AN ACT relating to public health; authorizing a physician to prescribe a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of a patient under certain circumstances; prohibiting persons other than a patient from administering a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of the patient; imposing requirements on certain providers of health care relating to the records of a patient who requests a controlled substance that is designed to end his or her life; providing immunity to certain providers of health care who take certain actions relating to prescribing a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of a patient; prohibiting certain fraudulent or coercive acts for the purpose of causing a person to self-administer a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of the person; authorizing the owner or operator of a health care facility to prohibit providers of health care from providing certain services relating to a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of a person; providing that the cause of death of a person who self-administers a controlled substance designed to end his or her life is the terminal condition with which the person was diagnosed; prohibiting a person from conditioning provisions of a will, contract, agreement or policy of insurance on the request for or acquisition or administration of a controlled substance designed to end the life of the person; prohibiting a person from refusing to sell or provide health or life insurance to a person or deny benefits because the person requested or revoked a request for a controlled substance designed to end the life of the person; providing a penalty; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.
Legislative Counsel’s Digest:

Existing law authorizes a patient who has been diagnosed with a terminal condition to refuse life-sustaining treatment in certain circumstances and establishes certain requirements relating to controlled substances. (NRS 449.691-449.697, 450B.400-450B.590, chapter 453 of NRS) **Section 11** of this bill authorizes a patient to request his or her physician to prescribe a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of the patient if the patient: (1) is at least 18 years of age; (2) has been diagnosed with a terminal condition by at least two physicians; (3) is a resident of this State; (4) has made an informed and voluntary decision to end his or her own life; and (5) is competent. **Section 12** of this bill prescribes certain requirements concerning the manner in which a patient may request a controlled substance designed to end the life of the patient, including that the patient make two verbal requests and one written request for the controlled substance and that the written request for the controlled substance is signed by two witnesses. **Section 13** of this bill prescribes the form for the written request for the controlled substance. **Section 14** of this bill imposes certain requirements before a physician is allowed to prescribe a controlled substance designed to end the life of a patient, including, without limitation, that the physician: (1) inform the patient of his or her right to revoke a request for the controlled substance at any time; (2) determine and verify that the patient meets the requirements for making such a request; (3) refer the patient to a consulting physician who can confirm the diagnosis, prognosis and competence of the patient; and (4) recommend that the patient notify his or her next of kin of the patient’s decision to end his or her life. **Section 15** of this bill requires a physician who determines that a patient who has requested a prescription for a controlled substance that is designed to end his or her life may not be competent to refer the patient to a psychiatrist or psychologist and to receive confirmation about the patient’s competence.

**Sections 16 and 34** of this bill provide that only an attending physician or pharmacist may dispense a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of a patient. **Section 16** also prescribes the manner in which such a controlled substance is to be dispensed. **Sections 17 and 20** of this bill require certain providers of health care to include certain information concerning requests, prescriptions and dispensing of a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of a patient in the medical record of the patient and to report certain information to the Division of Public and Behavioral Health of the Department of Health and Human Services. **Sections 20 and 31** of this bill provide that such information is confidential when reported to the Division.

**Section 18** of this bill allows a patient to revoke a request for a controlled substance that is designed to end his or her life at any time. **Sections 19 and 28** of this bill provide that only the patient to whom a controlled substance designed to end his or her life is prescribed may administer the controlled substance. No other person is allowed to administer the controlled substance to the patient. **Section 19** provides for the disposal of any unused portion of the controlled substance.

**Section 21** of this bill exempts certain providers of health care from discipline for unprofessional conduct and from civil and criminal liability for taking certain actions to assist a patient in acquiring a controlled substance designed to end the life of the patient. **Section 22** of this bill provides that a death resulting from the self-administration of a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of a patient is not suicide or homicide when done in conformance with the provisions of this bill, and **section 1** of this bill requires a death certificate to list the terminal condition of the patient as the cause of death of the person.

**Sections 23 and 29** of this bill prohibit a person from preventing or requiring a person to submit or revoke a request for a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of the person as a condition to receiving health care or as a condition in a will or agreement.
Existing law makes it a category A felony to administer poison or cause poison to be administered with the intention of causing the death of a person. (NRS 200.390) Such a crime is punishable by imprisonment for life with eligibility for parole after 5 years, or by a definite term of 15 years with eligibility for parole after 5 years. **Section 24** of this bill makes it a category A felony with the same punishment to engage in certain fraudulent or coercive acts intended to cause a person to self-administer a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of a patient.

**Section 25** of this bill clarifies that a physician is not required to prescribe a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of a patient or violate certain standards and responsibilities related to that profession. **Section 26** of this bill allows the owner or operator of a health care facility to prohibit a physician, psychiatrist or psychologist who is employed by or provides services on the premises of the health care facility from providing any services relating to prescribing a controlled substance designed to end the life of a patient while acting within the scope of his or her employment with the facility or while on the premises of the facility. **Section 27** of this bill makes a conforming change to clarify that a physician or pharmacist may dispense a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of a patient in accordance with other provisions governing controlled substances designed to end the life of a patient.

**Section 30** of this bill provides that a proposed ward shall not be deemed to be in need of a general or special guardian solely because the proposed ward requested a controlled substance designed to end his or her life or revoked such a request. **Sections 32, 33, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42 and 47-52** of this bill prohibit insurers, including a health maintenance organization that provides health care through managed care to recipients of Medicaid, from: (1) refusing to sell, provide or issue a policy of health insurance or life insurance or charging a higher rate because a person makes or revokes a request for a controlled substance designed to end the life of the person or self-administers such a controlled substance; or (2) conditioning insurance benefits of an insured or the payment of claims on whether the insured makes, fails to make or revokes a request for a controlled substance designed to end the life of the insured or self-administers such a controlled substance. **Section 40** of this bill authorizes the Commissioner of Insurance to require a policy of health insurance issued by a domestic insurer to a person residing in another state that is not subject to approval or disapproval by an officer in the other state to meet these requirements.

**WHEREAS,** A patient should have the right to self-determination concerning his or her health care decisions based on communications with his or her physician; and

**WHEREAS,** Principles of law having their roots in common law and the United States Constitution that date back to the late 19th century establish the right of every person to the possession and control of his or her own body, free from restraint or interference by others; and

**WHEREAS,** It is necessary to promote awareness and discussion of health care issues in preparation for decisions concerning the end of the life of a person; and

**WHEREAS,** A person should have the right to self-determination concerning medically assisted, informed, voluntary decisions about dying with dignity and avoiding unnecessary suffering; and
WHEREAS, A person who suffers from a terminal condition should have the right to determine whether to fight for his or her life using all reasonable care until life’s end, to enroll in hospice care, to seek palliative care, to ingest a drug to end his or her life or to take any combination of those actions; now, therefore,

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. NRS 440.380 is hereby amended to read as follows:

440.380 1. The medical certificate of death must be signed by the physician, if any, last in attendance on the deceased, or pursuant to regulations adopted by the Board, it may be signed by the attending physician’s associate physician, the chief medical officer of the hospital or institution in which the death occurred, or the pathologist who performed an autopsy upon the deceased. The person who signs the medical certificate of death shall specify:
(a) The social security number of the deceased.
(b) The hour and day on which the death occurred.
(c) The cause of death, so as to show the cause of disease or sequence of causes resulting in death, giving first the primary cause of death or the name of the disease causing death, and the contributory or secondary cause, if any, and the duration of each.
2. In deaths in hospitals or institutions, or of nonresidents, the physician shall furnish the information required under this section, and may state where, in the physician’s opinion, the disease was contracted.
3. The person who signs the medical certificate of death of a patient who dies after self-administering a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of the patient in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act shall specify the terminal condition with which the patient was diagnosed as the cause of death of the patient.

Sec. 2. Chapter 453 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 3 to 26, inclusive of this act.

Sec. 3. As used in sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in sections 4 to 10, inclusive, of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

Sec. 4. “Attending physician” means the physician who has primary responsibility for the treatment of a terminal condition from which a patient suffers.
Sec. 5. “Competent” means that a person has the ability to make, communicate and understand the nature of decisions concerning his or her health care.

Sec. 6. “Consulting physician” means a physician to whom a patient is referred pursuant to subsection 4 of section 14 of this act for confirmation of the diagnosis and prognosis of the patient and that the patient is competent.

Sec. 7. “Division” means the Division of Public and Behavioral Health of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Sec. 8. “Health care facility” means any facility licensed pursuant to chapter 449 of NRS.

Sec. 9. “Prescription” means an order given individually for the person for whom prescribed, directly from the attending physician to a pharmacist or indirectly by means of an order signed by the attending physician or an electronic transmission from the attending physician to a pharmacist.

Sec. 10. “Terminal condition” means an incurable and irreversible condition that cannot be cured or modified by any known current medical therapy or treatment and which will, in the opinion of the attending physician, result in death within 6 months.

Sec. 11. A patient may request his or her attending physician to prescribe a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of the patient if the patient:

1. Is at least 18 years of age;
2. Has been diagnosed with a terminal condition by the attending physician and at least one consulting physician;
3. Is a resident of this State;
4. Has made an informed and voluntary decision to end his or her own life; and
5. Is competent.

Sec. 12. 1. A patient who wishes to obtain a prescription for a controlled substance that is designed to end his or her life must:

(a) Make two verbal requests for the controlled substance to his or her attending physician. The second verbal request must be made at least 15 days after the first verbal request and at least 48 hours after the written request is delivered to the attending physician pursuant to paragraph (b).

(b) Make a written request for the controlled substance in the manner prescribed pursuant to section 13 of this act and deliver the written request to the attending physician. The written request for such a controlled substance must be signed by the patient and two witnesses, neither of whom may be the attending physician. At least one of the witnesses must be a person who is not:
(1) Related to the patient by blood, marriage or adoption;
(2) Entitled to any portion of the estate of the patient upon
death under a will or by operation of law; or
(3) An owner, operator or employee of a health care facility
where the patient is receiving treatment or is a resident.
(c) Provide to the attending physician proof that the patient is
a resident of this State, which may include, without limitation:
(1) A valid driver’s license or other identification card
issued to the patient by this State;
(2) A voter registration card issued to the patient pursuant
to NRS 293.517; or
(3) Evidence that the patient owns or leases property in this
State.
2. If a patient resides in a facility for long-term care or a
facility for hospice care at the time the patient makes a written
request pursuant to this section, one of the witnesses described in
paragraph (b) of subsection 1 must be designated to serve as a
witness by the facility and may include, without limitation, an
ombudsman, a chaplain or a social worker.
3. As used in this section:
(a) “Facility for hospice care” has the meaning ascribed to it
in NRS 449.0033.
(b) “Facility for long-term care” has the meaning ascribed to
it in NRS 427A.028.
Sec. 13. A written request for a controlled substance that is
designed to end the life of a patient must be in substantially the
following form:
REQUEST FOR A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
THAT IS DESIGNED TO END MY LIFE
I, ....................................., am an adult of sound mind.
I am suffering from ..................................., which my
attending physician has determined is a terminal condition
and which has been medically confirmed by a consulting
physician.
I have been fully informed of my diagnosis, my
prognosis, the nature of the medication to be prescribed and
the potential associated risks and expected result of the
medication and the feasible alternatives, including comfort
care, hospice care and pain control.
I request that my attending physician prescribe a controlled substance that I may self-administer to end my life and authorize my attending physician to contact a pharmacist to fill the prescription.

INITIAL ONE:

......... I have informed my family of my decision and taken their opinions into consideration.

......... I have decided not to inform my family of my decision.

......... I have no family to inform of my decision.

I understand that I have the right to revoke this request at any time.

I understand the full import of this request and I expect to die when I take the controlled substance to be prescribed. I further understand that although most deaths occur within 3 hours, my death may take longer and my attending physician has counseled me about this possibility.

I make this request voluntarily and without reservation, and I accept full moral responsibility for my actions.

Signed: ................................

Dated: ................................

DECLARATION OF WITNESSES

By initialing and signing below on or after the date the person named above signs, we declare that the person making and signing the above request:

Witness 1    Witness 2
Initials      Initials

1. Is personally known to us or has provided proof of identity;
2. Signed this request in our presence on the date of the person’s signature;
Witness 1
Initials

Witness 2
Initials

3. Appears to be of sound mind and not under duress, fraud or undue influence; and

4. Is not a patient for whom either of us is the attending physician.

Printed Name of Witness 1: ..............................................................
Signature of Witness 1/Date: ..............................................................

Printed Name of Witness 2: ..............................................................
Signature of Witness 2/Date: ..............................................................

NOTE: One witness must not be a relative by blood, marriage or adoption of the person signing this request, must not be entitled to any portion of the person’s estate upon death and must not own, operate or be employed at a health care facility where the person is a patient or resident. If the patient is an inpatient at a facility for long-term care or a facility for hospice care, one of the witnesses must be a person designated by the facility.

Sec. 14. Before prescribing a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of a patient, the attending physician of the patient must:

1. Inform the patient that he or she may revoke a request for the controlled substance at any time and provide the patient with the opportunity to revoke his or her second verbal request made pursuant to subsection 1 of section 12 of this act;

2. Determine and verify, after each verbal and written request for the controlled substance made pursuant to subsection 1 of section 12 of this act and immediately before writing the prescription, that the patient meets the requirements of subsections 4 and 5 of section 11 of this act;

3. Discuss with the patient:
   (a) The diagnosis and prognosis of the patient;
   (b) All available methods of treating or managing the terminal condition of the patient, including, without limitation, comfort care, hospice care and pain control;
   (c) The probable effects of the controlled substance; and
   (d) The importance of having another person present when the patient self-administers the controlled substance;

4. Refer the patient to a consulting physician who is qualified by reason of specialty or experience to diagnose the terminal
condition of the patient for examination and receive confirmation from that physician of the diagnosis and prognosis of the patient and that the patient meets the requirements of subsections 4 and 5 of section 11 of this act; and

5. Recommend that the patient notify his or her next of kin of the patient’s decision to end his or her life.

Sec. 15. 1. If the attending physician to whom a patient makes a request for a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of the patient or a consulting physician determines that the patient may not be competent, the attending physician:

(a) Must refer the patient for examination by a psychiatrist or psychologist; and

(b) Must not prescribe a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of the patient unless the psychiatrist or psychologist concludes, based on the examination, that the patient is competent to make a decision concerning whether to end his or her life.

2. If a patient is examined pursuant to subsection 1, the psychiatrist or psychologist shall report to the attending physician his or her determination regarding whether the patient is competent to make a decision concerning whether to end his or her life.

Sec. 16. 1. The attending physician of a patient may prescribe a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of the patient after the attending physician has ensured that the requirements of sections 11 to 15, inclusive, of this act have been met. An attending physician shall not prescribe a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of a patient based solely on the age or disability of the patient.

2. After an attending physician prescribes a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of a patient, the attending physician shall, with the written consent of the patient, contact a pharmacist and inform the pharmacist of the prescription. After the pharmacist has been notified, the attending physician shall give the prescription directly to the pharmacist or electronically transmit the prescription directly to the pharmacist.

3. A controlled substance that is designed to end the life of a patient may only be dispensed by a registered pharmacist or by the attending physician of the patient. A pharmacist may only dispense such a controlled substance pursuant to a valid prescription provided by an attending physician in accordance with subsection 2 to:

(a) The patient;

(b) The attending physician who prescribed the controlled substance; or
(c) An agent of the patient who has been expressly identified to
the pharmacist as such by the patient.

4. A pharmacist shall not dispense a controlled substance that
is designed to end the life of a patient by mail or any other delivery
service.

Sec. 17. 1. The attending physician of a patient who
requests a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of
the patient shall document in the medical record of the patient:
(a) Each request for such a controlled substance made by the
patient and each revocation of such a request;
(b) The diagnosis and the prognosis of the patient provided by
the attending physician;
(c) Each determination made by the attending physician
concerning whether the patient meets the requirements of
subsections 4 and 5 of section 11 of this act;
(d) Confirmation that:
(1) The attending physician offered the patient the
opportunity to revoke his or her second verbal request for the
controlled substance, as required pursuant to subsection 1 of
section 14 of this act; and
(2) The requirements set forth in sections 3 to 26, inclusive,
of this act have been satisfied; and
(e) The name, amount and dosage of any controlled substance
designed to end the life of the patient that the attending physician
prescribes for the patient.

2. A consulting physician shall report to the attending
physician of the patient and document in the medical record of the
patient his or her:
(a) Diagnosis and opinion regarding the prognosis of the
patient; and
(b) Determination concerning whether the patient meets the
requirements of subsections 4 and 5 of section 11 of this act.

3. A psychiatrist or psychologist to whom a patient is referred
pursuant to section 15 of this act shall document in the medical
record of the patient his or her determination of whether the
patient is competent to make a decision concerning whether to end
his or her life.

4. If a patient who has requested a controlled substance that
is designed to end his or her life changes his or her attending
physician, the prior attending physician must, upon the request of
the patient or the new attending physician, forward the medical
records of the patient to the new attending physician.

Sec. 18. 1. A patient who requests a controlled substance
that is designed to end his or her life may revoke the request at any
time, without regard to his or her age or physical or mental condition.

2. The revocation of a request for such a controlled substance becomes effective immediately upon the patient communicating the revocation to his or her attending physician. When the patient revokes such a request, the attending physician must document the revocation in the medical record of the patient.

Sec. 19. 1. Only a patient to whom a controlled substance designed to end his or her life is prescribed may administer the controlled substance. No other person may administer the controlled substance to the patient.

2. If any amount of a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of a patient is not self-administered, it must be disposed of in accordance with law.

Sec. 20. 1. An attending physician who prescribes a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of a patient shall, not more than 30 days after prescribing the controlled substance, provide to the Division the name and amount of the controlled substance prescribed and the purpose for which the controlled substance was prescribed.

2. A registered pharmacist who dispenses a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of a patient shall, not more than 30 days after dispensing the controlled substance, provide to the Division the name and amount of the controlled substance prescribed and the purpose for which the controlled substance was prescribed.

3. The Division may adopt regulations requiring an attending physician who prescribes a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of a patient pursuant to section 16 of this act or a registered pharmacist who dispenses such a controlled substance to provide to the Division any other information necessary or convenient for the preparation of the report pursuant to subsection 5, except that the Division may not require the reporting of any personally identifiable information of a patient to whom a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of the patient is prescribed or dispensed.

4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5 and NRS 239.0115, any information or records submitted to the Division pursuant to this section are not public records.

Sec. 21. 1. A physician is not guilty of unprofessional conduct and is not subject to civil or criminal liability solely because the physician takes any action in good faith to comply with sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act.

2. A psychiatrist or psychologist who examines a patient pursuant to section 15 of this act is not guilty of unprofessional
conduct or subject to civil or criminal liability solely because he or
she concludes and reports to the attending physician that the
patient is competent.

3. A registered pharmacist is not guilty of unprofessional
conduct or subject to civil or criminal liability solely because the
pharmacist dispenses a controlled substance that is designed to
end the life of a patient in good faith to comply with section 16 of
this act.

Sec. 22. 1. Death resulting from a patient self-
administering a controlled substance that is designed to end his or
her life in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 to 26,
inclusive, of this act does not constitute suicide or homicide.

2. Any report or other document produced by this State, any
political subdivision of this State or any agency, board,
commission, department, officer, employee or agent of this State
must refer to a request for, acquisition of, prescription of,
dispensation of and self-administration of a controlled substance
that is designed to end the life of a patient as such.

Sec. 23. 1. A person shall not prevent or require a patient
to make or revoke a request for a controlled substance that is
designed to end the life of the patient as a condition of receiving
health care.

2. Any provision in any contract or agreement entered into on
or after the effective date of this act, whether written or oral, that
would affect the right of a patient to take any action in accordance
with the provisions of sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act is
unenforceable and void.

Sec. 24. 1. It is unlawful for any person to:
(a) Alter or forge a request for a controlled substance that is
designed to end the life of another person with the intent of
causing the death of the person;
(b) Coerce or exert undue influence on a person to:
   (1) Request a controlled substance that is designed to end
       the life of the person;
   (2) Refrain from revoking a request for a controlled
       substance that is designed to end the life of the person pursuant to
       section 18 of this act; or
   (3) Self-administer a controlled substance designed to end
       the life of the person; or
(c) Willfully conceal, cancel, deface, obliterate or withhold
   personal knowledge of the revocation by a person of a request for
   a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of the
   person.
2. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a category A felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison:

(a) For life with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 5 years has been served; or

(b) For a definite term of 15 years, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 5 years has been served.

Sec. 25. The provisions of sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act do not:

1. Require an attending physician to prescribe a controlled substance that is designed to end the life of a patient;

2. Affect the responsibility of a physician to provide treatment for a patient’s comfort or alleviation of pain; or

3. Condone, authorize or approve mercy killing, euthanasia or assisted suicide.

Sec. 26. 1. The owner or operator of a health care facility may prohibit a physician, psychiatrist or psychologist who is employed by or provides services on the premises of the health care facility from providing any services described in sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act while acting within the scope of his or her employment with or on the premises of the health care facility by providing written notice of the prohibition to:

(a) Each such physician, psychiatrist and psychologist; and

(b) Each patient of the health care facility.

2. The owner or operator of a health care facility may take any action authorized by law or authorized pursuant to any applicable rule, policy, procedure or contract against any physician, psychiatrist or psychologist who provides a service prohibited by the owner or operator in compliance with subsection 1 while acting within the scope of his or her employment with or on the premises of the health care facility.

Sec. 27. NRS 453.256 is hereby amended to read as follows:

453.256 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a substance included in schedule II must not be dispensed without the written prescription of a practitioner.

2. A controlled substance included in schedule II may be dispensed without the written prescription of a practitioner only:

(a) In an emergency, as defined by regulation of the Board, upon oral prescription of a practitioner, reduced to writing promptly and in any case within 72 hours, signed by the practitioner and filed by the pharmacy.

(b) Pursuant to an electronic prescription of a practitioner which complies with any regulations adopted by the Board concerning the use of electronic prescriptions.
Upon the use of a facsimile machine to transmit the prescription for a substance included in schedule II by a practitioner or a practitioner’s agent to a pharmacy for:

(1) Direct administration to a patient by parenteral solution; or

(2) A resident of a facility for intermediate care or a facility for skilled nursing which is licensed as such by the Division of Public and Behavioral Health of the Department.

A prescription transmitted by a facsimile machine pursuant to this paragraph must be printed on paper which is capable of being retained for at least 2 years. For the purposes of this section, an electronic prescription or a prescription transmitted by facsimile machine constitutes a written prescription. The pharmacy shall keep prescriptions in conformity with the requirements of NRS 453.246. A prescription for a substance included in schedule II must not be refilled.

3. Except when dispensed directly by a practitioner, other than a pharmacy, to an ultimate user, a substance included in schedule III or IV which is a dangerous drug as determined under NRS 454.201, must not be dispensed without a written or oral prescription of a practitioner. The prescription must not be filled or refilled more than 6 months after the date thereof or be refilled more than five times, unless renewed by the practitioner.

4. A substance included in schedule V may be distributed or dispensed only for a medical purpose, including medical treatment or authorized research.

5. A practitioner may dispense or deliver a controlled substance to or for a person or animal only for medical treatment or authorized research in the ordinary course of his or her profession.

6. No civil or criminal liability or administrative sanction may be imposed on a pharmacist for action taken in good faith in reliance on a reasonable belief that an order purporting to be a prescription was issued by a practitioner in the usual course of professional treatment or in authorized research.

7. An individual practitioner may not dispense a substance included in schedule II, III or IV for the practitioner’s own personal use except in a medical emergency.

8. A person who violates this section is guilty of a category E felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

9. As used in this section:

(a) “Facsimile machine” means a device which sends or receives a reproduction or facsimile of a document or photograph which is transmitted electronically or telephonically by telecommunications lines.

(b) “Medical treatment” includes [dispensing]:

[dispensing]
(1) Dispensing or administering a narcotic drug for pain, whether or not intractable [ ]; and

(2) Dispensing a controlled substance designed to end the life of a patient pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act.

(c) “Parenteral solution” has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 639.0105.

Sec. 28. NRS 453.375 is hereby amended to read as follows:

453.375 [A] Except as otherwise provided in section 19 of this act, a controlled substance may be possessed and administered by the following persons:

1. A practitioner.

2. A registered nurse licensed to practice professional nursing or licensed practical nurse, at the direction of a physician, physician assistant, dentist, podiatric physician or advanced practice registered nurse, or pursuant to a chart order, for administration to a patient at another location.

3. A paramedic:
   (a) As authorized by regulation of:
       (1) The State Board of Health in a county whose population is less than 100,000; or
       (2) A county or district board of health in a county whose population is 100,000 or more; and
   (b) In accordance with any applicable regulations of:
       (1) The State Board of Health in a county whose population is less than 100,000;
       (2) A county board of health in a county whose population is 100,000 or more; or
       (3) A district board of health created pursuant to NRS 439.362 or 439.370 in any county.

4. A respiratory therapist, at the direction of a physician or physician assistant.

5. A medical student, student in training to become a physician assistant or student nurse in the course of his or her studies at an approved college of medicine or school of professional or practical nursing, at the direction of a physician or physician assistant and:
   (a) In the presence of a physician, physician assistant or a registered nurse; or
   (b) Under the supervision of a physician, physician assistant or a registered nurse if the student is authorized by the college or school to administer the substance outside the presence of a physician, physician assistant or nurse.

A medical student or student nurse may administer a controlled substance in the presence or under the supervision of a registered nurse.
nurse alone only if the circumstances are such that the registered
nurse would be authorized to administer it personally.

6. An ultimate user or any person whom the ultimate user
designates pursuant to a written agreement.

7. Any person designated by the head of a correctional
institution.

8. A veterinary technician at the direction of his or her
supervising veterinarian.

9. In accordance with applicable regulations of the State Board
of Health, an employee of a residential facility for groups, as
defined in NRS 449.017, pursuant to a written agreement entered
into by the ultimate user.

10. In accordance with applicable regulations of the State
Board of Pharmacy, an animal control officer, a wildlife biologist or
an employee designated by a federal, state or local governmental
agency whose duties include the control of domestic, wild and
predatory animals.

11. A person who is enrolled in a training program to become a
paramedic, respiratory therapist or veterinary technician if the
person possesses and administers the controlled substance in the
same manner and under the same conditions that apply, respectively,
to a paramedic, respiratory therapist or veterinary technician who
may possess and administer the controlled substance, and under the
direct supervision of a person licensed or registered to perform the
respective medical art or a supervisor of such a person.

Sec. 29. NRS 133.065 is hereby amended to read as follows:

133.065 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 or
to the extent that it violates public policy, a testator may:

(a) Make a devise conditional upon a devisee’s action or
failure to take action or upon the occurrence or nonoccurrence of
one or more specified events; and

(b) Specify the conditions or actions which would
disqualify a person from serving or which would constitute cause
for removal of a person who is serving in any capacity under the
will, including, without limitation, as a personal representative,
guardian or trustee.

2. Any provision in a will executed on or after the effective
date of this act that conditions a devise on any person requesting
or failing to request a controlled substance designed to end his or
her life, revoking such a request or self-administering such a
controlled substance in accordance with the provisions of sections
3 to 26, inclusive, of this act is unenforceable and void.

Sec. 30. NRS 159.054 is hereby amended to read as follows:

159.054 1. If the court finds the proposed ward competent
and not in need of a guardian, the court shall dismiss the petition.
2. If the court finds the proposed ward to be of limited capacity and in need of a special guardian, the court shall enter an order accordingly and specify the powers and duties of the special guardian.

3. If the court finds that appointment of a general guardian is required, the court shall appoint a general guardian of the ward’s person, estate, or person and estate.

4. A proposed ward shall not be deemed to be in need of a general or special guardian based solely upon a request by the proposed ward for a controlled substance that is designed to end his or her life or the revocation of such a request if made in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act.

by law to be confidential, all public books and public records of a governmental entity must be open at all times during office hours to inspection by any person, and may be fully copied or an abstract or memorandum may be prepared from those public books and public records. Any such copies, abstracts or memoranda may be used to supply the general public with copies, abstracts or memoranda of the records or may be used in any other way to the advantage of the governmental entity or of the general public. This section does not supersede or in any manner affect the federal laws governing copyrights or enlarge, diminish or affect in any other manner the...
rights of a person in any written book or record which is
copyrighted pursuant to federal law.

2. A governmental entity may not reject a book or record
which is copyrighted solely because it is copyrighted.

3. A governmental entity that has legal custody or control of a
public book or record shall not deny a request made pursuant to
subsection 1 to inspect or copy or receive a copy of a public book or
record on the basis that the requested public book or record contains
information that is confidential if the governmental entity can
redact, delete, conceal or separate the confidential information from
the information included in the public book or record that is not
otherwise confidential.

4. A person may request a copy of a public record in any
medium in which the public record is readily available. An officer,
employee or agent of a governmental entity who has legal custody
or control of a public record:
   (a) Shall not refuse to provide a copy of that public record in a
readily available medium because the officer, employee or agent has
already prepared or would prefer to provide the copy in a different
medium.
   (b) Except as otherwise provided in NRS 239.030, shall, upon
request, prepare the copy of the public record and shall not require
the person who has requested the copy to prepare the copy himself
or herself.

Sec. 32. NRS 287.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:
287.010 1. The governing body of any county, school
district, municipal corporation, political subdivision, public
corporation or other local governmental agency of the State of
Nevada may:
   (a) Adopt and carry into effect a system of group life, accident
or health insurance, or any combination thereof, for the benefit of its
officers and employees, and the dependents of officers and
employees who elect to accept the insurance and who, where
necessary, have authorized the governing body to make deductions
from their compensation for the payment of premiums on the
insurance.
   (b) Purchase group policies of life, accident or health insurance,
or any combination thereof, for the benefit of such officers and
employees, and the dependents of such officers and employees, as
have authorized the purchase, from insurance companies authorized
to transact the business of such insurance in the State of Nevada,
and, where necessary, deduct from the compensation of officers and
employees the premiums upon insurance and pay the deductions
upon the premiums.
(c) Provide group life, accident or health coverage through a self-insurance reserve fund and, where necessary, deduct contributions to the maintenance of the fund from the compensation of officers and employees and pay the deductions into the fund. The money accumulated for this purpose through deductions from the compensation of officers and employees and contributions of the governing body must be maintained as an internal service fund as defined by NRS 354.543. The money must be deposited in a state or national bank or credit union authorized to transact business in the State of Nevada. Any independent administrator of a fund created under this section is subject to the licensing requirements of chapter 683A of NRS, and must be a resident of this State. Any contract with an independent administrator must be approved by the Commissioner of Insurance as to the reasonableness of administrative charges in relation to contributions collected and benefits provided. The provisions of NRS 687B.408, 689B.030 to 689B.050, inclusive, and 689B.287 and section 41 of this act apply to coverage provided pursuant to this paragraph.

(d) Defray part or all of the cost of maintenance of a self-insurance fund or of the premiums upon insurance. The money for contributions must be budgeted for in accordance with the laws governing the county, school district, municipal corporation, political subdivision, public corporation or other local governmental agency of the State of Nevada.

2. If a school district offers group insurance to its officers and employees pursuant to this section, members of the board of trustees of the school district must not be excluded from participating in the group insurance. If the amount of the deductions from compensation required to pay for the group insurance exceeds the compensation to which a trustee is entitled, the difference must be paid by the trustee.

3. In any county in which a legal services organization exists, the governing body of the county, or of any school district, municipal corporation, political subdivision, public corporation or other local governmental agency of the State of Nevada in the county, may enter into a contract with the legal services organization pursuant to which the officers and employees of the legal services organization, and the dependents of those officers and employees, are eligible for any life, accident or health insurance provided pursuant to this section to the officers and employees, and the dependents of the officers and employees, of the county, school district, municipal corporation, political subdivision, public corporation or other local governmental agency.

4. If a contract is entered into pursuant to subsection 3, the officers and employees of the legal services organization:
(a) Shall be deemed, solely for the purposes of this section, to be officers and employees of the county, school district, municipal corporation, political subdivision, public corporation or other local governmental agency with which the legal services organization has contracted; and

(b) Must be required by the contract to pay the premiums or contributions for all insurance which they elect to accept or of which they authorize the purchase.

5. A contract that is entered into pursuant to subsection 3:

(a) Must be submitted to the Commissioner of Insurance for approval not less than 30 days before the date on which the contract is to become effective.

(b) Does not become effective unless approved by the Commissioner.

(c) Shall be deemed to be approved if not disapproved by the Commissioner within 30 days after its submission.

6. As used in this section, “legal services organization” means an organization that operates a program for legal aid and receives money pursuant to NRS 19.031.

Sec. 33. NRS 287.04335 is hereby amended to read as follows:

287.04335 If the Board provides health insurance through a plan of self-insurance, it shall comply with the provisions of NRS 689B.255, 695G.150, 695G.160, 695G.164, 695G.1645, 695G.167, 695G.170, 695G.171, 695G.173, 695G.177, 695G.200 to 695G.230, inclusive, and 695G.241 to 695G.310, inclusive, and 695G.405, and section 52 of this act in the same manner as an insurer that is licensed pursuant to title 57 of NRS is required to comply with those provisions.

Sec. 34. NRS 639.1375 is hereby amended to read as follows:

639.1375 1. Subject to the limitations set forth in NRS 632.237 [and except as otherwise provided in section 16 of this act], an advanced practice registered nurse may dispense controlled substances, poisons, dangerous drugs and devices if the advanced practice registered nurse:

(a) Passes an examination administered by the State Board of Nursing on Nevada law relating to pharmacy and submits to the State Board of Pharmacy evidence of passing that examination;

(b) Is authorized to do so by the State Board of Nursing in a license issued by that Board; and

(c) Applies for and obtains a certificate of registration from the State Board of Pharmacy and pays the fee set by a regulation adopted by the Board. The Board may set a single fee for the collective certification of advanced practice registered nurses in the
employ of a public or nonprofit agency and a different fee for the
individual certification of other advanced practice registered nurses.

2. The State Board of Pharmacy shall consider each application
from an advanced practice registered nurse separately, and may:
   (a) Issue a certificate of registration limiting:
       (1) The authority of the advanced practice registered nurse to
dispense controlled substances, poisons, dangerous drugs and
devices;
       (2) The area in which the advanced practice registered nurse
may dispense;
       (3) The kind and amount of controlled substances, poisons,
dangerous drugs and devices which the certificate permits the
advanced practice registered nurse to dispense; and
       (4) The practice of the advanced practice registered nurse
which involves controlled substances, poisons, dangerous drugs and
devices in any manner which the Board finds necessary to protect
the health, safety and welfare of the public;
   (b) Issue a certificate of registration without any limitation not
contained in the license issued by the State Board of Nursing; or
   (c) Refuse to issue a certificate of registration, regardless of the
provisions of the license issued by the State Board of Nursing.

3. If a certificate of registration issued pursuant to this section
is suspended or revoked, the Board may also suspend or revoke the
registration of the physician for and with whom the advanced
practice registered nurse is in practice to dispense controlled
substances.

4. The Board shall adopt regulations setting forth the maximum
amounts of any controlled substance, poison, dangerous drug and
devices which an advanced practice registered nurse who holds a
certificate from the Board may dispense, the conditions under which
they must be stored, transported and safeguarded, and the records
which each such nurse shall keep. In adopting its regulations, the
Board shall consider:
   (a) The areas in which an advanced practice registered nurse
who holds a certificate from the Board can be expected to practice
and the populations of those areas;
   (b) The experience and training of the advanced practice
registered nurse;
   (c) Distances between areas of practice and the nearest hospitals
and physicians;
   (d) Whether the advanced practice registered nurse is authorized
to prescribe a controlled substance listed in schedule II pursuant to a
protocol approved by a collaborating physician;
   (e) Effects on the health, safety and welfare of the public; and
(f) Other factors which the Board considers important to the regulation of the practice of advanced practice registered nurses who hold certificates from the Board.

Sec. 35. NRS 639.238 is hereby amended to read as follows:

639.238 1. Prescriptions filled and on file in a pharmacy are not a public record. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 439.538 and 639.2357, and section 20 of this act, a pharmacist shall not divulge the contents of any prescription or provide a copy of any prescription, except to:

(a) The patient for whom the original prescription was issued;
(b) The practitioner who originally issued the prescription;
(c) A practitioner who is then treating the patient;
(d) A member, inspector or investigator of the Board or an inspector of the Food and Drug Administration or an agent of the Investigation Division of the Department of Public Safety;
(e) An agency of state government charged with the responsibility of providing medical care for the patient;
(f) An insurance carrier, on receipt of written authorization signed by the patient or his or her legal guardian, authorizing the release of such information;
(g) Any person authorized by an order of a district court;
(h) Any member, inspector or investigator of a professional licensing board which licenses a practitioner who orders prescriptions filled at the pharmacy;
(i) Other registered pharmacists for the limited purpose of and to the extent necessary for the exchange of information relating to persons who are suspected of:

(1) Misusing prescriptions to obtain excessive amounts of drugs; or
(2) Failing to use a drug in conformity with the directions for its use or taking a drug in combination with other drugs in a manner that could result in injury to that person;
(j) A peace officer employed by a local government for the limited purpose of and to the extent necessary:

(1) For the investigation of an alleged crime reported by an employee of the pharmacy where the crime was committed; or
(2) To carry out a search warrant or subpoena issued pursuant to a court order; or
(k) A county coroner, medical examiner or investigator employed by an office of a county coroner for the purpose of:

(1) Identifying a deceased person;
(2) Determining a cause of death; or
(3) Performing other duties authorized by law.

2. Any copy of a prescription for a controlled substance or a dangerous drug as defined in chapter 454 of NRS that is issued to a
county coroner, medical examiner or investigator employed by an
office of a county coroner must be limited to a copy of the
prescription filled or on file for:

(a) The person whose name is on the container of the controlled
substance or dangerous drug that is found on or near the body of a
deceased person; or

(b) The deceased person whose cause of death is being
determined.

3. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 639.2357, any copy of
a prescription for a controlled substance or a dangerous drug as
defined in chapter 454 of NRS, issued to a person authorized by this
section to receive such a copy, must contain all of the information
appearing on the original prescription and be clearly marked on its
face “Copy, Not Refillable—For Reference Purposes Only.” The
copy must bear the name or initials of the registered pharmacist who
prepared the copy.

4. If a copy of a prescription for any controlled substance or a
dangerous drug as defined in chapter 454 of NRS is furnished to the
customer, the original prescription must be voided and notations
made thereon showing the date and the name of the person to whom
the copy was furnished.

5. As used in this section, “peace officer” does not include:

(a) A member of the Police Department of the Nevada System
of Higher Education.

(b) A school police officer who is appointed or employed
pursuant to NRS 391.100.

Sec. 36. Chapter 688A of NRS is hereby amended by adding
thereto a new section to read as follows:

An insurer shall not:

1. Deny a claim under a policy of life insurance or annuity
contract, cancel a policy of life insurance or annuity contract or
impose an additional charge on a policyholder or beneficiary
solely because the policyholder or beneficiary has, in accordance
with the provisions of sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act,
requested a controlled substance designed to end the life of the
policyholder or beneficiary, revoked such a request or self-
administered such a controlled substance.

2. Refuse to sell, provide or issue a policy of life insurance or
annuity contract or charge a higher rate to a person solely
because the person has, in accordance with the provisions of
sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act, requested a controlled
substance designed to end the life of the person or revoked such a
request.
Sec. 37. Chapter 688B of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

An insurer shall not:

1. Deny a claim under a policy of group life insurance, cancel a policy of group life insurance or impose an additional charge on a policyholder or beneficiary solely because the policyholder or beneficiary has, in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act, requested a controlled substance designed to end the life of the policyholder or beneficiary, revoked such a request or self-administered such a controlled substance.

2. Refuse to sell, provide or issue a policy of group life insurance or charge a higher rate to a person solely because the person has, in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act, requested a controlled substance designed to end the life of the person or revoked such a request.

Sec. 38. NRS 688B.040 is hereby amended to read as follows:

688B.040 No policy of group life insurance shall be delivered in this State unless it contains in substance the provisions set forth in NRS 688B.040 to 688B.150, inclusive, and section 37 of this act or provisions which in the opinion of the Commissioner are more favorable to the persons insured, or at least as favorable to the persons insured and more favorable to the policyholder; except:

1. NRS 688B.100 to 688B.140, inclusive, and section 37 of this act do not apply to policies issued to a creditor to insure debtors of such creditor;

2. The standard provisions required for individual life insurance policies do not apply to group life insurance policies; and

3. If the group life insurance policy is on a plan of insurance other than the term plan, it shall contain a nonforfeiture provision or provisions which in the opinion of the Commissioner is or are equitable to the insured persons and to the policyholder; but nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require that group life insurance policies contain the same nonforfeiture provisions as are required for individual life insurance policies.

Sec. 39. Chapter 689A of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

An insurer shall not:

1. Deny a claim under a policy of health insurance, cancel a policy of health insurance or impose an additional charge on an insured solely because the insured has, in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act, requested a controlled substance designed to end the life of the insured, revoked such a request or self-administered such a controlled substance.
2. Refuse to sell, provide or issue a policy of health insurance or charge a higher rate to a person solely because the person has, in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act, requested a controlled substance designed to end the life of the person or revoked such a request.

Sec. 40. NRS 689A.330 is hereby amended to read as follows:

689A.330 If any policy is issued by a domestic insurer for delivery to a person residing in another state, and if the insurance commissioner or corresponding public officer of that other state has informed the Commissioner that the policy is not subject to approval or disapproval by that officer, the Commissioner may by ruling require that the policy meet the standards set forth in NRS 689A.030 to 689A.320, inclusive §39, and section 39 of this act.

Sec. 41. Chapter 689B of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

An insurer shall not:

1. Deny a claim under a policy of group health insurance or blanket accident and health insurance, cancel such a policy or impose an additional charge on an insured or policyholder solely because the insured has, in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act, requested a controlled substance designed to end the life of the insured, revoked such a request or self-administered such a controlled substance.

2. Refuse to sell, provide or issue a policy of group health insurance or blanket accident and health insurance or charge a higher rate to a person solely because the person has, in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act, requested a controlled substance designed to end the life of the person or revoked such a request.

Sec. 42. Chapter 689C of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

A carrier shall not:

1. Deny a claim under a health benefit plan, cancel a health benefit plan or impose an additional charge on an insured solely because the insured has, in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act, requested a controlled substance designed to end the life of the insured, revoked such a request or self-administered such a controlled substance.

2. Refuse to sell, provide or issue a health benefit plan or charge a higher rate to a person solely because the person has, in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act, requested a controlled substance designed to end the life of the person or revoked such a request.
Sec. 43. NRS 689C.155 is hereby amended to read as follows:

689C.155 The Commissioner may adopt regulations to carry out the provisions of NRS 689C.109 to 689C.143, inclusive, 689C.156 to 689C.159, inclusive, 689C.165, 689C.183, 689C.187, 689C.191 to 689C.198, inclusive, and section 42 of this act, 689C.203, 689C.207, 689C.265, 689C.325, 689C.355 and 689C.610 to 689C.940, inclusive, and to ensure that rating practices used by carriers serving small employers are consistent with those sections, including regulations that:

1. Ensure that differences in rates charged for health benefit plans by such carriers are reasonable and reflect only differences in the designs of the plans, the terms of the coverage, the amount contributed by the employers to the cost of coverage and differences based on the rating factors established by the carrier.

2. Prescribe the manner in which rating factors may be used by such carriers.

Sec. 44. NRS 689C.156 is hereby amended to read as follows:

689C.156 1. As a condition of transacting business in this State with small employers, a carrier shall actively market to a small employer each health benefit plan which is actively marketed in this State by the carrier to any small employer in this State. A carrier shall be deemed to be actively marketing a health benefit plan when it makes available any of its plans to a small employer that is not currently receiving coverage under a health benefit plan issued by that carrier.

2. A carrier shall issue to a small employer any health benefit plan marketed in accordance with this section if the eligible small employer applies for the plan and agrees to make the required premium payments and satisfy the other reasonable provisions of the health benefit plan that are not inconsistent with NRS 689C.015 to 689C.355, inclusive, and section 42 of this act and 689C.610 to 689C.940, inclusive, except that a carrier is not required to issue a health benefit plan to a self-employed person who is covered by, or is eligible for coverage under, a health benefit plan offered by another employer.

3. If a health benefit plan marketed pursuant to this section provides, delivers, arranges for, pays for or reimburses any cost of health care services through managed care, the carrier shall provide a system for resolving any complaints of an employee concerning those health care services that complies with the provisions of NRS 695G.200 to 695G.310, inclusive.

Sec. 45. NRS 689C.193 is hereby amended to read as follows:

689C.193 1. A carrier shall not place any restriction on a small employer or an eligible employee or a dependent of the eligible employee as a condition of being a participant in or a
beneficiary of a health benefit plan that is inconsistent with NRS 689C.015 to 689C.355, inclusive [1], and section 42 of this act.

2. A carrier that offers health insurance coverage to small employers pursuant to this chapter shall not establish rules of eligibility, including, but not limited to, rules which define applicable waiting periods, for the initial or continued enrollment under a health benefit plan offered by the carrier that are based on the following factors relating to the eligible employee or a dependent of the eligible employee:

(a) Health status.
(b) Medical condition, including physical and mental illnesses, or both.
(c) Claims experience.
(d) Receipt of health care.
(e) Medical history.
(f) Genetic information.
(g) Evidence of insurability, including conditions which arise out of acts of domestic violence.
(h) Disability.

3. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 689C.190, the provisions of subsection 1 do not require a carrier to provide particular benefits other than those that would otherwise be provided under the terms of the health benefit plan or coverage.

4. As a condition of enrollment or continued enrollment under a health benefit plan, a carrier shall not require any person to pay a premium or contribution that is greater than the premium or contribution for a similarly situated person covered by similar coverage on the basis of any factor described in subsection 2 in relation to the person or a dependent of the person.

5. Nothing in this section:

(a) Restricts the amount that a small employer may be charged for coverage by a carrier;
(b) Prevents a carrier from establishing premium discounts or rebates or from modifying otherwise applicable copayments or deductibles in return for adherence by the insured person to programs of health promotion and disease prevention; or
(c) Precludes a carrier from establishing rules relating to employer contribution or group participation when offering health insurance coverage to small employers in this State.

6. As used in this section:

(a) “Contribution” means the minimum employer contribution toward the premium for enrollment of participants and beneficiaries in a health benefit plan.
(b) “Group participation” means the minimum number of participants or beneficiaries that must be enrolled in a health benefit plan.
plan in relation to a specified percentage or number of eligible persons or employees of the employer.

Sec. 46. NRS 689C.425 is hereby amended to read as follows:

689C.425 A voluntary purchasing group and any contract issued to such a group pursuant to NRS 689C.360 to 689C.600, inclusive, are subject to the provisions of NRS 689C.015 to 689C.355, inclusive, and section 42 of this act to the extent applicable and not in conflict with the express provisions of NRS 687B.408 and 689C.360 to 689C.600, inclusive.

Sec. 47. Chapter 695A of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

A society that provides health benefits shall not:

1. Deny a claim under a benefit contract, cancel a benefit contract or impose an additional charge on an insured solely because an insured has, in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act, requested a controlled substance designed to end the life of the insured, revoked such a request or self-administered such a controlled substance.

2. Refuse to sell, provide or issue a benefit contract or charge a higher rate to a person solely because the person has, in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act, requested a controlled substance designed to end the life of the person.

Sec. 48. Chapter 695B of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

A hospital or medical service corporation shall not:

1. Deny a claim under a policy of health insurance, cancel such a policy or impose an additional charge on an insured solely because the insured has, in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act, requested a controlled substance designed to end the life of the insured, revoked such a request or self-administered such a controlled substance.

2. Refuse to sell, provide or issue a policy of health insurance to a person or charge a higher rate solely because the person has, in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act, requested a controlled substance designed to end the life of the person or revoked such a request.

Sec. 49. Chapter 695C of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

A health maintenance organization shall not:

1. Deny a claim under a health care plan, cancel a health care plan or impose an additional charge on an enrollee solely because the enrollee has, in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act, requested a controlled substance designed to end the life of the enrollee, revoked such a request or self-administered such a controlled substance.
substance designed to end the life of the enrollee, revoked such a request or self-administered such a controlled substance.

2. Refuse to sell or provide a health care plan to a person, refuse to enroll a person in a health care plan or charge a higher rate solely because the person has, in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act, requested a controlled substance designed to end the life of the person or revoked such a request.

Sec. 50. NRS 695C.050 is hereby amended to read as follows:

695C.050 1. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter or in specific provisions of this title, the provisions of this title are not applicable to any health maintenance organization granted a certificate of authority under this chapter. This provision does not apply to an insurer licensed and regulated pursuant to this title except with respect to its activities as a health maintenance organization authorized and regulated pursuant to this chapter.

2. Solicitation of enrollees by a health maintenance organization granted a certificate of authority, or its representatives, must not be construed to violate any provision of law relating to solicitation or advertising by practitioners of a healing art.

3. Any health maintenance organization authorized under this chapter shall not be deemed to be practicing medicine and is exempt from the provisions of chapter 630 of NRS.

4. The provisions of NRS 695C.110, 695C.125, 695C.1691, 695C.1693, 695C.170 to 695C.173, inclusive, 695C.1733 to 695C.200, inclusive, and 695C.265 do not apply to a health maintenance organization that provides health care services through managed care to recipients of Medicaid under the State Plan for Medicaid or insurance pursuant to the Children’s Health Insurance Program pursuant to a contract with the Division of Health Care Financing and Policy of the Department of Health and Human Services. This subsection does not exempt a health maintenance organization from any provision of this chapter for services provided pursuant to any other contract.

5. The provisions of NRS 695C.1694, 695C.1695 and 695C.1731 and section 49 of this act apply to a health maintenance organization that provides health care services through managed care to recipients of Medicaid under the State Plan for Medicaid.

Sec. 51. NRS 695F.090 is hereby amended to read as follows:

695F.090 Prepaid limited health service organizations are subject to the provisions of this chapter and to the following provisions, to the extent reasonably applicable:

1. NRS 687B.310 to 687B.420, inclusive, concerning cancellation and nonrenewal of policies.
2. NRS 687B.122 to 687B.128, inclusive, concerning readability of policies.
3. The requirements of NRS 679B.152.
4. The fees imposed pursuant to NRS 449.465.
5. NRS 686A.010 to 686A.310, inclusive, concerning trade practices and frauds.
6. The assessment imposed pursuant to NRS 679B.700.
7. Chapter 683A of NRS.
8. To the extent applicable, the provisions of NRS 689B.340 to 689B.580, inclusive, and chapter 689C of NRS relating to the portability and availability of health insurance.
9. NRS 689A.035, 689A.410, 689A.413 and 689A.415 and section 39 of this act.
10. NRS 680B.025 to 680B.039, inclusive, concerning premium tax, premium tax rate, annual report and estimated quarterly tax payments. For the purposes of this subsection, unless the context otherwise requires that a section apply only to insurers, any reference in those sections to “insurer” must be replaced by a reference to “prepaid limited health service organization.”
11. Chapter 692C of NRS, concerning holding companies.
12. NRS 689A.637, concerning health centers.

Sec. 52. Chapter 695G of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

A managed care organization shall not:
1. Deny a claim under a health care plan, cancel a health care plan or impose an additional charge on an insured solely because the insured has requested a controlled substance designed to end the life of the insured, revoked such a request or self-administered such a controlled substance in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act.
2. Refuse to sell or provide a health care plan to a person, refuse to enroll a person in a health care plan or charge a higher rate solely because the person has requested a controlled substance designed to end the life of the person in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 to 26, inclusive, of this act or revoked such a request.

Sec. 53. This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.