

Members present:

Chairman Jeffrey	Assemblyman Sena
Vice Chairman Robinson	Assemblyman FitzPatrick
Assemblyman Bennett	Assemblyman Rusk
Assemblyman Bremner	Assemblyman Tanner
Assemblyman Chaney	Assemblyman Weise
Assemblyman Horn	

Guests present: See attached list

Chairman Jeffrey called the meeting to order at 3:14 p.m. and stated that the committee would be hearing testimony on AB 450, then ACR 14, then AB 342 and AB 484.

AB 450: Assemblyman Paul May, sponsor of the bill, stated that approximately four years ago he had had a meeting with a representative of the national organization of Goodwill Industries in which they discussed the aspects regarding reporting by second hand dealers of certain information which they felt was obsolete and cumbersome. He stated that this bill had been the direct result of that conversation.

In answer to a question posed by Dr. Robinson, Mr. May stated that these types of organizations, though they did not usually buy their secondhand merchandise, sometimes did by some property and therefore they felt they would be covered under the provisions in Chapter 647 of NRS. He stated that actually whether these types of organizations would be covered in this chapter was a gray area and this would help eliminate some of the details in the reports which he felt were not necessary. He pointed out that this statute was passed in 1921 and it had been left veritably unchanged since that time. He stated also that he had discussed the bill with the Department of Motor Vehicles in reference to scrap automobiles and they had expressed no problem with the bill.

In answer to a question from Mr. FitzPatrick, Mr. May stated that pawn shops would not be affected by these changes since they are covered by Chapter 646 of NRS and are not referred to at all in NRS 647.

Dr. Robinson stated that he knew personally of cases where people had stolen sections of copper plumbing fixtures off job sites and sold them through second hand dealers and he asked Mr. May if he felt this bill would make recovery in those types of circumstances more difficult. Mr. May stated that he did not know but that the primary reason for the changes was to eliminate some of the obsolete and cumbersome requirements. Dr. Robinson asked Mr. May if he would object to simply changing the bill to exclude the types of organizations referred to by Mr. May from the bill. Mr. May stated that he would have no objection to doing that.

In answer to a question from Mr. Horn, Mr. May stated that currently ~~these~~ these types of organizations have not been making these

reports to the police and this bill was drafted to keep them from being penalized for not doing so.

Larry Ketzenberger, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, was next to speak and stated that his department is in opposition to this bill because they don't like seeing the existing provisions in the law eliminated since they help in the recovery of stolen property. He stated that they would not be in opposition to the suggested amendment to exclude charitable organizations from the current law. He further stated that pawn shops are currently also licensed under the secondhand dealer sections of the law. He stated that without the information that is required on these reports, it would be very difficult to get sufficient information to prosecute in many of the cases where recovered personal property is involved.

Stan Warren, Nevada Bell lobbyist, was next to speak in opposition to this bill stating that they also were victims of thefts of property which was recovered primarily through the use of the information on these reports. He stated that copper wire has been stolen and stripped from their cables and that it eventually has ended up being purchased by scrap wire dealers. He also pointed out that as the market gets better for copper, they see a marked increase in these thefts. He also pointed out that they would go along with the amendment regarding exclusion of charitable organizations.

Chuck King, Central Telephone, stated that he thoroughly agreed with the comments of Mr. Warren and that he did want to add that they had also experienced a severe problem with people stealing telephone units. He stated that, currently, they lose some 200 units per month and that many of them end up at second-hand dealers.

Stewart L. Oliver, Sierra Pacific Power Company, stated that he agreed with the comments of Mr. Warren and further commented that he felt leaving in these provisions would benefit political entities, utilities and other agencies. He stated that over \$100,000.00 worth of copper has been stolen from SPPCo in 1967 and that in an investigation that covered some three years they had managed to recover approximately \$28,000.00 worth of that stolen property, primarily because of the reports on file from secondhand dealers. He also pointed out that the information in these reports quite often help agencies here in Nevada cooperate with officials from other states in the tracing and recovery of stolen property which ends up in Nevada. He also added that he felt the current provisions helped to discourage employee theft.

Helen Pivoda, City of North Las Vegas, stated that she would like to reiterate Larry Ketzenberger's comments in opposition to the bill.

Chairman Jeffrey asked Dr. Robinson to have the amendment to this bill drafted.

ACR 14: Assemblyman Virgil Getto, stated that he had introduced this bill on behalf of the Nevada Health Systems Agency. He stated that the counties he represents, Churchill and Pershing, already are involved in the "911" system and that they are experiencing some success with it and he felt, in the long run the resolution would help to speed up the use of the system throughout the state. He said that although there are some political difficulties in installing these systems (original cost outlay, political difficulties in who is going to be responsible for disseminating the information) that the prime importance of this type of legislation was to save time in getting emergency service where its needed and consequently to save lives. He also pointed out that Churchill county owns its own telephone company and therefore had not had many of the contingent problems that Washoe County or Clark County might run into in instituting this type of system.

Ken Newcomb, Greater Nevada Health Systems Agency, testified in support of the measure stating that there was a broad based interest in this program. To illustrate his point he submitted to the committee a package of letters from several community groups which were also in support of the program. Those letters are attached and marked as Exhibit "A". He said he felt that the important thing was that it did not cost anything to encourage the use of the system as provided in the resolution. He said that he understood that Washoe County is currently in the process of putting in a "911 system". He also pointed out that the resolution did not mandate the complexity of the system to be used and, therefore, each separate area could choose the system best suited to their particular needs.

Stan Warren, representing Nevada Bell, was next to address the committee. He stated that Nevada Bell supports the intent of the "911" system and said that he felt that implementation of the system would be in the best interest of the state because it would allow people in need of emergency service to obtain it quickly. Mr. Warren had Mr. John Renshaw distribute to the committee a policy statement from Nevada Bell together with a status report dated March, 1979. This information is attached and marked as Exhibit "B". Mr. Warren reviewed this information for the committee. He stated that there was a study in 1975 which resulted in Assembly Bill 616, introduced by Assemblyman Heaney, which asked that the "911" system be put into action on a mandatory basis, but after discussion regarding costs, time limits, etc., the bill was changed and made into a resolution to study and the report of that study is available through the Research Department. He said that the study, in effect, concluded that the "911" system should be on an optional basis with the area affected. He also pointed out that Nevada Bell did not feel that a bill was necessary for institution of the system since they currently will supply services to any area they are asked to provide for. Mr. Warren then discussed the differences in cost between rural and metropolitan areas and between simple and more complex installations. The costs varied from a few hundred dollars a month to several thousand dollars per month in service charge costs.

The charges also varied regarding installation charges from system to system.

In answer to a question from Mr. FitzPatrick, Mr. Warren stated that there could be a dial tone first feature on pay phones so that an emergency call could be made from a pay phone without having to deposit coins first. He stated that this "dial tone first" feature would be added to existing pay phones eventually even if the "911" feature didn't go in right away. This concluded Mr. Warren's testimony.

Mr. Chuck King, Central Telephone, was next to speak and stated that between four and five years ago they had met with Clark County community agencies relative to the "911" concept and that at that time they had decided to change over 4300 pay phone units to the dial tone first status so that three digits could be dialed without depositing money and that changeover had cost approximately \$1,200,000 total with approximately \$400,000 actually going for the physical change of the pay phones. He stated that their prime problem in discussing the changeover to the "911" system was getting someone to take the responsibility for receiving and disseminating the emergency calls, especially since the City of Las Vegas fire department already had their own system and didn't want to lose the ability to talk directly with the caller reporting a fire, and they also thought installation of the system might slow down response time.

He also pointed out that it would additionally cost some \$109,000 to convert their existing 34 offices, including 22 coin station offices, to a sophisticated system which would display the calling number to the entity answering. He stated that they also estimate the cost to the user who would be operating the center would be around \$800,000 plus approximately a \$10,000 per month for a service charge.

Fred Hillerby, Nevada Hospital Association, was next to speak and stated that they were in favor of the resolution since it was an endorsement of the system and only encouraged the useage and did not mandate its institution. He stated that he felt the use of the systems would be a tremendous benefit to the people looking for emergency service, whether needed by residents of the state or by tourists and others traveling through the state.

First to speak in opposition to the bill was Barton Jacka, Department of Motor Vehicles, who stated that they are not in opposition to the system encouraged by the resolution, but are in opposition to the provisions in the resolution which would, on lines 22-24, require the state communications board give assistance in this area. He stated that due to Senate Bill which has been introduced and which will decrease the number of members of the board, and since the Nevada Highway Patrol has recently assumed responsibility for the operations of the communications board, the technical staff for the board has been cut to nothing. He stated that if the Senate Bill were to be passed and the requirements on those lines were to stay in the bill it would cause a great finan-

cial and time burden upon the director and his staff.

He also pointed out that the study on this had left the election to the local levels of government and that the reason Las Vegas Metro had turned down the "911" system was because of the great cost and the fact that the "116" number in Clark County already does the same thing and institution of the "911" system in 1975 was projected to cost somewhere around \$3,000,000 including staffing the center, etc. He stated that though he was no longer associated with Metro, he felt the committee should be aware of the cost factors relative to that.

In answer to a question from Mr. Bremner, Mr. Jacka stated that if they eliminated those lines from the resolution, he would have no objection to it. That concluded testimony on ACR 14.

AB 342: Assemblyman Chaney addressed the committee as sponsor of this bill. He stated that this bill had already been heard in Government Affairs and Ways and Means and that the purpose of the bill was to have abstracts of the Equal Employment provisions of the law posted so that Nevada employees would be made more aware of the laws which had been passed to assist them with their problems in area of employment. He stated that the reason there was no fiscal note was that the money had already been appropriated to do the posting and was provided through the federal equal opportunities commission.

AB 484: Assemblyman FitzPatrick, as sponsor of the bill, explained to the committee that under the current statutes, pharmacists are supposed to have the costs of 50 most common drugs in a book available for the public to review, and that when he personally inquired of the pharmacists as to whether they had the information, he had to specifically ask to see the books; they weren't out where the public had the opportunity to look in them without bothering someone. He suggested that if the pharmacists posted the list required in this bill, it would eliminate the pharmacists having to stop work in order to get the information for the public regarding drug costs and services provided by the establishment.

Mr. FitzPatrick handed out amendment #265 and stated that this would specify size and style and is attached as Exhibit "C".

He further stated that the Gray Panther organization of senior citizens supports the bill as a means to reduce health care costs. He stated that he also felt this would have a decreasing effect both through taxes (public health programs) and on an individual basis (reduction of health insurance premiums).

In answer to a question from Mr. Chaney, Mr. FitzPatrick stated that he felt it would directly benefit patients once they obtained their prescription because they would be able to compare prices on that specific item from store to store more easily.

In answer to a point brought out by Mr. Tanner regarding annual

updating not being often enough to keep current with pricing changes, Mr. FitzPatrick stated that the list itself would have to be reviewed annually but that the prices on the list would have to be updated as they changed from time to time by the use of corrective stickers. Mr. FitzPatrick, Mr. Horn and Mr. Tanner discussed the effectiveness of this type of program in California. Mr. Tanner stated that according to his information, it is extremely difficult to gauge the effectiveness of this type of program because there is no actual patient feedback recorded.

Mr. FitzPatrick stated that the funds which would be used for the printing and distribution of the lists would be available because of the repeal of the use of the "red books" currently being used.

In answer to a question from Mr. Chaney regarding how many establishments this would apply to in the state, Mr. Howard Bennett, Nevada State Board of Pharmacy, stated that there are currently 162 drug stores licensed in the state and, of course, this would apply to all of them.

In response to a question posed by Mr. Horn, Mr. FitzPatrick stated that on page 2, lines 35-37, the bill provides for freedom in the area of advertising and use of the list would not preclude selling an item at a price below the posted price on the list.

Next to testify in support of the bill was Lesley Johnson, Division of Aging Services. She stated that people had a right to the information which would be supplied on the list and that she felt that use of the list would be more helpful in this respect than the "red book" which is currently in use because of the visibility of the list compared to the "red book". Dr. Robinson stated that when the "red book" law had been passed requiring this to be posted in pharmacies, for the same reasons the list is being proposed, that the newsmedia made a shopping analysis and let the pharmacists and the public know their results. He stated he wondered how many seniors or other patients would do that kind of comparative shopping and suggested that the aging services department might help the seniors more by doing some of the comparison shopping itself and then letting their results be disseminated to the separate senior organizations.

First to speak in opposition to the bill was Mr. Howard Bennett of the Nevada State Board of Pharmacy. He stated that the "red book" referred to by the committee had been initiated in 1975 after discussion within the Commerce Department and had been distributed with the same idea in mind, that is to make available to the public comparative prices on prescription drugs and other services available through the pharmacies. The contents of the "red book" are reproduced and included herein as Exhibit "D". He stated he is in opposition to the bill for the following reasons: 1) the booklet is easier to read for the elderly than the list would be, 2) prices do change on the drugs sometimes on a monthly basis, 3) the booklet is currently, by regulation, available in the pharmacies and if it is not in a conspicuous place,

the pharmacy is cited by the board, 4) the provisions on page 1, line 6 would be expensive to comply with as it would involve a great deal of information compilation statewide, 5) the size required for the poster to be and the print size used might not be large enough for some people to read, 6) they would not want to incur anymore expense than they now are committed to, 7) it would be quite a job for the pharmacists to have an employee take the list down and update it, or climb a ladder to update it, everytime the prices change, 8) page 2, line 3 which provides for giving pricing information to customers who inquire therefore is already provided for in other statutes, 9) all hospitals in the state, except for a very few, would also be required to post the list, 10) this list would not be that informative to the public due to the fact that most people cannot decipher the prescription to begin with and the fact that in order to be really informative it would have to include about 25,000 entries, 11) the effective of generic substitutions would have a great effect on the clarity of the cost of the drug used to fill the prescription, and 12) many people do not choose a pharmacy simply because of cost; they do so because of other factors such as credit accounts, check cashing policies and proximity to their homes.

Mr. Milton Kevershan and Gertrude Kevershan, Nevada State Pharmaceutical Association, were next to speak in opposition to the bill and stated that they would agree with Mr. Bennett that the reading of the prescription would best be left to the pharmacist so that the proper drug would be priced to the patient. He also stated that there were other aspects of pricing which would be brought out if the patient were to inquire of the pharmacist which might be overlooked if the patient only referred to the list on the wall. Mr. Kevershan also briefly went over what effect the bill would have on the rural hospital pharmacies. Mrs. Kevershan stated that she felt there were other pharmacies than hers which would have limited space in which to display the list and those areas might well be out of the areas easily seen and read by the senior citizens or other persons who did not have excellent vision. She then suggested that she felt it would be better to have a notice posted in a conspicuous place referring the patient to the "red book". She said she felt this would serve to inform the public that the information is available to them and she felt that the board could regulate the posting of the notice by adding it to the provisions in Regulation No. 18, a copy of which is attached and marked Exhibit "E".

In answer to a question from Dr. Robinson, Mrs. Kevershan stated that in all the time she had had her pharmacy she had never received a request of anyone to see her "red book".

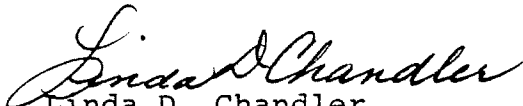
Mr. Bennett interjected that they would not be opposed to the posting of the notice and that the board could accomplish the notice requirement by regulation, if it was the desire of the committee.

Mr. Virgil H. Wedge, attorney for Raley's of Nevada, was next to speak and stated that everytime there is another requirement

on the retailer, you increase the ultimate cost to the consumer. He pointed out that they already comply with many regulations and that complying with this one would apparently require some 300 separate entries on the list which would consume a large amount of someone's time, and even if that person were a clerk and not a pharmacist, it would still result in a large expenditure to keep the list current. Mr. Wedge then reviewed some of the technical problems he felt were present in the bill. In answer to a question from Mr. Tanner, Mr. Wedge stated that they had no statistics or opinions as to how effective this program had been in California because it is very difficult to ascertain how many shoppers going through the store use the sign for comparison shopping purposes. After a brief discussion regarding the use of the proposed list by competitors for various uses, the testimony on this bill was concluded.

There being no further business to come before the committee, Chairman Jeffrey adjourned the meeting at 5:08 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,


Linda D. Chandler
Secretary

ASSEMBLY COMMERCE COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL:

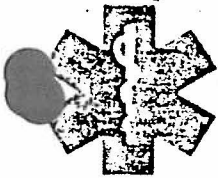
Hearing date: 3-14, 1979

	Present	Absent	Excused
CHAIRMAN JEFFREY	X		
VICE CHAIRMAN ROBINSON	X		
MR. BENNETT	X		
MR. BREMNER	X		
MR. CHANEY	X		
MR. HORN	X		
MR. SENA	X		
MR. FITZPATRICK	X		
MR. RUSK	X		
MR. TANNER	X		
MR. WEISE	X		

ASSEMBLY COMMERCE COMMITTEE

GUEST LIST

NAME (Please print)	REPRESENTING (organization)	WISH TO SPEAK	
		Yes	No.
Virgil Getto	Legislator	X	
Stan Kaden	NEVADA BELL	✓	AB450 ACR14
SIL OLIVER	SIERRA PACIFIC POWER	✓	AB450
"			
MILTON KEVERSHAN	NEV. STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOC.	✓	AB484
GEORGE BENNETT	NEV. STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY	✓	AB484
Larry Johnson	Director of Aging Services	✓	AB484
Fred Hill	Neurological Assoc.	✓	AB484
KEN Newcomb	Greater Nevada Health Systems Ag.	X	ACR14
Larry Katzenberger	LVMetro Police	X	AB450
CHUCK KING	CENTRAL TELEPHONE	X	
JOHN RENSHAW	NEVADA BELL		
Jennie Clasen	" "		
Virgil H. Weber	Raley of Nevada	X	
Bruce Drake	DMV		ACR14
Steve Pinner	Legislator	X	



WASHOE COUNTY
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES
COUNCIL

January 30, 1979

RECEIVED
FEB 2 1979
G. N. H. S. A.

Kenneth A. Newcomb, Executive Director
Greater Nevada Health Systems Agency
P.O. Box 11795
Reno, Nevada 89510

Reference: Concurrent Resolution for Implementation
of "911" Emergency Phone Number.

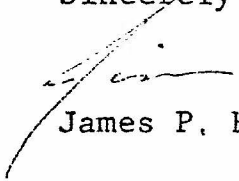
Dear Ken:

The Washoe County Emergency Medical Services Council has reviewed the above cited proposal by the Greater Nevada Health Systems Agency. I am pleased to be able to give you our Council's unanimous support for this important legislative request.

As you know this Council has been working vigorously to implement a "911" system in the Reno-Sparks-Washoe County area. We believe this is an important service to the citizens of Nevada in that it will greatly facilitate the delivery of emergency medical services.

Please advise our Council if we can provide any support to the Greater Nevada H.S.A. in initiating this concurrent resolution.

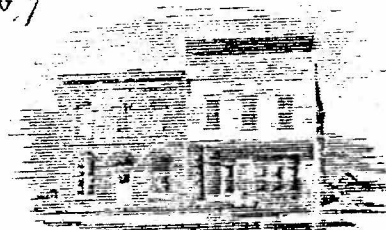
Sincerely yours,


James P. Hawke, Chairman

JPH:tb

cc: Bryce Griffith, Executive Secretary

EXHIBIT "A"



GREATER NEVADA
HEALTH SYSTEMS
* AGENCY *

550

KENNETH A.
NEWCOMB
Executive
Director

(702) 323-1791



RECEIVED
FEB 7 1979
G. N. H. S. A.

NEVADA STATE DIVISION OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

CAPITOL COMPLEX
505 EAST KING STREET
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710

(702) 885-4800

February 6, 1979

Kenneth A. Newcomb
Executive Director
Greater Nevada Health Systems Agency
P.O. Box 11795
Reno, NV 89510

Re: Concurrent Proposal for Implementation
of "911" Emergency Phone Number

Dear Mr. Newcomb:

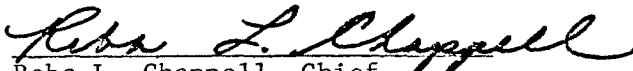
The Emergency Medical Services Section of the Bureau of Community Health Services, Nevada State Health Division wishes to add our letter of support for the proposed resolution.

Such a statement of support from the Nevada State Legislature could provide considerable encouragement to local government to proceed with the development of '911'. The technical support available from state agencies, as presented in the resolution, should also provide encouragement and impetus to implementing '911'.

At the recent EMS/Rural Health Conference in Reno (January 1979), the strongest recommendation from the workshop on EMS Response Systems spoke to the urgent need for improved means of access to the response team. The '911' phone number is the ultimate in quick accessing of an emergency responder.

Please let me know if we can be of further assistance.

Very truly,


Reba L. Chappell, Chief
Emergency Medical Services

cc: William M. Edwards, M.D., Chief, Community Health Services
Robert E. Edmondson, Dep. Director, Dept. of Human Resources
'79 Legislative File

EXHIBIT A

551



DILWORTH COMMUNITY SCHOOL

255 Prater Way · Sparks, Nevada 89431
(702) 358-8320



February 5, 1979

RECEIVED
FEB 12 1979
G. N. H. S. A.

Kenneth A. Newcomb
Executive Director
GREATER NEVADA HEALTH SYSTEMS AGENCY
1135 Terminal Way
Suite 106
Reno, Nevada 89502

Dear Sir:

Yes, the DILWORTH COMMUNITY SCHOOL COUNCIL supports the CONCURRENT RESOLUTION FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF "911" EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER in the current legislative sessions.

The Council has supported "911" on a mandated Statewide basis for several years, now.

Sincerely,

DILWORTH COMMUNITY SCHOOL COUNCIL

JOHN A. RIGGS
President

JAR:gms

cc:file



STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

CAPITOL COMPLEX
ROOM 600, KINKEAD BUILDING
505 E. KING STREET
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710
TELEPHONE (702) 885-4730

DEPARTMENTAL
DIVISIONS
AGING SERVICES
HEALTH
MENTAL HYGIENE-
MENTAL RETARDATION
REHABILITATION
WELFARE
YOUTH SERVICES AGENCY

ROBERT LIST
GOVERNOR
RALPH R. DISIBIO, Ed.D.
DIRECTOR

February 7, 1979

RECEIVED
FEB 12 1979
G. N. H. S. A.

Mr. Kenneth A. Newcomb
Executive Director
Greater Nevada Health Systems Agency
P. O. Box 11795
Reno, Nevada 89510

Re: "911"

Dear Ken:

The Department of Human Resources supports the proposed concurrent resolutions for implementation of the "911" emergency phone number.

"911" is one of the most important missing links in the communications aspect of our Emergency Medical Service system. We have excellent training programs; we are building an excellent radio communications net; we have dedicated volunteers. And yet, one of the biggest problems in obtaining Emergency Medical Services and emergency services in general, is the lack of a coordinated access point. Lives would be saved; crimes prevented; injuries minimized; and countless other benefits would be provided. How many people in a desperate moment can summon up from memory the telephone number of the police, fire department, ambulance, poison control, hospital, or other emergency services?

This single emergency number system should be established as soon as possible in Nevada within the constraints of local budgets.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Edmondson
Deputy Director

REE:mm

WASHOE COUNTY

"To Protect and To Serve"



DISTRICT HEALTH DEPARTMENT

RECEIVED

MAR 2 1979

G. N. H. S. A.

WELLS AVE. AT NINTH ST.
POST OFFICE BOX 11130
RENO, NEVADA 89520
PHONE: (702) 785-4290

February 27, 1979

Kenneth A. Newcomb, Executive Director
Greater Nevada Health Systems Agency
Post Office Box 11795
Reno, Nevada 89510

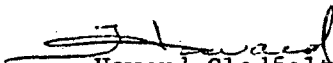
Dear Ken:

The Washoe County District Health Department strongly supports the proposed establishment of an emergency phone number, "911 System."

We believe that the implementation of this system will result in much more rapid response to and triage of emergency medical situations, by providing a single source of dispatch in such situations. This improved system will provide more rapid coordinated services to the community, that should result in the saving of more lives and in lessening the long-range effects of a serious accident or cardiac arrest.

Please let us know if we may provide support to the concurrent resolution for the implementation of a "911 System."

Sincerely,


Howard Clodfelter
Administrator

BG:co

EXHIBIT A

554



NEVADA JAYCEES

DISTRICT DIRECTOR
JOHN A. RIGGS
1140 Monitor Dr.,
Reno, Nv. 89512

RECEIVED
MAR 1 1979
G. N212357A.

GREATER NEVADA HEALTH SYSTEMS AGENCY
KEN NEWCOMB

Dear Ken,

The Nevada Jaycees still support the "911 Emergency Telephone Number," 100%. As you know, this concept was introduced by me and the Nevada Jaycees as a State Wide project some years ago. We have had our ups and downs with it and will continue to work on it and with anyone else who is interested in it as long as it will be of help to the people of Nevada.

As you know, I sat on the Leg. Study Committee that made certain recommendations on this subject that the Reps. of the General Public didn't happen to agree with. We wanted it mandated but the report didn't reflect this because of editing.

I am attaching materials to this letter that may be of some use to you and your committee. Also, a Nevada VP and an RD are also signing it with me.

Thank You for your help and consideration,

Sincerely,

JOHN A. RIGGS,
District Director

RON SNIDER,
Programs Vice-President

CHRIS MUMM,
Regional Director

cc: file

EXHIBIT - A

555

DIAL 911

When to use the
police emergency number

□ 911 is for emergencies—and using it intelligently helps guarantee immediate help for you and your neighbors. As more and more communities install this system, it is important to become acquainted with what it can and cannot do. 911 is a telephone number to be used by anyone who needs fast help in an emergency. The call goes to a central answering service and is then immediately passed to police, fire, or ambulance services, depending on the caller's problem.

Operators are trained to cope with emergencies. As soon as one is called in, a 911 operator who is skilled in dealing with all types of urgent problems—fire, heart attack, crime in progress, accidents of all kinds—will ask a few brief questions if the location or nature of the emergency isn't clear, then immediately communicate with the appropriate services. Help can be on the way in a matter of minutes or even seconds.

Speed is the main advantage of 911. The person faced with an emergency involving sickness, accident, crime, or other immediate threats to life does not have to remember or look up the telephone number of the particular service he or she needs. At a time when seconds may be crucial, the easy-to-remember three-digit number literally may be a lifesaver. And in most 911 areas, the number can be dialed from pay phones without inserting a coin.

If the 911 system is to work at its best, it cannot be cluttered by routine or nonemergency calls. If you want information about obtaining a dog license or where to send your donation to the Volunteer Firemen's

Association, do take the time and trouble to locate the correct telephone number and use it. That way, the 911 lines can be left open for those who really need emergency help.

Similarly, the myriad of other items that the police deal with, but which do not involve any real threat to life or property—traffic violations, nuisances, noise, suspicions of criminal acts—should never be reported over 911.

To save time in nonemergencies, make a list of important numbers and post it near your telephone. The list should include the number of your local police department or precinct, the fire department, your family doctor, the nearest hospital, and your ambulance service. Carry a copy of the list in your purse and keep one in your car. And be sure to teach other members of your family, especially small children, proper use of both the list and 911.

If you live in one of the many districts that does not have the 911 system, that list of emergency numbers is especially important. About eight hundred cities have 911, and about one hundred more add it each year. Most of the 911 cities have a population of less than 25,000. Only nine of the country's twenty-five largest cities have the 911 system. But use of the system will probably grow rapidly in the coming years. A number of state legislatures, including California, Illinois, and Minnesota, have ordered installation of the system by the mid-1980s. So if you live in one of those states, you will soon have access to 911, even if you don't have it now. ■

Prepared in cooperation with John Jay College of Criminal Justice
444 West 56th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019

TAKEN FROM OCTOBER 1978 EDITION

"TRUE STORY"

John A. V. Regis
Mr. Jaycees.

Cardiology Consultants

ROBERT J. BARNET, M.D.
THEODORE B. BERNDT, M.D.
RICHARD P. GANCHAN, M.D.
JERRY N. ZBRACK, M.D.

DIPLOMATES OF
AMERICAN BOARD OF
INTERNAL MEDICINE
AND
SUBSPECIALTY BOARD OF
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

February 9, 1979

850 MILL STREET, SUITE 201
RENO, NEVADA 89502
TELEPHONE
(702) 323-2741

RECEIVED

FEB 19 1979

G. N. H. S. A.

Kenneth A. Newcomb
Executive Director
Greater Nevada Health Systems Agency
P. O. Box 11795
Reno, NV 89510

Dear Mr. Newcomb:

I understand that the Greater Nevada Health Systems Agency is initiating Concurrent Resolution for Implementation of "911" Emergency Phone Number. As the Chairman of the Washoe County Paramedic Advisory Board, I heartily endorse this resolution. As the paramedics in Washoe County continue to deliver outstanding emergency medical services out of the hospital for the last 1½ years, it is clear that one of the problems with response time has related to contacting the appropriate emergency vehicles. In the setting of acute cardiac decompensation or severe injuries sustained in an accident, it is clear that the response time is absolutely crucial to achieve prompt and successful resuscitation in these critical care cases. It is also clear that the "911" number used in other urban areas enjoys overwhelming success in terms of improving out of hospital emergency medical services.

Please contact me if I can be of any further aid in the passage of the above resolution.

Yours truly,

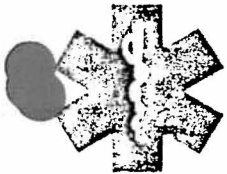
Richard P. Ganchan

Richard P. Ganchan, M. D.
Chairman
Washoe County Paramedic
Advisory Board

RPG/kp

EXHIBIT - A

557



NORTHWESTERN NEVADA
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES
COUNCIL

RECEIVED

MAR 8 1979

G. N. H. S. A.

March 7, 1979

Kenneth A. Newcomb
Executive Director
Greater Nevada Health Systems Agency
P.O. Box 11795
Reno, Nevada 89510

Dear Ken:

The Northwest Nevada Emergency Medical Services Council, during their monthly meeting February 20, 1979, voted unanimously to support and endorse your Concurrent Resolution for Implementation of "911" Emergency Phone Number resolution to the Nevada State Legislature.

Presently, the local EMS Committees of Pershing, Washoe, and Carson City, are working on the implementation of 911 in their respective counties.

If this Council, or any of its members, can be of any assistance in the support of this resolution, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Sincerely Yours,

Roger K. Maillard, Chairman
Northwestern Nevada Emergency Medical
Services Council
2511 Michael Drive
Carson City, Nevada 89701

SERVING THE COUNTIES OF:

Carson City • Churchill • Douglas • Lyon • Mineral • Pershing • Storey • Washoe

558

235 WEST 6th STREET

RENO NEVADA 89503

EXHIBIT A

Nevada Bell's Statement of policy for providing 911,
single emergency telephone number service:

Nevada Bell has offered "911" to all
governmental entities within its serving area
since 1968.

911 can be made available to one Centralized
Emergency Reporting Bureau per area. It must
represent all law enforcement and fire agencies,
and be organized to receive and dispatch emergency
calls through a centralized location 24-hours per
day.

Nevada Bell must have a written request for
911 service from a designated area's Centralized
Emergency Reporting Bureau agreeing to handle all
law enforcement and fire protection emergency calls
on 911, and also agreeing to assume responsibility
for directing all other emergency calls received
on 911 to the proper agencies. Once a written
request is received, Nevada Bell will install 911
service as quickly as possible.

EXHIBIT "B"

January, 1978

911 STATUS - NEVADA BELL AREAS (IN PART)

Reno-Sparks-Washoe County, excluding Incline Village:
Presentations have been made and final order information is pending.

Incline:
Presentations have been made and service has been ordered for June, 1979, installation.

Carson City:
Presentations have been made and service is ordered for June, 1980, installation.

Winnemucca:
911 service installed.

Hawthorne:
911 service installed.

Lovelock:
Presentations have been made.

Beatty - Lathrop Wells - Pahrump - Gabbs - and Round Mountain:
Nevada Bell was contacted on about March 1, 1979, by the Nye County Sheriff for cost quotes and installation estimates.

Silver Springs - Stagecoach - Churchill Butte:
Nevada Bell was contacted on about March 1, 1979, by the Lyon County Sheriff for cost quotes and installation estimates.

Battle Mountain:
No pending 911 contacts.

Fish Lake Valley:
No pending 911 contacts.

Ely-Ruth-McGill:
911 discussed, but no presentation made.

Austin:
No pending 911 contacts.

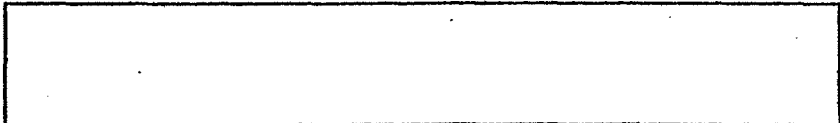
Eureka:
No pending 911 contacts.

Virginia City:
No pending 911 contacts.

1979 REGULAR SESSION (60TH)

ASSEMBLY ACTION		SENATE ACTION		Assembly	AMENDMENT BLANK
Adopted	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adopted	<input type="checkbox"/>	AMENDMENTS to	Assembly
Lost	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lost	<input type="checkbox"/>		Joint
Date:		Date:		Bill No. 484	Resolution No.
Initial:		Initial:		BDR 54-1176	
Concurred in	<input type="checkbox"/>	Concurred in	<input type="checkbox"/>	Proposed by	Committee on Commerce
Not concurred in	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not concurred in	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Date:		Date:			
Initial:		Initial:			

Amendment N^o 265



Amend section 1, page 1, line 9, after "(a)", by deleting line 9 and line 10.

Amend section 1, page 1, line 11, by deleting "(b)".

Amend section 1, page 2, between lines 2 and 3, by inserting:

"(b) Be in sans serif type on a poster no smaller than 22 inches wide by 26 inches high containing the following information in the following sizes:

- (1) The title and each column heading in 20 point size;
- (2) The trade names of drug items in 24 point size and the generic names in 14 point size;
- (3) The prices and quantities in 30 point size;
- (4) The description of services in 18 point size; and
- (5) A statement that the information is posted pursuant to this section of NRS in 10 point size.

To: E & E
LCB File
Journal
Engrossment
Bill

Date 3-9-79 Drafted by JSP:sl

2. This section does not prevent use of posters or type sizes larger than those specified."

Amend section 1, page 2, line 3, by deleting "2." and inserting "3.".

Amend section 1, page 2, line 6, by deleting "3." and inserting "4.".

STATE OF NEVADA
NEVADA STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY

PURSUANT TO THE NEVADA STATE PHARMACY LAW EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1975, EVERY PHARMACY DISPENSING PRESCRIPTION DRUGS TO THE PUBLIC MUST KEEP THIS PRICE BOOKLET WITHIN THE LICENSED PREMISE AND IN A PLACE CONSPICUOUS AND CONVENIENT TO THE PUBLIC. THE PUBLIC IS ADVISED THAT THESE PRICES MAY BE CHANGED AT ANY TIME. THE PRICES APPEAR IN PENCIL. THE LIST IS DATED, SIGNED AND PRICES ARE EFFECTIVE FROM THAT DATE. DISTRIBUTED BY THE NEVADA STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Name of Pharmacy _____

Effective Date _____

Yes No

SERVICES:

- Personal Medication Record (Yearly Prescription Purchase Records for Income Tax and Insurance Purposes)
- Compounded Prescription Service
- Professional Consultation with Patient and Doctor
- Health Services Information
- Emergency Prescription Service
- Charge Account Service
- Prescription Delivery
- SAMI Prescription Service
- NIC Prescription Service

PRICE: We welcome the opportunity to discuss our prescription fees and charges which include the services noted above. The providing of these services in addition to the dispensing of products, represents only a portion of the total pharmaceutical care rendered by the pharmacist. Please consult your pharmacist for more information.

Additional Services _____

EXHIBIT "D"

NAME	QUANTITY/PRICE		
ACHROMYCIN-V (Tetracycline) -			
250mg Capsules	16/	50/	100/
ACTIFED Tablets	30/	50/	100/
ALDOMET (Methyldopa) - 250mg.	30/	50/	100/
ALDORIL - 25 Tablets	30/	50/	100/
AMPICILLIN - 250mg Capsules .	30/	50/	100/
Manufactured by			
ANTIVERT (Meclizine) Tablets.	30/	50/	100/
BENADRYL (Dimenhydramine) -			
50mg Capsules	30/	50/	100/
BUTAZOLIDIN ALKA			
(Phenylbutazone) Capsules .	30/	50/	100/
DALMANE (Flurazepam) -			
30mg Capsules	12/	30/	50/
DARVOCET-N Tablets	30/	50/	100/
DARVON COMPOUND - 65 Capsules	30/	50/	100/
DILANTIN SODIUM			
(Diphenylhydantoin)			
100mg Capsules	30/	50/	100/
DIMETAPP Tablets	30/	50/	100/
DIURIL (Chlorothiazide) -			
500mg Tablets	30/	50/	100/
DONNATAL Tablets	30/	50/	100/
DYAZIDE Capsules	30/	50/	100/
ELAVIL (Amitriptyline) -			
25mg Tablets	30/	50/	100/
EMPIRIN COMP./CODEINE -			
1/2gr Tablets	30/	50/	100/
ERYTHROCIN (Erythromycin) -			
250mg Tablets	16/	30/	100/
FIORINAL Tablets	30/	50/	100/
HYDRO DIURIL			
(Hydrochlorothiazide) -			
50mg Tablets	30/	50/	100/
ILOSONE (Erythromycin) -			
250mg Capsules	30/	50/	100/
INDERAL (Propranolol) -			
40mg Tablets	30/	50/	100/
INDOCIN (Indomethacin) -			
25mg Capsules	30/	50/	100/
KEFLEX (Cephalexin) -			
250mg Capsules	30/	50/	100/
LANOXIN (Digoxin) -			
0.25mg Tablets	30/	50/	100/

NAME	QUANTITY/PRICE		
ACHROMYCIN-V (Tetracycline) -			
250mg Capsules	16/	50/	100/
ACTIFED Tablets	30/	50/	100/
ALDOMET (Methyldopa) - 250mg.	30/	50/	100/
ALDORIL - 25 Tablets	30/	50/	100/
AMPICILLIN - 250mg Capsules .	30/	50/	100/
Manufactured by			
ANTIVERT (Meclizine) Tablets.	30/	50/	100/
BENADRYL (Dimenhydramine) -			
50mg Capsules	30/	50/	100/
BUTAZOLIDIN ALKA			
(Phenylbutazone) Capsules .	30/	50/	100/
DALMANE (Flurazepam) -			
30mg Capsules	12/	30/	50/
DARVOCET-N Tablets	30/	50/	100/
DARVON COMPOUND - 65 Capsules	30/	50/	100/
DILANTIN SODIUM			
(Diphenylhydantoin)			
100mg Capsules	30/	50/	100/
DIMETAPP Tablets	30/	50/	100/
DIURIL (Chlorothiazide) -			
500mg Tablets	30/	50/	100/
DONNATAL Tablets	30/	50/	100/
DYAZIDE Capsules	30/	50/	100/
ELAVIL (Amitriptyline) -			
25mg Tablets	30/	50/	100/
EMPIRIN COMP./CODEINE -			
1/2gr Tablets	30/	50/	100/
ERYTHROCIN (Erythromycin) -			
250mg Tablets	16/	30/	100/
FIORINAL Tablets	30/	50/	100/
HYDRO DIURIL			
(Hydrochlorothiazide) -			
50mg Tablets	30/	50/	100/
ILOSONE (Erythromycin) -			
250mg Capsules	30/	50/	100/
INDERAL (Propranolol) -			
40mg Tablets	30/	50/	100/
INDOCIN (Indomethacin) -			
25mg Capsules	30/	50/	100/
KEFLEX (Cephalexin) -			
250mg Capsules	30/	50/	100/
LANOXIN (Digoxin) -			
0.25mg Tablets	30/	50/	100/

REGULATION NO. 18.00

The following procedures shall govern the implementation of the provisions of NRS 639.070, subsection 2, as amended by 1975 Statutes of Nevada, Chapter 168.

REGULATION NO. 18.10

Posting of Prices Required.

Every retail pharmacy dispensing prescription drugs or medicines to the public shall post its current retail price for each of 50 commonly prescribed drugs. Such price quotations shall include the price for each of three commonly prescribed quantities of each drug, if so manufactured.

REGULATION NO. 18.20

Manner of Posting.

Posting of prescription drug prices shall be accomplished by the use of a loose leaf booklet provided by the Board, and in no other manner. The booklet shall be kept in a conspicuous place, convenient to the purchasers of prescription drugs. The booklet shall be kept current at all times.

REGULATION NO. 18.30

Prescription Price Booklet.

1. The Board shall provide each retail pharmacy with a loose leaf booklet together with erasable pages.

a. The first page shall contain substantially the following language:

The prescription drug prices in this booklet are posted as required by the Nevada Pharmacy Law and Regulations. Every retail pharmacy shall keep this booklet in a conspicuous place convenient to the purchasers of prescription drugs.

The prices posted are subject to change at any time and are effective from the date shown below.

b. The first page shall next show the name and address of the pharmacy and the effective date of the prices posted in the booklet.

c. The first page shall next show the following services together with an appropriate indication of which, if any, of such services are offered by the pharmacy:

SERVICES

Personal Medication Record (Yearly prescription purchase records for income tax and insurance purposes.)

Compounded Prescription Service

Professional Consultation with Patient and Doctor

Health Services Information

Emergency Prescription Service,

Charge Account Service

Prescription Delivery

SAMI Prescription Service

NIC Prescription Service

d. The first page shall then set forth substantially the following language:

We welcome the opportunity to discuss our prescription fees and charges, which include the services noted above. Providing these services in addition to the dispensing of prescription drugs represents only a portion of the total pharmaceutical care rendered by the pharmacist. Please consult your pharmacist for more information.

REGULATIONS

2. The succeeding pages list alphabetically 50 commonly prescribed drugs and medications to be determined by the Board. Such pages also set forth three commonly prescribed quantities of each listed drug or medication except where a specific drug is not available in three quantities. In such cases, those commonly prescribed quantities which are available shall be listed.

3. Prices shall be posted for all quantities of each prescription drug list.

4. The loose leaf booklet required to be maintained by virtue of these regulations together with the erasable pages and replacement erasable pages shall be provided to each retail pharmacy by the Board without charge. Replacement binders are available from the Board Secretary at a cost of \$3.00 each.



FAMILY DRUG
MILTON & GERTRUDE KEVERSHAN
OWNERS

P.O. Box 1112
TONOPAH, NEV. 89049

BUS. (702) 482-6711
RES. (702) 482-6732

EXHIBIT E

567