....	78				

# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET ACT	MALPRACTICE	MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION PROGRAMS
AB 512 ..... 135	SB 38 ..... 83	SB 19 ..... 81
AB 586 ..... 136	SB 64 ..... 83	AB 330 ..... 9
AB 627 ..... 177	SB 163 ..... 85	AB 400 ..... 89
AB 657 ..... 177	SB 366 ..... 25	
	SB 460 ..... 192	
	AB 696 ..... 91	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT	ACR 53 ..... 194	MENTALLY ILL PERSONS
SB 228 ..... 127	MAPS OR PLATS	AB 66 ..... 89
SB 494 ..... 152	SB 265 ..... 140	AB 400 ..... 89
AB 222 ..... 132	AB 194 ..... 173	
AB 600 ..... 156	MARRIAGE	METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENTS
	AB 276 ..... 133	SB 97 ..... 93
LOCAL GOVERNMENT PURCHASING ACT	MARRIAGE AND FAMILY COUNSELORS	SB 360 ..... 127
AB 275 ..... 133		SB 399 ..... 128
LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS LAW, CONSOLIDATED	SB 29 ..... 55	MINERALS, DEPARTMENT OF
SB 339 ..... 127	SB 31 ..... 82	SB 2 ..... 1
SB 400 ..... 128	SB 44 ..... 183	SB 354 ..... 141
AB 585 ..... 136	MEDICAL LABORATORIES	AB 11 ..... 143
AB 587 ..... 136	SB 31 ..... 82	AB 403 ..... 182
	SB 324 ..... 87	ACR 52 ..... 194
LOCAL SCHOOL SUPPORT TAX	AB 112 ..... 108	MINES AND GEOLOGY, BUREAU OF
SB 185 ..... 95	MEETINGS OF PUBLIC AGENCIES	AB 549 ..... 146
SB 279 ..... 97		MINES AND MINERALS
SB 338 ..... 170	SB 64 ..... 83	SB 373 ..... 171
SB 352 ..... 170	SB 116 ..... 179	AB 11 ..... 143
SB 479 ..... 171	SB 366 ..... 25	AB 72 ..... 144
AB 494 ..... 15	AB 73 ..... 131	AB 276 ..... 133
AB 678 ..... 177	AB 193 ..... 181	AJR 25 ..... 199
AB 688 ..... 15		MINORS
LOST CITY MUSEUM	MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION, COMMISSION ON	SB 159 ..... 19
SB 116 ..... 179	AB 400 ..... 89	SB 384 ..... 163
		AB 7 ..... 74

# SUBJECT INDEX

	<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>
MINORS		MORTGAGE COMPANIES		SB 292 .....	97
AB 166 .....	56	SB 130 .....	71	SB 333 .....	157
AB 199 .....	19	SB 267 .....	24	SB 382 .....	97
AB 205 .....	20	AB 475 .....	31	SB 430 .....	98
AB 261 .....	183			AB 61 .....	144
AB 274 .....	20	MORTGAGES		AB 157 .....	109
AB 319 .....	164			AB 159 .....	110
AB 390 .....	102	SB 222 .....	73	AB 194 .....	173
AB 426 .....	164	AB 101 .....	27	AB 204 .....	100
AB 524 .....	20			AB 313 .....	159
AB 610 .....	52	MOTELS		AB 318 .....	101
AB 651 .....	53			AB 363 .....	101
SCR 45 .....	193	AB 325 .....	174	AB 402 .....	145
AJR 26 .....	199			AB 424 .....	30
ACR 11 .....	203	MOTOR POOL, STATE		AB 441 .....	115
ACR 15 .....	204			AB 493 .....	104
ACR 16 .....	204	AB 16 .....	180	AB 591 .....	104
				AB 599 .....	32
				AB 727 .....	33
MISDEMEANORS		MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAXES			
SB 11 .....	35	SB 338 .....	170	MOTOR VEHICLES,	
AB 340 .....	51	SB 382 .....	97	DEPARTMENT OF	
AB 652 .....	160	AB 123 .....	173	SB 63 .....	93
				SB 97 .....	93
MISSING PERSONS		MOTOR VEHICLE PHYSICAL		SB 185 .....	95
		DAMAGE APPRAISERS		SB 197 .....	3
AB 524 .....	20			SB 382 .....	97
		SB 143 .....	105	AB 61 .....	144
MOAPA VALLEY FAIRGROUND		AB 157 .....	109	AB 204 .....	100
				AB 207 .....	158
AB 660 .....	11	MOTOR VEHICLES		AB 221 .....	101
				AB 258 .....	8
MOBILE HOME PARKS		SB 61 .....	93	AB 292 .....	174
SB 155 .....	117	SB 63 .....	93	AB 301 .....	154
SB 207 .....	117	SB 97 .....	93	AB 318 .....	101
SB 296 .....	118	SB 140 .....	94	AB 532 .....	10
SB 521 .....	119	SB 167 .....	94	ACR 35 .....	193
AB 504 .....	120	SB 181 .....	94		
		SB 182 .....	95	MOTORCYCLES	
MOBILE HOMES		SB 183 .....	95		
		SB 185 .....	95	AB 604 .....	104
SB 80 .....	117	SB 201 .....	95		
SB 140 .....	94	SB 216 .....	62	MUNICIPAL COURTS	
SB 451 .....	142	SB 229 .....	96		
AB 379 .....	29	SB 234 .....	96	AB 35 .....	49
AB 476 .....	119	SB 246 .....	96	AB 202 .....	50
		SB 279 .....	97	AB 298 .....	50

# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
MURDER	NATUROPATHS	NUISANCES
AB 338 ..... 42	SB 27 ..... 81	AB 311 ..... 145
MUSEUM AND HISTORICAL	SB 38 ..... 83	NURSES AND NURSING
SOCIETY, NEVADA	NEVADA REPORTS	SB 19 ..... 81
SB 116 ..... 179	SB 444 ..... 5	SB 38 ..... 83
MUSEUM, NEVADA RAILROAD	NEVADA REVISED STATUTES	SB 164 ..... 85
SB 116 ..... 179	SB 59 ..... 179	SB 320 ..... 87
AB 297 ..... 8	AB 36 ..... 130	SB 322 ..... 107
ACR 18 ..... 191	AB 37 ..... 39	SB 324 ..... 87
MUSEUM, NEVADA STATE	AB 200 ..... 132	AB 66 ..... 89
SB 116 ..... 179	NEVADA TEST SITE	AB 112 ..... 108
SB 488 ..... 179	SJR 9 ..... 195	NYE COUNTY
ACR 52 ..... 194	NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS	SB 466 ..... 129
MUSEUMS AND HISTORY,	AND ASSOCIATIONS	OATHS AND
DEPARTMENT OF	SB 82 ..... 23	AFFIRMATIONS
SB 116 ..... 179	SB 206 ..... 24	SB 139 ..... 179
AB 297 ..... 8	ACR 4 ..... 195	OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES
AB 372 ..... 9	NONPROFIT HOSPITAL,	AB 301 ..... 154
MUSEUMS AND HISTORY,	MEDICAL AND DENTAL	AB 579 ..... 111
JOINT BOARD OF	SERVICE CORPORATIONS	OIL AND GAS
SB 116 ..... 179	SB 321 ..... 107	AB 72 ..... 144
NATIONAL GUARD	SB 322 ..... 107	AB 718 ..... 147
AB 441 ..... 115	AB 156 ..... 109	OLYMPIC GAMES
AB 496 ..... 164	NORTH LAS VEGAS,	AB 709 ..... 67
ACR 20 ..... 191	CITY OF	ACR 1 ..... 195
NATIONAL JUDICIAL	SB 417 ..... 128	OPTICIANS
COLLEGE	AB 202 ..... 50	SB 38 ..... 83
SB 432 ..... 5	AB 546 ..... 135	SB 54 ..... 83
	AB 588 ..... 136	SB 324 ..... 87
	NOTARIES PUBLIC	AB 112 ..... 108
	SB 39 ..... 35	
	SB 208 ..... 149	



# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
OPTOMETRISTS	PARENT AND CHILD	PERJURY
SB 34 ..... 82	AB 30 ..... 56	SB 193 ..... 65
SB 38 ..... 83	AB 166 ..... 56	AB 34 ..... 49
SB 219 ..... 86	AB 651 ..... 53	AB 516 ..... 52
SB 324 ..... 87		
AB 100 ..... 89	PARKS	PERSONAL INJURIES
AB 112 ..... 108	SB 202 ..... 139	AB 80 ..... 49
ORDINANCES	AB 22 ..... 143	
SB 80 ..... 117	AB 417 ..... 9	PERSONNEL, DEPARTMENT OF
ORIENTAL MEDICINE	PAROLE	SB 19 ..... 81
SB 31 ..... 82	SB 72 ..... 35	AB 177 ..... 154
SB 38 ..... 83	SB 241 ..... 37	
SB 324 ..... 87	PAROLE AND PROBATION,	PHARMACISTS AND PHARMACY
AB 112 ..... 108	DEPARTMENT OF	SB 162 ..... 85
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS	AB 74 ..... 39	SB 164 ..... 85
SB 38 ..... 83		SB 324 ..... 87
SB 324 ..... 87	PARTITION	AB 581 ..... 32
AB 112 ..... 108	AB 24 ..... 49	
OSTOMY	AB 488 ..... 119	PHYSICAL THERAPISTS
SB 352 ..... 170	PARTNERSHIPS	SB 28 ..... 81
	AB 246 ..... 28	SB 38 ..... 83
OUTDOOR RECREATION		SB 324 ..... 87
SB 272 ..... 117	PEACE OFFICERS	AB 112 ..... 108
PAHRUMP, TOWN OF	SB 100 ..... 93	
SB 463 ..... 129	AB 76 ..... 157	PHYSICIANS
	AB 80 ..... 49	SB 31 ..... 82
PARADISE, TOWN OF	AB 81 ..... 39	SB 38 ..... 83
SB 236 ..... 170	AB 199 ..... 19	SB 44 ..... 183
PARDONS COMMISSIONERS,	AB 207 ..... 158	SB 64 ..... 83
STATE BOARD OF	AB 229 ..... 56	SB 136 ..... 84
SB 276 ..... 151	AB 230 ..... 181	SB 324 ..... 87
	AB 258 ..... 8	SB 460 ..... 192
	AB 524 ..... 20	AB 112 ..... 108
	AB 565 ..... 43	AB 595 ..... 160
	AB 580 ..... 162	
	ACR 14 ..... 203	PLANNING COMMISSIONS
		AB 235 ..... 132
		PLUMBERS AND PLUMBING
		AB 25 ..... 157

# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
PODIATRISTS	PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS	PROPERTY TAX
SB 33 ..... 82	AB 102 ..... 27	AB 194 ..... 173
SB 38 ..... 83	AB 302 ..... 28	AB 422 ..... 175
SB 44 ..... 183		AB 444 ..... 146
SB 324 ..... 87	PRIVATE PATROLMEN	AB 554 ..... 175
AB 112 ..... 108		AB 618 ..... 15
POLICE	AB 102 ..... 27	PROPHYLACTICS
SB 97 ..... 93	AB 230 ..... 181	SB 164 ..... 85
AB 168 ..... 157	AB 302 ..... 28	PROSTHETIC DEVICES
AB 652 ..... 160	PROBATION	SB 352 ..... 170
POLITICAL PARTIES	AB 74 ..... 39	PSYCHIATRISTS
SB 193 ..... 65	AB 229 ..... 56	SB 19 ..... 81
SB 455 ..... 152	AB 405 ..... 42	SB 44 ..... 183
AB 307 ..... 65	PROCESS SERVERS	PSYCHOLOGISTS
POLYGRAPHIC EXAMINATIONS	AB 102 ..... 27	SB 19 ..... 81
AB 102 ..... 27	AB 302 ..... 28	SB 31 ..... 82
AB 302 ..... 28	PRODUCTS LIABILITY	SB 38 ..... 83
PORNOGRAPHY	SB 211 ..... 36	SB 163 ..... 85
SB 299 ..... 37	PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS	SB 324 ..... 87
AB 286 ..... 41	AND ASSOCIATIONS	AB 112 ..... 108
PRISONS, DEPARTMENT OF	SB 206 ..... 24	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS
SB 39 ..... 35	PROPERTY TAX	SB 523 ..... 153
SB 70 ..... 35	SB 24 ..... 69	PUBLIC DEFENDERS
SB 72 ..... 35	SB 236 ..... 170	AB 437 ..... 51
SB 173 ..... 2	SB 252 ..... 170	PUBLIC EMPLOYEES'
SB 235 ..... 37	SB 360 ..... 127	RETIREMENT
SB 237 ..... 3	SB 373 ..... 171	SB 22 ..... 149
SB 240 ..... 37	SB 391 ..... 171	SB 159 ..... 19
SB 241 ..... 37	SB 393 ..... 127	SB 238 ..... 150
SB 340 ..... 37	SB 415 ..... 171	SB 257 ..... 150
SB 371 ..... 4	SB 481 ..... 171	SB 330 ..... 151
SB 446 ..... 38	SB 519 ..... 185	SB 361 ..... 152
SB 500 ..... 39	AB 9 ..... 130	SB 447 ..... 152
AB 82 ..... 180	AB 22 ..... 143	AB 13 ..... 153
AB 241 ..... 40	AB 49 ..... 172	
AB 261 ..... 183	AB 56 ..... 172	
AB 312 ..... 41	AB 97 ..... 172	
AB 633 ..... 136	AB 169 ..... 185	

# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>	
	PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT		PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF NEVADA		
AB 14 .....	153	SB 37 .....	123	RAILROADS	
AB 568 .....	155	SB 63 .....	93	AB 232 .....	101
		SB 100 .....	93	AB 372 .....	9
	PUBLIC LANDS	SB 198 .....	163	ACR 50 .....	190
SB 93 .....	139	AB 221 .....	101		REAL ESTATE
SB 202 .....	139	AB 580 .....	162		LICENSEES
SB 224 .....	140	ACR 40 .....	194	SB 267 .....	24
SB 232 .....	140		PUBLIC UTILITIES	SB 268 .....	24
SB 264 .....	140	SB 192 .....	125	SB 334 .....	118
SB 372 .....	142	SB 490 .....	161	AB 475 .....	31
SB 492 .....	143	AB 447 .....	161		REAL PROPERTY
AB 650 .....	15	AB 491 .....	161		TRANSFER TAX
SJR 3 .....	195	AB 554 .....	175	SB 475 .....	171
SJR 19 .....	196	AJR 13 .....	199		REBATES
SJR 20 .....	196		PUBLIC WORKS	AB 426 .....	164
SJR 22 .....	196	SB 204 .....	165		RECALL OF PUBLIC OFFICERS
SJR 29 .....	197	SB 454 .....	165	SB 193 .....	65
SJR 30 .....	197	SB 513 .....	6		RECEIVERS
SCR 47 .....	193	AB 114 .....	165	AB 707 .....	147
AJR 1 .....	198	AB 176 .....	166		RECORDING OF INSTRUMENTS
	PUBLIC MASS TRANSPORTATION	AB 275 .....	133	AB 276 .....	133
SB 400 .....	128	AB 539 .....	121		RECREATIONAL VEHICLES
AB 486 .....	103		PUBLIC WORKS BOARD, STATE	SB 382 .....	97
	PUBLIC OFFICES AND OFFICERS	SB 398 .....	4		REFERENDUM
SB 73 .....	125	SB 446 .....	38	SB 193 .....	65
SB 104 .....	46	SB 513 .....	6	SB 220 .....	65
SB 267 .....	24		RACKETEERING	SJR 16 .....	16,200
SB 345 .....	151	SB 210 .....	36		
AB 334 .....	134		RADIATION CONTROL		
	PUBLIC RECORDS	SB 55 .....	167		
SB 26 .....	69	SB 56 .....	167		
AB 276 .....	133	SB 67 .....	167		
AB 339 .....	79	AJR 4 .....	198		
		AJR 5 .....	198		

# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>	
RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS		ROOM TAX		SCHOOLS, PRIVATE	
SB 82 ..... 23		AB 325 ..... 174		SB 216 ..... 62	
				AB 524 ..... 20	
RENO, CITY OF		SALES AND USE TAXES		SCHOOLS, PUBLIC	
SB 417 ..... 128		SB 338 ..... 170		SB 118 ..... 61	
AB 202 ..... 50		SB 352 ..... 170		SB 124 ..... 61	
AB 588 ..... 136		SB 479 ..... 171		SB 125 ..... 61	
REPOSSESSORS		AB 169 ..... 185		SB 273 ..... 62	
		AB 494 ..... 15		SB 493 ..... 62	
AB 102 ..... 27		AB 502 ..... 15		SB 522 ..... 153	
AB 302 ..... 28		AB 678 ..... 177		AB 5 ..... 99	
		AB 688 ..... 15		AB 13 ..... 153	
RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS		SAVINGS AND LOAN		AB 14 ..... 153	
(See pages 189-204.)		ASSOCIATIONS		AB 50 ..... 62	
RESTITUTION				AB 121 ..... 63	
		SB 26 ..... 69		AB 163 ..... 63	
SB 188 ..... 36		SB 76 ..... 45		AB 199 ..... 19	
SB 240 ..... 37		SB 126 ..... 70		AB 410 ..... 155	
AB 241 ..... 40		SB 128 ..... 71		AB 474 ..... 10	
AB 261 ..... 183		SB 268 ..... 24		AB 524 ..... 20	
AB 312 ..... 41		SB 282 ..... 73		SJR 19 ..... 196	
		AB 475 ..... 31		ACR 3 ..... 203	
RESTRAINING ORDER		SCHOOL DISTRICTS		ACR 4 ..... 195	
				ACR 5 ..... 203	
SB 383 ..... 48		SB 118 ..... 61		SCIENTIFIC CORPORATIONS	
RETAIL INSTALLMENT		SB 121 ..... 1			
CONTRACTS		SB 125 ..... 61		SB 82 ..... 23	
		SB 232 ..... 140		SECRET SERVICE	
AB 503 ..... 32		SB 514 ..... 6			
RETIREMENT		AB 122 ..... 65		AB 76 ..... 157	
		AB 131 ..... 63			
SB 226 ..... 150		AB 524 ..... 20		SECRETARY OF STATE	
SB 227 ..... 150		SCR 14 ..... 202			
SB 257 ..... 150		SCR 18 ..... 202		SB 139 ..... 179	
SB 309 ..... 151		SCR 21 ..... 202		SB 178 ..... 3	
REWARDS		ACR 8 ..... 203		SB 276 ..... 151	
		SCHOOL FINANCES		SB 345 ..... 151	
SB 485 ..... 142				SB 441 ..... 128	
AB 402 ..... 145		SB 232 ..... 140		AB 19 ..... 172	
		AB 540 ..... 11		AB 433 ..... 146	
		AB 724 ..... 63		AB 493 ..... 104	
		AB 726 ..... 12		AB 675 ..... 146	

# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
SECURED TRANSACTIONS	SEXUAL ASSAULT	SOCIAL WORKERS
AB 101 ..... 27	SB 114 ..... 55	SB 19 ..... 81
AB 276 ..... 133	SB 299 ..... 37	SOFT DRINKS
SECURITIES	AB 261 ..... 183	SB 338 ..... 170
SB 77 ..... 70	AB 487 ..... 183	SOLAR ENERGY
SB 178 ..... 3	AB 524 ..... 20	SB 232 ..... 140
AB 6 ..... 27	SHEEP	SOUTHERN NEVADA
SEEDS	AB 444 ..... 146	WATER PROJECT
AB 209 ..... 144	SHERIFFS	SB 260 ..... 170
SEIZURE	SB 97 ..... 93	SPARKS, CITY OF
SB 97 ..... 93	SB 323 ..... 127	SB 83 ..... 125
SENTENCE	SB 339 ..... 127	SB 417 ..... 128
SB 10 ..... 35	AB 202 ..... 50	AB 202 ..... 50
SB 70 ..... 35	AB 652 ..... 160	AB 588 ..... 136
AB 74 ..... 39	SHOPLIFTING	SPECIAL FUEL TAX
AB 229 ..... 56	AB 253 ..... 41	SB 338 ..... 170
AB 338 ..... 42	SHOPPING CARTS	SB 382 ..... 97
AB 405 ..... 42	AB 561 ..... 43	AB 172 ..... 100
AB 517 ..... 52	SIERRA NEVADA MUSEUM	SPORTING EVENTS
SEPARATE MAINTENANCE	OF ART	AB 167 ..... 79
SB 87 ..... 55	AB 9 ..... 130	AB 172 ..... 100
AB 166 ..... 56	SIGNS	STATE AGENCIES AND
SEPARATE PROPERTY	AB 216 ..... 101	DEPARTMENTS
AB 32 ..... 119	SMALL CLAIMS COURT	SB 63 ..... 93
SEWER SYSTEMS	AB 253 ..... 41	SB 358 ..... 123
AB 497 ..... 10	AB 298 ..... 50	SB 512 ..... 6
ACR 56 ..... 204	SMALL LOANS	AB 725 ..... 12
SEX OFFENDERS	AB 598 ..... 75	STATE ANALYTICAL
AB 286 ..... 41		LABORATORY
		AB 549 ..... 146

# SUBJECT INDEX

	<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>
STATE CONTROLLER		STATE FINANCES AND FUNDS		STATUTES OF NEVADA	
SB 156 .....	169	AB 218 .....	174	AB 36 .....	130
SB 232 .....	140	AB 239 .....	7	STEWART INDIAN SCHOOL	
SB 276 .....	151	AB 240 .....	7	SJR 36 .....	198
AB 411 .....	175	AB 243 .....	8	SCR 54 .....	202
AB 493 .....	104	AB 336 .....	155	STOLEN GOODS	
AB 612 .....	52	AB 389 .....	174	SB 425 .....	37
STATE EMPLOYEES		AB 411 .....	175	STORAGE FACILITIES	
SB 19 .....	81	AB 425 .....	175	SB 297 .....	118
SB 50 .....	149	AB 533 .....	90	STOREY COUNTY	
SB 92 .....	185	AB 583 .....	176	SB 224 .....	140
SB 363 .....	152	AB 584 .....	177	STREETS	
SB 455 .....	152	AB 725 .....	12	AB 486 .....	103
SB 515 .....	153	STATE LAND REGISTRAR		STRIKES	
SB 522 .....	153	SB 492 .....	143	AB 153 .....	114
AB 39 .....	180	AB 650 .....	15	SUBDIVISION OF LAND	
AB 57 .....	153	STATE OF NEVADA		SB 209 .....	126
AB 92 .....	154	SB 268 .....	24	AB 194 .....	173
AB 177 .....	154	AB 497 .....	10	AB 276 .....	133
AB 230 .....	181	AB 612 .....	52	AB 542 .....	135
AB 540 .....	11	STATE OFFICERS		SUBPENAS, ISSUANCE	
AB 593 .....	155	SB 104 .....	46	SB 33 .....	82
AB 603 .....	156	SB 276 .....	151	SB 107 .....	46
AB 617 .....	115	SB 515 .....	153	SB 163 .....	85
STATE ENGINEER		AB 39 .....	180	SB 521 .....	119
SB 354 .....	141	AB 57 .....	153	AB 426 .....	164
AB 321 .....	9	STATE PURCHASING		AB 696 .....	91
STATE FINANCES AND FUNDS		AB 17 .....	180		
SB 156 .....	169	AB 275 .....	133		
SB 170 .....	2	STATE TREASURER			
SB 228 .....	127	SB 156 .....	169		
SB 444 .....	5	SB 232 .....	140		
SB 474 .....	129	SB 276 .....	151		
SB 512 .....	6	AB 411 .....	175		
SB 518 .....	7	AB 493 .....	104		
AB 19 .....	172				
AB 22 .....	143				
AB 55 .....	172				
AB 212 .....	74				

# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING COMPACT	TELEVISION
SB 112 ..... 1	SB 191 ..... 139	AB 167 ..... 79
AB 228 ..... 63	AB 433 ..... 146	AB 505 ..... 162
ACR 3 ..... 203	AB 686 ..... 12	AB 602 ..... 162
SUPPORT	ACR 22 ..... 195	THEFT
SB 87 ..... 55	TAIWAN	AB 253 ..... 41
SB 159 ..... 19	SJR 33 ..... 201	AB 405 ..... 42
AB 28 ..... 55	TAX COMMISSION, NEVADA	AB 447 ..... 161
AB 499 ..... 57	AB 657 ..... 177	AB 466 ..... 31
SUPREME COURT	TAXATION	AB 518 ..... 159
SB 226 ..... 150	AB 444 ..... 146	THRIFT COMPANIES
SB 227 ..... 150	SJR 2 ..... 16,200	SB 26 ..... 69
SB 276 ..... 151	SJR 3* ..... 16,200	SB 126 ..... 70
SB 309 ..... 151	SJR 11* ..... 16,200	SB 147 ..... 72
SB 496 ..... 6	SCR 65 ..... 193	SB 282 ..... 73
AB 340 ..... 51	AJR 22 ..... 17,201	AB 475 ..... 31
SJR 17 ..... 17,201	AJR 27 ..... 17,201	TIME SHARES
ACR 16 ..... 204	ACR 31 ..... 193	SB 334 ..... 118
SURVEYORS	ACR 36 ..... 194	SB 438 ..... 26
AB 194 ..... 173	TAXATION, DEPARTMENT OF	AB 539 ..... 121
AB 276 ..... 133	SB 243 ..... 3	TIPS
AB 710 ..... 33	SB 338 ..... 170	AB 224 ..... 114
TAHOE BASIN	TAXICABS	AB 353 ..... 115
AB 650 ..... 15	SB 63 ..... 93	TITLE INSURANCE
TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY, NEVADA	TELEPHONE	SB 267 ..... 24
AB 675 ..... 146	SB 198 ..... 163	TOBACCO
AB 686 ..... 12	SB 290 ..... 161	AB 555 ..... 176
SJR 34 ..... 197	SB 387 ..... 161	TOURISM, COMMISSION ON
SCR 27 ..... 192	SB 399 ..... 128	AB 193 ..... 181
	AB 216 ..... 101	AB 601 ..... 182
	AB 282 ..... 181	AB 660 ..... 11

# SUBJECT INDEX

	<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>
TOWNS		TRAFFIC CONTROL		TRUST COMPANIES	
SB 263 .....	127	SB 181 .....	94	SB 218 .....	73
SB 268 .....	24	SB 183 .....	95	AB 215 .....	74
SB 291 .....	127	SB 292 .....	97	AB 475 .....	31
SB 393 .....	127	SB 333 .....	157	TRUSTS	
SB 455 .....	152	AB 5 .....	99	SB 77 .....	70
SB 463 .....	129	AB 85 .....	40	SB 218 .....	73
SB 498 .....	129	AB 104 .....	99	SB 334 .....	118
AB 13 .....	153	AB 313 .....	159	SB 355 .....	187
AB 14 .....	153	AB 381 .....	42	U.S.S. NEVADA COMMISSIONING	
AB 19 .....	172	AB 390 .....	102	COMMITTEE	
AB 49 .....	172	AB 404 .....	102	SB 470 .....	5
AB 56 .....	172	AB 458 .....	102	UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION	
AB 149 .....	131	AB 478 .....	102	SB 79 .....	113
AB 218 .....	174	AB 480 .....	103	SB 159 .....	19
AB 247 .....	133	AB 492 .....	103	SB 310 .....	113
AB 331 .....	134	AB 604 .....	104	AB 353 .....	115
AB 360 .....	135	AJR 23 .....	199	AB 355 .....	115
AB 468 .....	135	TRANSIENT LODGING,		UNIFORM ACTS	
AB 484 .....	31	TAX ON		SB 247 .....	86
AB 505 .....	162	AB 325 .....		AB 6 .....	27
AB 512 .....	135	174		AB 7 .....	74
AB 583 .....	176	TRANSPORTATION,		AB 8 .....	88
AB 584 .....	177	DEPARTMENT OF		AB 246 .....	28
AB 586 .....	136	SB 141 .....	94	UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES	
AB 588 .....	136	AB 180 .....	100	SB 216 .....	62
AB 617 .....	115	AB 181 .....	100	UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA	
AB 627 .....	177	AB 216 .....	101	SB 60 .....	1
AB 657 .....	177	AB 715 .....	12	SB 132 .....	61
TRADE, INTERNATIONAL		ACR 45 .....	194	SB 136 .....	84
SB 160 .....	73	TRAPS AND TRAPPING		SB 256 .....	192
TRADE REGULATIONS		AB 107 .....		SB 277 .....	141
AND PRACTICES		144		SB 283 .....	4
SB 211 .....	36	TREES		SB 512 .....	6
SB 272 .....	117	AB 308 .....	63	SB 522 .....	153
SB 334 .....	118	TRUCKEE RIVER			
AB 98 .....	27	AB 290 .....	186		
AB 379 .....	29				
AB 401 .....	29				
AB 424 .....	30				
AB 471 .....	31				
AB 599 .....	32				
AB 727 .....	33				



# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>	
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA		VETERINARIANS		WASHOE COUNTY	
AB 15 .....	180	SB 366 .....	25	SB 492 .....	143
AB 103 .....	7			SCR 63 .....	203
AB 152 .....	108	VETOED BILLS		WASHOE COUNTY	
AB 176 .....	166	(See pages 205-207.)		METROPOLITAN WATER	
AB 218 .....	174	VICTIMS OF CRIME		AUTHORITY	
AB 308 .....	63			SB 196 .....	126
AB 322 .....	9			WASHOE COUNTY, REGIONAL	
AB 413 .....	182	SB 240 .....	37	WATER PLANNING AND	
AB 469 .....	10	SB 299 .....	37	ADVISORY BOARD OF	
AB 540 .....	11	AB 261 .....	183	SB 196 .....	126
AB 549 .....	146	AB 268 .....	183	SB 519 .....	185
AB 593 .....	155	AB 274 .....	20	WASHOE VALLEY	
AB 603 .....	156	AB 312 .....	41	SB 350 .....	141
AB 665 .....	11	AB 487 .....	183	ACR 39 .....	194
VAGRANCY		ACR 11 .....	203	WATER METERS	
AB 75 .....	39	ACR 13 .....	203	AB 300 .....	134
AB 523 .....	43	ACR 14 .....	203	WATER POLLUTION	
VEHICLE PRIVILEGE TAX		VIRGINIA CITY		AB 41 .....	144
SB 201 .....	95	AB 234 .....	132	WATERS	
SB 382 .....	97	VITAL STATISTICS		SB 92 .....	185
AB 292 .....	174	AB 205 .....	20	SB 277 .....	141
VENDING MACHINES		VOCATIONAL EDUCATION		SB 354 .....	141
SB 164 .....	85	AB 131 .....	63	AB 72 .....	144
AB 466 .....	31	AB 137 .....	59	SJR 38 .....	198
VENUE		ACR 8 .....	203	AJR 29 .....	199
AB 82 .....	180	VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION		ACR 7 .....	189
VETERANS		SB 90 .....	169	WEAPONS	
SB 61 .....	93	WAGES		SB 124 .....	61
AB 91 .....	163	SB 7 .....	23	AB 76 .....	157
AB 97 .....	172	SB 454 .....	165	AB 81 .....	39
AB 104 .....	99	AB 127 .....	113	AB 217 .....	40
VETERANS' MEMORIAL		AB 141 .....	114		
HIGHWAY		AB 224 .....	114		
AB 45 .....	99	AB 353 .....	115		

# SUBJECT INDEX

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
WEATHER MODIFICATION	WILDLIFE	YERINGTON, CITY OF
SB 283 ..... 4	SB 199 ..... 3	SB 417 ..... 128
AB 103 ..... 7	SB 485 ..... 142	AB 202 ..... 50
WELFARE	AB 234 ..... 132	AB 334 ..... 134
AB 426 ..... 164	AB 251 ..... 145	AB 588 ..... 136
WELLS	AB 402 ..... 145	YOUTH SERVICES, BOARD FOR
AB 41 ..... 144	SJR 20 ..... 196	SB 65 ..... 179
AB 72 ..... 144	WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT OF	ZONING
WELLS, CITY OF	SB 199 ..... 3	SB 80 ..... 117
SB 417 ..... 128	AB 289 ..... 185	
AB 202 ..... 50	AB 402 ..... 145	
AB 588 ..... 136	WILDLIFE LAWS, ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT	
AB 660 ..... 11	SB 63 ..... 93	
WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION	AB 107 ..... 144	
SB 132 ..... 61	AB 251 ..... 145	
WHITE PINE COUNTY	AB 402 ..... 145	
AB 474 ..... 10	WILLS	
ACR 50 ..... 190	SB 41 ..... 187	
WHITE PINE RAILROAD	SB 77 ..... 70	
AB 372 ..... 9	SB 428 ..... 187	
WILDERNESS AREAS	WINCHESTER, TOWN OF	
SB 202 ..... 139	SB 236 ..... 170	
AJR 1 ..... 198	WINNEMUCCA, CITY OF	
	AB 660 ..... 11	
	WITNESSES AND TESTIMONY	
	SB 114 ..... 55	
	AB 274 ..... 20	
	AB 610 ..... 52	
	ACR 15 ..... 204	
	ACR 16 ..... 204	

## SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

Sixty-third Session, 1985

(The Chairman is named first on each committee; the Vice Chairman is named second on each committee.)

### COMMERCE AND LABOR-

Robinson, Glover, O'Connell, Redelsperger, Rhoads, Shaffer, Townsend.

### FINANCE-

Gibson, Mello, Horn, Jacobsen, Neal, Raggio, Vergiels.

### GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS-

Hickey, Horn, O'Connell, Rhoads, Robinson, Wagner, Wilson.

### HUMAN RESOURCES AND FACILITIES-

Neal, Townsend, Foley, Mello, Raggio, Rawson, Ryan.

### JUDICIARY-

Wilson, Foley, Bilbray, Hickey, Rawson, Ryan, Wagner.

### LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AND OPERATIONS-

Horn, Foley, Gibson, Raggio, Rawson, Wagner, Wilson.

### NATURAL RESOURCES-

Glover, Vergiels, Bilbray, Gibson, Jacobsen, Redelsperger, Shaffer.

### TAXATION-

Bilbray, Shaffer, Glover, O'Connell, Redelsperger, Robinson, Ryan.

### TRANSPORTATION-

Mello, Townsend, Hickey, Jacobsen, Neal, Rhoads, Vergiels.

### MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER-

James I. Gibson.

### PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE-

Thomas R. C. Wilson.

### ASSISTANT MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER-

Joe Neal.

### MINORITY FLOOR LEADER-

William J. Raggio.

### ASSISTANT MINORITY FLOOR LEADER-

Bob Ryan.

## ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEES

### Sixty-third Session, 1985

(The Chairman is named first on each committee; the Vice Chairman is named second on each committee.)

#### COMMERCE-

DuBois, Thomas, Bogaert, Fairchild, Francis, Kerns, Tebbs, Collins, Jeffrey, Schofield, Sedway, Thompson, Williams.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM-

Humke, Tebbs, Fairchild, Lambert, Rader, Arberry, Craddock, Price, Roberts.

#### EDUCATION-

Beyer, Malone, Ham, Lambert, McGaughey, Arberry, Craddock, Sedway, Swain.

#### ELECTIONS-

Ham, Lambert, DuBois, Stone, Coffin, Sader, Swain.

#### GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS-

Bergevin, Kerns, Bogaert, Horne, Lambert, McGaughey, Spriggs, Banner, Collins, Craddock, Price, Schofield, Thompson.

#### HEALTH AND WELFARE-

Nicholas, Humke, Fairchild, O'Donnell, Banner, Little, Nevin.

#### JUDICIARY-

Stone, Joerg, Ham, Malone, O'Donnell, Rader, Zimmer, Arberry, Little, Roberts, Sader, Swain, Williams.

#### LABOR AND MANAGEMENT-

Zimmer, Francis, Bogaert, Horne, O'Donnell, Jeffrey, Nevin, Thompson, Williams.

#### LEGISLATIVE FUNCTIONS-

Bogaert, Bilyeu, Francis, Joerg, Dini, Jeffrey, Sader.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES, AGRICULTURE AND MINING-

Getto, Spriggs, Marvel, Nicholas, Dini, Little, Schofield.

#### TAXATION-

Joerg, Horne, Bergevin, Francis, Spriggs, Zimmer, Coffin, Collins, Price, Roberts, Williams.

#### TRANSPORTATION-

Malone, McGaughey, Beyer, Rader, Stone, Banner, Dini, Nevin, Price.

#### WAYS AND MEANS-

Marvel, Thomas, Beyer, DuBois, Getto, Humke, Nicholas, Tebbs, Coffin, Dini, Jeffrey, Nevin, Sedway.

#### SPEAKER-

Byron (Bill) Bilyeu.

#### SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE-

Charles W. Joerg.

#### MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER-

Steven C. Francis.

#### MINORITY FLOOR LEADER-

Joseph E. Dini, Jr.

#### ASSISTANT MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER-

Bob L. Kerns.

#### ASSISTANT MINORITY FLOOR LEADER-

John E. (Jack) Jeffrey.