

The meeting was called to order at 1:00 p.m. in Room 213. Senator Thomas R. C. Wilson was in the chair.

PRESENT: Senator Thomas R.C. Wilson, Chairman  
Senator Richard E. Blakemore, Vice Chairman  
Senator Don Ashworth  
Senator Clifford E. McCorkle  
Senator Melvin D. Close  
Senator C. Clifton Young  
Senator William H. Hernstadt

ABSENT: None.

OTHERS See attached guest list, page 1A.

PRESENT:

A.B. 150 Limits permissible blackout of television broadcasting in area of sporting or special event.

See previous testimony, discussion and action, Minutes of April 18, 1979 meeting.

Assemblyman Horn, District No. 15, stated his intention of AB 150 was to get the ABC Wide World of Sports Events, the championship fights, the evening with Frank Sinatra, and others traditionally blacked out, in order to sell tickets. He stated what AB 150 states is if the tickets are sold 24 hours before the event is to take place, it can not be blacked out. He stated any events where the tickets were not sold out 24 hours ahead of the event, the bill would have no effect on them, applying only to events that would be televised. Three requirements for an event to come under the bill are: the event is going to be televised anyway; the tickets have to be sold out 24 hours in advance; and the event must take place in Nevada. He submitted two letters for the record (Exhibits "A" and "B"), both indicated support of AB 150. Assemblyman Horn brought up the problem of the tradition of holding a few tickets out for special guests. Senator Close stated it should be all available tickets for sale. Assemblyman Horn stated this is directed primarily at the clubs as major sporting events or concerts are held at hotels where there are limited numbers of seats as they are not equipped for large capacities. These events are televised in other parts of the United States and Canada and frequently via satellite to the rest of the world and people living in Las Vegas or the Reno area are penalized from viewing these events due to the blackout.

Senator Young questioned why they black out even after sale of available tickets. Assemblyman Horn stated that in some cases they are starting to lift the blackouts.

Senator Hernstadt stated he had a conflict of interest on AB 150 stating if there is to be an anti-blackout bill it should not only apply to networks and the Hilton and Ceasar's Palace, but should apply also to the University.

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AB 150 continued

Assemblyman Horn stated the original intent of the bill was to get at the major sporting events that are brought here and televised by the three major networks, and not get involved in closed circuit televised broadcasts, he wanted to keep the bill simple and now it has become complex.

Senator Hernstadt stated that if people believed the event would be televised this might reduce the sale of tickets. Senator Close stated he felt the first bill was simple and clear and the best of all the alternatives.

Assemblyman Horn stated the basic support came after the bill was amended, prior to the amendment there was serious objection raised by the different hotels and the two universities. He stated the bill passed the Assembly using the 24 hour - all tickets sold rule.

Assemblyman Horn stated he would prefer the bill be left intact, if the committee wants to amend it, he will try to get the assembly to concur in order to save the bill.

Senator Hernstadt mentioned he was against the bill because he felt it might refer some of the boxing matches to Atlantic City or elsewhere where the jurisdiction would not have such a prohibition.

Chairman Wilson closed the public hearing on AB 150.

SB 465 Changes various provisions of law governing practice of veterinary medicine.

Mr. Dart Anthony, Chairman of the Board of Directors for Clark County Humane Society, testified in support of SB 465. He stated this bill is to allow the consumer to have input and say on the Veterinary Board of Medical Examiners. He stated public hearings throughout Clark County area and various governmental entities have come up with various particular resolutions and presented (Exhibit "C"). He stated there are 31,472 signed petitions in the Clark County area showing the feeling of the general public and he recommends a Do Pass for SB 465. Mr. Anthony stated the bill basically puts public lay members on the veterinarian board of medical examiners in the minority, allowing the governor of the State of Nevada to appoint two public lay members of different counties. There are now six members on the board and the state veterinarian acts as secretary-treasurer for the current board and is non-voting. He stated for many years the board had not had the public lay person on the board and he feels the time has come as it is absolutely necessary.

Chairman Wilson questioned why he is suggesting two members be appointed in this bill. To which Mr. Anthony replied that he felt two persons from the consumer end is perfectly adequate and fair.

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He further stated that with two lay persons on the board you have a better bargaining situation to get more consumer interest. He stated this bill is the Clark County Humane Society's bill, not personally his. Mr. Anthony stated if there is a complaint against a veterinarian the board of Medical Veterinarian Examiners may be approached, thereby the reason the consumer must be represented on the board. He stated the Veterinarian Board of Medical Examiners, in the last 22 years, have never sanctioned any veterinarian except one. He stated there are over 100 licensed veterinarian in this state and the time has come for the public to have some input in that board.

Senator Hernstadt asked if the word "animal" in three places that the word "dog" appears could be substituted; Section 3, Page 5, Lines 27 through 32. Mr. Anthony stated he preferred the word "animal".

Chairman Wilson questioned the problem with the language they were trying to reach. Mr. Anthony stated that a doctor for humans should report an abused child to the proper authorities, so should an animal injured in a fight be reported to the proper authorities. Mr. Anthony cited from the business and professional code of California: "Whenever any licensee under this chapter has reasonable cause to believe that a dog has been injured, or killed through participation in a staged dog fight as perscribed..." Chairman Wilson said that was substantially different. He asked if the point of language should reach the stage fight, like a cock fight or a staged dog fight. Mr. Anthony stated he wanted it to be required to be reported.

Senator McCorkle questioned the reason for increased license fees. Mr. Anthony stated the way it is supposed to be worded is not mandatory, but allows a higher fee if the board deems it necessary.

Mr. Erik Savage, field investigator for the Humane Society in the U.S. West Coast Regional Office, testified in support of S.B. 465. He stated Charlene Drenan asked him to present her testimony, she is the director of his office, vice chairman and soon to be chairman of the Board of Examiners of Veterinary medicine in the State of California. He stated Ms. Drenan was appointed to the board as a lay member by Governor Brown. Her testimony is: "Prior to my appointment, the six member board had one public member on it. After having served on this board for two years, I am convinced the healing arts boards should have a majority of lay members. Industry members, in my experience, do not feel the need to go out into the field and look at all the points of view involved in making decisions. Invariably they vote on their own personal bias. On the other hand, the lay person, is forced to educate himself in order to effectively serve. The excuse that you need veterinary medical expertise to serve on such a board is not true. After having been attacked for relying on the medical expertise of the industry board members, I sense on every case contacted experts in whichever

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SB 465 continued

area of medicine the case falls, and given them a hypothetical case, taking the fact pattern. I have no problems in getting all the expert advice that is necessary completely free of charge. An effective board member must have a knowledge of regulations, how legislation is passed and implemented. I have found that many veterinarians are not very well versed in this. Common sense, an independent spirit, are also important too as industry associations, at least their leaders, attempt to influence such boards. As a lay member, I find I have an easier time resisting temptations to be pushed into things initiated by industry that are not good for the consumer and sometimes not good for the average veterinarian. When I came on the California board, they were illegally running things through executive sessions. The public was not being invited to attend the meetings, they had voted down an opportunity to have their examinations evaluated by professional examination evaluation teams under a federal grant. They also voted down continuing mandatory education for veterinarians. Although a minority member, I am happy to say that I have been able to convince them to reconsider and change these things. No roll-call votes were being recorded, so no one could tell who was voting for what. The board has consistently voted down my motions on this, but under the rules I call for roll calls on every issue where there is a split vote. The minutes are public and everyone knows who votes for what. On my motion, the board voted for \$6,000 to go for consumer education at the point of sale. The board had never previously done anything in that area. It is not fair, correct, or practical for the public and the consumers to have regulatory boards where those making the decisions are only the members of that particular industry. If you will check California, you will find that the addition of public members put into the majority of all boards except healing arts boards two years ago, has greatly changed for the better, licensing, examinations, and complaint handling. All boards and bureaus are under the California Department of Consumer Affairs. Mr. Richard Spahn is the Director; Michael Chrisman, Deputy Director oversees the healing arts boards. I would like to suggest that you contact them and I am certain that they would be happy to help you with more information. Personally, I think that it is appropriate and a step in the right direction for Nevada to add two lay members to its board of examiners for veterinary medicine."

Senator Young stated he has never seen a staged dog fight in the northern part of the state.

Mr. Savage said it is very common, there was a lot of interstate transportation for the fighting of dogs. He stated, since dog fighting in California has been made a felony, he suspects the dog fights have been moved into Nevada. He said cock fighting goes on here, for a fact, it would be a felony in Nevada (dog fighting) if interstate transportation occurred, now it is a misdemeanor.

SB 465 continued

Senator Hernstadt questioned if there was any "hard evidence" of staged dog fighting. Mr. Savage stated it is very underground and there is no "hard evidence". Ms. Susan Bond answered Senator Hernstadt's question by stating they receive numerous complaints on dog fights. She said it is difficult to follow up on because it is illegal, underground and not publicised. She stated that no arrests have been made in the last ten years in Clark County that she knew of.

Mr. Stewart White, Attorney, Reno, Nevada, testified on the question of whether attorneys have a lay member on their board. He said effective March 15, 1979 there are local administrative committees of 21 members which are divided into panels of seven, one of each seven is a lay member.

Chairman Wilson asked for testimony from opponents of the bill.

Mr. Jack Walther, Veterinarian, Reno, Nevada, Chairman of the legislative branch of the state veterinary association  
Dr. Andrew Burnett, President of the State Board of Veterinary Examiners

Dr. John O'Hara, Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Examiners and the Chief Veterinarian in the State of Nevada

Mr. Walther stated their position on the bill in three sections:

1. Two lay members on the board would be detrimental to the efficiency of the board. The primary purpose of the board is not handling complaints, or investigations, but to examine prospects for licenses. A lay person can not examine a person for his qualifications without knowing the business.
2. Veterinarians in Nevada represent a lot more than dogs and cats of the humane society. In the outlying counties the cattle industry is the backbone of the profession. To limit the lay member as being someone from the humane society would be wrong. There is no reason for an increase in fees. Most of the people examined are graduates who have completed eight or nine years of school and they are broke. To raise that to \$500 is not right.
3. The provision on the dog fights is already adequately covered.

Dr. Walther stated that in 15 years of practice in Reno he has never heard of a staged dog fight.

Dr. Bennett testified in opposition of SB 465. He said he was confused at the necessity of these changes, he said there was no reason for two lay members on a five person panel. He stated it was his feeling if the public has a problem with a veterinarian the owner of the pet should be responsible to contact the board. He concurred with Dr. Walther in that a lay member should not have to be part of the humane society. He further stated he did not feel there was a need for increasing the fees.

Senator Hernstadt reminded the doctors that the increasing of fees is not mandatory.

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Dr. Bernett stated he did not want to be responsible for reporting dog fights. Senator McCorkle asked how the board could allow licensing of someone who had his license revoked in four other states. Dr. Bernett stated he did not know anything about that, the board had been accused of being too tough and not allowing a number of licensed applicants to pass the test. He stated if a person is a graduate of a veterinary school and is qualified, he should be licensed. Dr. O'Hara stated the doctor who had his license revoked in four states, had his license suspended in Idaho because he taught laymen how to do certain emergency diagnoses and procedures on cattle, of which had occurred long after he was licensed in Nevada. Dr. Bernett stated no one brought charges against this individual. Dr. Walthers stated, to his knowledge, the board had never received a complaint from the humane society. Ms. Bond stated the public made numerous complaints with this veterinarian and the society referred those people to the Clark County Veterinary Medical Association, which at that time, was an active organization and was supposed to handle complaints in that area. She further stated in 22 years the board has only suspended one license and revoked none.

Doctor Bernett stated he had no objection to placing one lay member on the veterinary board. Senator Blakemore questioned if veterinarians are licensed to handle dangerous drugs, to which Dr. Bernett stated that they were.

Chairman Wilson recommended the humane society and the state board work on better communications in the future.

Senator Young asked whether there is a federal law prohibiting transporting of animals from California to Nevada for purposes of fighting. Dr. Bernett said there are state and federal laws against the cruelty of animals, but that does not come under the jurisdiction of the board. Chairman Wilson stated he felt it would be good to make the crime of animal fights a felony.

Mr. Anthony stated the state laws of Nevada are very vague in the area of animal cruelty. Dr. Bernett stated the board function is to control the veterinary profession. Senator Blakemore asked how many members belong to the humane society statewide to which Ms. Bond replied "about 300".

Dr. O'Hara stated the main function of the board is to examine people for licensure and he hoped the committee would not dilute the power of the board by putting too many lay members on it.

Chairman Wilson closed the public hearings on SB 465.

Vice-Chairman Richard E. Blakemore took the Chair.

SB 457 Authorizes the board of county commissioners to provide certain mass transit systems.

Mr. Daryl Capurro, Managing Director of the Nevada Motor Transport Association testified in opposition of SB 457. He stated there is a similar bill in the Assembly that is currently being processed. He said the Assembly has spent a considerable amount of time working on the bill which is a request from the Interim Transportation Committee, and a request from the Regional Street and Highway Commission secretary. He said the problem that he had with the two bills (SB 457 and AB 74): the provision that allowed an incorporated city to operate a transit system without having to obtain certificate of public convenience and necessity from the Public Service Commission; the city went to the school district and contracted for the use of school buses to replace the private buses. Aside from safety considerations, he stated, by amendment in SB 457 you could put the cities and the counties into any type of bus transportation.

Senator Hernstadt stated the purpose of SB 457 was to allow counties to get into the bus business for a mass transit system. Mr. Capurro said he does not feel the way the bill is written provides for that, stating the cities of Reno and Sparks and the county of Washoe have entered into an interlocal agreement, and are now operating what is called "city-fare". He said he would like it clearly stated the need is in a mass transit area and define it as such and not allow counties and cities to get into what has always been private enterprise. He stated the concept of a transit system, as represented by the Washoe County "city-fare" is very costly. He stated there is nothing in Section 1 or 2 that confines it to mass transit.

Mr. Harold K. Peterson, Director of the Transportation Division of Public Service Commission (PSC), stated he agreed with Mr. Capurro on the wording on the exemption and type of service that should be provided. He suggested the language be: "regular route transportation". He further stated PSC does not belong regulating a public entity for a bus system because they operate with public funds.

Chairman Wilson returned to the Chair. He stated he assumed that a city or county could run the operation totally on its own, or by private subsidies. Mr. Peterson agreed with him.

Mr. Sam Mamet, Clark County Commissioner stated he worked with the interim subcommittee on transportation on this concept. He stated he feels strongly about an adequate transportation system for southern Nevada. He stated, given the current framework in the legislature, relative to local government finances, it would be hard to adequately fund and maintain a mass transportation system. He further stated that while he supports any type of permissive legislation which would allow cities and counties to get into mass transportation business he does not know whether they would be able to afford it. Senator Ashworth questioned whether federal aid would be taken from this. Mr. Mamet did not know. Senator Blakemore stated he had a list of the states that have emission control systems. Mr. Mamet stated the major problem is funding. Senator Close reminded him that the legislation is permissive.

SB 457 continued

and not mandating.

Mr. Jim Rice stated they, in Clark County, had to form an anti-bottleneck committee to get federal funds to have some type of transportation system. He stated under the Urban Mass Transportation Act it specified they had to enter an agreement specifying the employees working for the private entity would not receive less wages, hours, or conditions if the federal funds were used. He stated he could not foresee the city or county going into the bus business.

Chairman Wilson closed the hearing on SB 457.

SB 484 Requires certain mobile homes and travel trailers rented or leased for residential uses to meet safety standards.

Senator Wilbur Faiss, stated SB 484 provides after July 1, 1981 persons shall not rent or lease to any other person for residential purposes any mobile home, commercial coach or travel trailer, located in this state, which was manufactured before 1973, unless a certificate of safety is obtained from Department of Commerce, which certifies the mobile home, commercial coach, or travel trailer meets specified standards. A person shall not rent or lease to any other person for residential purposes any mobile home, commercial coach or travel trailer located in this state which has a total living area of less than 220 square feet. He presented a letter from the fire marshall of North Las Vegas (see Exhibit "D"). He stated the state fire marshall could not be present so he submitted a statement (see Exhibit "E"). Senator Faiss read another letter about another problem which he felt applied: "In June 1977, a wealthy land owner from California bought a run-down trailer park; the park has had no improvement. The owner said he knows there are few spaces in the entire area available for his tenants to move to, so he does not take good care of wiring, plumbing, etc."

Mr. Wayne Tetrault, Mobile Home Administrator for the Commerce Department stated what Senator Faiss said was true, that the application for the bill statewide presents several problems. He stated any reference to a "commercial coach" should be stricken because a "commercial coach" is not used for residential purposes. He stated that on Line 6, there is no such thing as a certificate of safety, that it should be a "certificate of compliance". He further suggested Lines 9 through 16 be amended to say the travel trailer or mobile home be brought up to code that was applicable to the time it was made. Mr. Tetrault stated in Subsection 2 it refers to 220 square feet, this would evict a lot of people now living in small mobile homes and travel trailers. To Senator Hernstadt's question of what would happen to people on social security who are now living in these trailers. Mr Tetrault stated he did not have any idea how he was going to enforce this bill if it became law.



SB 484 continued

Senator Hernstadt questioned if there should be a fiscal note on SB 484. Mr. Tetrault stated he would need more inspectors, a secretary and he would be involved in court battles that would cost money, he felt it would be a figure around \$45,000 or \$50,000.

Senator Ashworth stated he agreed there is a real need for the bill, but did not feel this bill was the right way to go about it. Senator Hernstadt suggested a program with funding to provide for upgrading of units instead of evicting the people. Senator Young subbested an interim study.

Chairman Wilson closed the hearing on SB 484.

SB 491 Provides further limitations on liability of owners or keepers of public accommodations for theft, loss, damage or destruction of property of guest

Mr. Robins Cahill, representing the Nevada Insurance Association, Southern Nevada said the bill amends Section 651.010 which shields an innkeeper from liability from the loss of a guest's property left in a room, unless the innkeeper was guilty of gross neglect. He stated the Nevada Supreme Court has never determined gross negligence under this statute.

Senator Hernstadt stated the bill has a \$500 limit, when airlines lose luggage they have to pay \$750 per bag. He thought the \$500 was a low figure. Mr. Cahill stated \$500 is the average in the west.

Chairman Wilson closed the hearings on SB 491.

AB 520 Corrects error in law concerning renewal or real estate license fees and provides credit or refund for excess payments.

Mr. Bill Cozart, Nevada Association of Realtors, submitted proposed amendments to AB 520 (see Exhibit "F"), and a resolution adopted by the legislative commission. He stated the bill corrects an error in a bill which was passed last session that doubled the fees of renewing licenses. Assemblyman Mello said he would pass the correction, but would not go for the refund or credit, but after a study was made he said it could be put back into the bill.

Ms. Norma Woolverton, Assistant to the Administrator, Real Estate Division stated the estimate of cost was \$500,000 and that the research Assemblyman Mello did was not done for both correcting and crediting. Mr. Cozart stated that those renewing their licenses will get credit and those not renewing their license will be refunded. Senator Blakemore expressed concern whether or not the legislation could provide money to be taken out of the general fund for refunds.

Chairman Wilson closed the hearings on AB 520.

AB 196 Makes changes respecting training and license fees of persons regulated by private investigator's licensing board.

No one was present to testify. Chairman Wilson decided to hold the bill.

AB 520 Senator Young made a motion to Do Pass and Rerefer to Finance Committee.

Seconded by Senator Close.

Motion carried. (Senator McCorkle abstained).

SB 491 Senator Young moved to Amend and Do Pass.

Seconded by Senator Blakemore.

Motion carried. (Senator McCorkle abstained).

Discussion: The amendment was to raise the maximum amount the hotel would cover valuables from \$500 to \$750.

SB 484 Senator McCorkle made a motion to delete the entire bill except Subsection 4 on Page 2, to Amend and Do Pass.

Seconded by Senator Close.

Motion carried unanimously.

Senator Young moved for a resolution for an interim study on the problems with safety compliance with standards.

Seconded by Senator Ashworth.

Motion carried unanimously.

SB 457 Senator Young moved to Amend the bill on Line 4 and insert the language that Mr. Peterson suggested: "regular route and transit system", and on Line 9 insert the same language, and delete "by means other than railroads" on Line four - Amend and Do Pass.

Seconded by Senator Hernstadt.

Motion carried unanimously.

SB 465 Senator Ashworth moved to Indefinitely Postpone SB 465.  
Seconded by Senator McCorkle.

Motion failed. (Senators Wilson, Close, Young and  
Hernstadt voted "no").

Senator Young moved to add one lay person to the  
board, not necessarily from the Humane Society  
and delete everything else from the bill and  
Amend and Do Pass.

Senator Hernstadt seconded.

Motion carried unanimously.

AB 150 Senator Hernstadt stated he had something from the National  
Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Television committee, that  
their rule is for a game to qualify for a sellout status, tickets  
for the game must no longer be available for sale 48 hours prior  
to the game. He suggested the bill conform with the NCAA rules.  
Senator Close suggested two categories, one for regular events and  
one for the NCAA events. Senator Hernstadt concurred with Senator  
Close's suggestion.

Senator Young moved to Amend Paragraph 2 to conform  
with NCAA requirements, and Line 7 should read: "Tickets  
available for sale". Amend and Do Pass.

Seconded by Senator Ashworth.

Motion carried (Senator Hernstadt abstained).

AB 84 Permits self-insurance of workmen's compensation risks;  
modifies administrative procedures.

See previous testimony, discussion and action in minutes of April  
11, 1979.

Mr. Claude Evans informed the committee of changes to the bill from  
the Assembly. He stated the original proposal to the bill, the  
burial benefit was increased from \$1200 to \$2500. He further stated  
AB 84 was similar and provided for this increase. He stated there  
would be a conflict between the two bills if the increase were not  
included in AB 84.

Ms. Patty Becker stated there were a lot of complaints regarding  
the self-insureds allowing themselves their own hearing officer.  
Chairman Wilson stated one way to solve the problem is to create  
a hearing agency and assign to that department hearings and appeals  
officers who participate, and require self-insurers and state fund  
to process hearings through that agency. Senator Blakemore stated  
he did not see a need for that. Ms. Becker responded that NIC  
has three levels of hearings before the appeal officer, and that  
AB 84 changes it to only one level, the commission can hear it or  
hire someone.

AB 84 continued

The committee agreed that a separate agency should be created. Ms. Becker stated with the three level system, the commission upholds the lower level's decision ninety percent of the time. AB 84 allows one hearing and then they can appeal to the hearings officer. She further stated actually there are four levels: a staff determination, a claims level, the commission level, and the appeals officer. She said AB 84 provides for an NIC hearing and an appeals officer. Appeals officers now have 90 days to set a hearing and 120 days to make a decision; under this bill the officer has 60 days to set the hearing and 60 days for the decision.

Chairman Wilson questioned if this process can be adopted to apply to self-insurers so both systems can use the same hearings agency. Ms. Becker stated that was how it will be, stating from that level you take your complaint to the appeals level. Chairman Wilson asked if hearings process could be taken out of NIC and attach to another part of government and have NIC and the self-insurers use the same officers. Ms. Becker stated there would be nothing wrong with that. Senator Young stated he did not think NIC should have the right to hear cases and the system should be parallel. The committee concurred that it should be an independent system on both levels with the appeals officer appointed by the governor.

Mr. Richard Lance, Gibbons Company, stated under the unemployment system there are two levels, there are appeal referees and the board of review. The senior referee is the Administrator for the department, which works out well, he stated.

Ms. Becker stated appeals officers have been by appointment; they are classified, and could be hired by the Department of Administration. Senator Close stated: "All we are doing in NIC is cutting out the commission level and we are going to take the hearing officer and the appeals officer out of the NIC and put them under the department of administration". Ms. Becker stated the self-insurers and the NIC both have first level hearings with their respective staffs; if a decision is appealed it goes to the independent agency for hearing and then to the appeals level if necessary. She stated they are paid by proportionate share of use, or by the number of employees.

The committee amended Section 18 to say that the commission will not hear cases and will provide for the NIC or self-insurers to provide forms necessary to request a hearing. On Line 40 it should read: "to the place where the injury occurred". Section 19 shall provide hearings officer set a hearing 30 days after receiving the complaint, and delete language in Paragraph 1, after the words "the request". Paragraph 2 will be: "the hearings officer" instead of "the commission". Paragraph 3 will be the same change as paragraph 2. Section 20, Paragraph 1, should read "the hearings officer" instead of "the commission".

AB 84 continued

Ms. Becker answered Senator McCorkle's question stating there would no need for more than two appeals officers in the next two years. On Page 6, subsection 2 of Section 20, Line 10 should read: "the party and their attorney". In the same section, Line 8, "45" should be changed to "60", and on Line 10, "15" should be changed to "30". In the same section, Lines 12 and 13 should read: "written stipulation of all parties, or upon showing a good cause". Section 21, subsection 1 should provide an appeals officer should keep an electronic or stenographic record of all hearings.

Mr. Lance stated he would prefer on Line 17, Section 23, subsection 1, "rule of evidence" should not be included, and that they comply with 233 (b), the Administrative Procedures Act. On Page 6, subsection 3, Line 20 should read: "Any party to the appeal or the appeals officer..."; Line 30, Page 6 should be "hearing officer" instead of "commission". The committee discussed whether the decisions of the hearing and appeals officers are final under this bill. Ms. Becker felt that the 233 (b) takes care of that.

Senator Ashworth stated in NRS 616.542 the decision of the appeals officer is a final administrative decision of a claim. He further stated administrative decision and judgement are two different things. The committee agreed that if this decision were not considered binding under this bill they would need to provide for it. Chairman Wilson stated that the decision, unless appealed, is final, binding, and can be reduced to a judgement.

Section 13, subsections 2 and 3 will be deleted. Senator Close stated they have not provided for payment of the hearings officer on whether it be on a use basis or number of employees. Chairman Wilson said they could direct the Department of Administration to provide for a system of proportionate use. Senator Ashworth said 233 (b) does not deal with independent parties thereby would not answer the question concerning final judgment. He asked Ms. Becker what section should be amended to avail her services to the self-insured employee. She stated her services are available to anyone who is injured, they would have to prorate the use of her office. She presented amendments of John Reiser who suggests in Section 12 that his amendment replace the section as it now reads (see Exhibit "G"). Ms. Becker felt that Section 12 should have a subsection dealing with the use of her office and the hearing division and the sharing of costs. She stated in Section 47, Page 19, Line 46 Mr. Reiser questioned why it was NIC jurisdiction and he wished to delete subsection 5 of that page and lines 8, 9, 10 on Page 20.

The committee agreed to consider all these amendments.

Chairman Wilson closed the hearings on AB 84.

SB 331 Allows skilled nursing facilities under certain circumstances to retain possession of certain drugs past period of which they are prescribed.

See previous testimony, discussion and action in minutes of March 28, 1979.

Senator Jean Ford gave the committee copies of proposed amendments to SB 331 (Exhibit "H"). She stated this amendment has the concurrence of the State Board of Pharmacy, the pharmacists who testified originally on the bill and Jeff Monahand of the Medical Care Unit, herself and Mr. McDonald. It leaves the definition of "unit dose" as it was. She stated it takes the next part and adds an inclusion of "the intermediate care facility" as a group that can take advantage of this. She went on to say, it then says "may credit the person or agency paying for the drug for any unused doses, the pharmacist may return the drugs to the issuing pharmacy which is authorized to reissue the drugs on subsequent prescriptions. The modification in subsection 3 would apply only to ampules or vials packaged as a single dose, except for Schedule II drugs as specified in Chapter 453 of NRS and all refrigerated drugs may be returned to the issuing pharmacy. She went on to say that the board, by regulation, may authorize the return of other types or brands of drugs in unit dose packaging if other types of brands and packaging are approved by the food and drug administration. Schedule II drugs are controlled substances.

Mr. Russ McDonald, representing State Board of Pharmacy, stated he agrees with the amendments. He stated the controlled substances are shipped from a control station to a nursing home, or intermediate care facility. Senator Blakemore posed the question of what was to prevent a nurse from getting paid by a pharmacist to return the drugs with no credit. Mr. McDonald stated the audit would track it.

Senator McCorkle questioned the need for this language. Senator Ford stated the current practice is that once a drug has been prescribed and dispensed it can not be called back. Senator McCorkle questioned why it could only be ampules and vials and not the refrigerated drugs. Mr. McDonald stated those type of prescriptions can lose potency so the pharmacist would be prevented from re-dispensing them.

Senator Blakemore moved to Amend and Do Pass SB 331.

Senator Ashworth seconded.

Motion carried (Senators Hernstadt and Young absent).

The meeting was adjourned by Chairman Wilson at 6 p.m.

Minutes of the Nevada State Legislature

Senate Committee on.....

Commerce and Labor

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RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

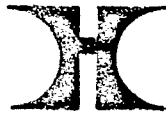
*Betty L. Kalicki*  
Betty L. Kalicki, Secretary

APPROVED:

Thomas R. C. Wilson, Chairman







## HILTON HOTELS CORPORATION

3000 PARADISE ROAD  
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89109FRANK H. JOHNSON  
VICE PRESIDENT

March 2, 1979

Assemblyman Nick Horn  
Legislative Building  
Capitol Complex  
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Mr. Horn:

Assembly Bill 150, relating to the "blackout" of sporting events, is acceptable to Hilton Hotels Corporation with the amendment eliminating the prohibition against "blackouts" if 90 per cent of all available tickets are sold within 12 hours before the event.

While there are some circumstances where the 24 hour provision might be disadvantageous with relation to the possibilities of additional closed circuit TV exhibitions, they are uncommon, and we can offer our support to AB 150 as amended.

Kindest personal regards and thanks for your cooperation and consideration.

Sincerely,

Frank Johnson

FJ/eve



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA SYSTEM  
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

EXHIBIT "B"

February 22, 1979

Reno Office:  
405 Marsh Avenue  
Reno, Nevada 89509  
(702) 784-6501

Larry D. Lessly  
General Counsel

Barbara J. Summers  
Grants and Contracts Officer

Karin L. Seiver  
Administrative Assistant  
to General Counsel

Las Vegas Office:  
University of Nevada, Las Vegas  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89154  
(702) 739-3225

Lorne H. Seidman  
Assistant General Counsel

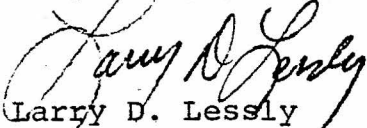
Ms. Linda Chandler, Secretary  
Commerce Committee  
Nevada State Assembly  
Legislative Building  
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Re: A, B. 150

Dear Ms. Chandler:

Pursuant to your request, I have reviewed A, B, 150 and amendment No. 76 thereto, which amendment exempts telecast of athletic events governed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association or by the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women from the provisions of A. B. 150. It is the position of the Athletic Departments of UNR, UNLV and Western Nevada Community College that such exclusion will allow them to comply with the telecast requirements of these two governing athletic organizations. Accordingly, I feel that the bill with amendment No. 76 adequately addresses the concerns of UNR, UNLV and WNCC regarding telecast of athletic events.

Very truly yours,

  
Larry D. Lessly  
General Counsel

LDL/ks

cc: Bill Ireland, Director, UNLV Athletics  
Tom Reed, Assistant Athletic Director, UNR  
James Eardley, Vice President, WNCC  
Chancellor Donald H. Baepler

Reply to:

1354

For: Commerce & Labor Committee

EXHIBIT "C"

Chairman: Senator Wilson & Members

Re: SB-465

RESOLUTION NO. 606

WHEREAS, the Clark County Humane Society, located in Southern Nevada, and the Nevada Humane Society, located in Northern Nevada, both which are Nevada State Chartered Humane organizations have joined together to amend chapters #574 and #638 of the Nevada Revised Statutes; and

WHEREAS, the proposed amendments would, among other things, do the following:

1. Outlaw the use of the High Altitude decompression chamber for animal euthanasia in the State of Nevada.
2. Allow law enforcement, animal control and Humane officers to take inhumanely treated animals into protective custody for safekeeping.
3. Allow the Governor of Nevada to appoint two public members to the Nevada State Board of Veterinary medical examiners; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of Boulder City is in the opinion that the proposed amendments to Chapters #574 and #638 would end inhumane euthanasia of animals in Nevada, provide for better animal care and welfare, by the protective custody provisions, and that it is not fair, correct or practical and not in the public and consumers interest to have regulatory boards of this State where those making the decisions are only the members of that particular industry; and

WHEREAS, Nevada's sister States of California and Arizona have already passed into law these proposed amendments; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the citizens and taxpayers of Clark County, Nevada for the proposed amendments sought by the Clark County Humane Society and the Nevada Humane Society to be enacted into law.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of Boulder City does hereby memorialize the 60th session of the Nevada Legislature to enact, in connection with the efforts of the Clark County Humane Society and the Nevada Humane Society the amendments proposed to Chapters #574 and #638 of the Nevada Revised Statutes.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 10th day of April, 1979.

/s/ Heber J. Tobler  
Heber J. Tobler, Mayor

ATTEST:

/s/ Lorraine H. Kautz  
Lorraine H. Kautz, City Clerk

(Seal)

RESOLUTION

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WHEREAS, The Clark County Humane Society located in Southern Nevada, and the Nevada Humane Society, located in Northern Nevada, both which are Nevada State Chartered humane organizations, have joined together to amend chapters #574 and #638 of the Nevada Revised Statutes; and

WHEREAS, the proposed amendments would among other things do the following:

- 1.) Outlaw the use of the High Altitude decompression chamber for animal euthanasia in the State of Nevada.
- 2.) Allow law enforcement, animal control and humane officers to take inhumanely-treated animals into protective custody for safekeeping.
- 3.) Allow the Governor of Nevada to appoint two public members to the Nevada State Board of Veterinary medical examiners; and

WHEREAS, the Paradise Town Council is in the opinion that the proposed amendments to Chapters #574 and #638 would end inhumane euthanasia of animals in Nevada, provide for better animal care and welfare, by the protective custody provisions, and that it is not fair, correct or practical and not in the public and consumers interest to have regulatory boards of this State where those making the decisions are only the members of that particular industry; and

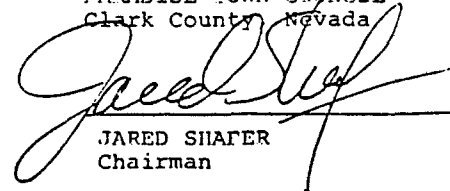
WHEREAS, Nevada's sister States of California and Arizona have already passed into law these proposed amendments; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the Citizens and taxpayers of the Town of Paradise, Nevada for the proposed amendments sought by the Clark County Humane Society and the Nevada Humane Society to be enacted into law.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Paradise Town Council, at a special meeting thereof held on March 20th, 1979, that said town council does hereby memorialize the 60th session of the Nevada Legislature to enact, in connection with the efforts of the Clark County Humane Society and the Nevada Humane Society the amendments proposed to Chapters #574 and #638 of the Nevada Revised Statutes.

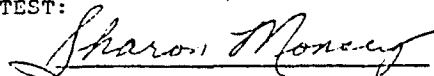
PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this March 20th, 1979,

PARADISE TOWN COUNCIL  
Clark County, Nevada



JARED SHAFER  
Chairman

ATTEST:

  
Secretary

RESOLUTION

1 WHEREAS, The Clark County Humane Society, located  
 2 in Southern Nevada, and the Nevada Humane Society, located in  
 3 Northern Nevada, both which are Nevada State chartered humane  
 4 organizations, have joined together to amend chapters #574 and  
 #638 of the Nevada Revised Statutes; and

5 WHEREAS, the proposed amendments would among other  
 6 things do the following:

- 7 1.) Outlaw the use of the High Altitude decompress-  
 ion chamber for animal euthanasia in the State  
 of Nevada.
- 8 2.) Allow law enforcement, animal control and humane  
 9 officers to take inhumanely treated animals into  
 protective custody for safekeeping.
- 10 3.) Allow the Governor of Nevada to appoint two  
 11 public members to the Nevada State Board of  
 Veterinary medical examiners; and

12 WHEREAS, the Sunrise Manor Town Council is in the  
 13 opinion that the proposed amendments to Chapters #574 and #638  
 14 would end inhumane euthanasia of animals in Nevada, provide for  
 15 better animal care and welfare, by the protective custody pro-  
 16 visions, and that it is not fair, correct or practical and not  
 in the public and consumers interest to have regulatory boards  
 of this State where those making the decisions are only the  
 members of that particular industry; and

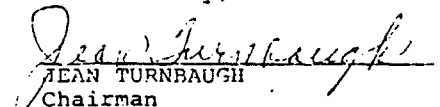
17 WHEREAS, Nevada's sister States of California and  
 18 Arizona have already passed into law these proposed amendments;  
 and

19 WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the citizens  
 20 and taxpayers of the Town of Sunrise Manor, Nevada for the  
 proposed amendments sought by the Clark County Humane Society and  
 the Nevada Humane Society to be enacted into law.

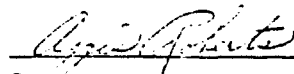
21 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Sunrise Manor  
 22 Town Council, at a special meeting thereof held on March 21th, 1979  
 23 1979, that said town council does hereby memorialize the 60th  
 24 session of the Nevada Legislature to enact, in connection with  
 the efforts of the Clark County Humane Society and the Nevada  
 Humane Society the amendments proposed to Chapters #574 and #638  
 of the Nevada Revised Statutes.

25 PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this March 21th, 1979,

26  
 27 SUNRISE MANOR TOWN COUNCIL  
 Clark County, Nevada

28   
 29 JEAN TURNBAUGH  
 30 Chairman

31 ATTEST:

32   
 Secretary

RESOLUTION

1  
2 WHEREAS, The Clark County Humane Society, located  
3 in Southern Nevada, and the Nevada Humane Society, located in  
4 Northern Nevada, both which are Nevada State chartered humane  
5 organizations, have joined together to amend chapters #574 and  
6 #638 of the Nevada Revised Statutes; and

7 WHEREAS, the proposed amendments would among other  
8 things do the following:

- 9 1.) Outlaw the use of the High Altitude decompress-  
10 ion chamber for animal euthanasia in the State  
11 of Nevada.
- 12 2.) Allow law enforcement, animal control and Humane  
13 officers to take inhumanely treated animals into  
14 protective custody for safekeeping.
- 15 3.) Allow the Governor of Nevada to appoint two  
16 public members to the Nevada State Board of  
17 Veterinary medical examiners; and

18 WHEREAS, the East Las Vegas Town Council is in the  
19 opinion that the proposed amendments to Chapters #574 and #638  
20 would end inhumane euthanasia of animals in Nevada, provide for  
21 better animal care and welfare, by the protective custody pro-  
22 visions, and that it is not fair, correct or practical and not  
23 in the public and consumers interest to have regulatory boards  
24 of this State where those making the decisions are only the  
25 members of that particular industry; and

26 WHEREAS, Nevada's sister States of California and  
27 Arizona have already passed into law these proposed amendments;  
28 and

29 WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the citizens  
30 and taxpayers of the Town of East Las Vegas, Nevada for the  
31 proposed amendments sought by the Clark County Humane Society and  
32 the Nevada Humane Society to be enacted into law.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the East Las Vegas  
Town Council, at a special meeting thereof held on March 21th.,  
1979, that said town council does hereby memorialize the 60th  
session of the Nevada Legislature to enact, in connection with  
the efforts of the Clark County Humane Society and the Nevada  
Humane Society the amendments proposed to Chapters: #574 and #638  
of the Nevada Revised Statutes.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this March 21th, 1979,

EAST LAS VEGAS TOWN COUNCIL  
Clark County, Nevada

*Bernice Riggs*  
BERNICE RIGGS  
Chairman

ATTEST:

*Maury J. Cassidy*  
Secretary

RESOLUTION

1 WHEREAS, The Clark County Humane Society, located in Southern  
 2 Nevada, and the Nevada Humane Society, located in Northern Nevada, both  
 3 which are Nevada State chartered humane organizations, have joined together  
 to amend chapters #574 and #638 of the Nevada Revised Statutes; and

4 WHEREAS, the proposed amendments would among other things do the  
 following:

- 5 1.) Outlaw the use the the High Altitude decompression chamber for  
 6 animal euthanasia in the State of Nevada, and offer in its place
- 7 A.) Injection of Sodium Pentobarbital.  
 8 B.) Carbon Monoxide using bottled gas.  
 9 C.) Cases of extreme emergency a gun shot.
- 10 2.) Allow law enforcement, animal control and Humane officers to  
 take inhumanely treated animals into protective custody for  
 safekeeping.
- 11 3.) Allow the Governor of Nevada to appoint two public members  
 to the Nevada State Board of Veterinary medical examiners; and

12 WHEREAS, The Winchester Town Advisory Board is in the opinion  
 13 that the proposed amendments to Chapters #574 and #638 would end inhumane  
 euthanasia of animals in Nevada, provide for better animal care and welfare,  
 14 by the protective custody provisions, and that it is not fair, correct or  
 practical and not in the public and consumers interest to have regulatory  
 boards of this State where those making the decisions are only the members  
 of that particular industry; and

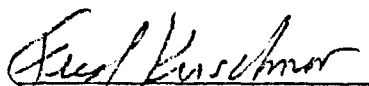
15 WHEREAS, Nevada's sister States of California and Arizona have already  
 16 passed into law these proposed amendments; and

17 WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the citizens and taxpayers of  
 18 the Town of Winchester, Nevada for the proposed amendments sought by the  
 Clark County Humane Society and the Nevada Humane Society to be enacted into  
 law.

19 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Winchester Town Advisory Board,  
 20 at a regular meeting thereof held on March 20th., 1979, that said Advisory  
 Board does hereby memorialize the 60th session of the Nevada Legislature to  
 21 enact, in connection with the efforts of the Clark County Humane Society and  
 the Nevada Humane Society the amendments proposed to Chapters #574 and #638  
 22 of the Nevada Revised Statutes.

23  
 24 PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this March 20th., 1979,

25  
 26 WINCHESTER TOWN ADVISORY BOARD  
 Clark County, Nevada

27  
 28 

29 FRED KIRSCHNER  
 30 Chairman

31 ATTEST:

32 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Secretary

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR  
WILLIAM H. BRIARE



April 18, 1979

Mr. Dart Anthony, Chairman  
Clark County Humane Society  
Las Vegas, Nevada

Dear Mr. Anthony:

At our City Commission Meeting, April 4, 1979, the Las Vegas Board of City Commissioners adopted a proposal by the Mayor to set aside \$4,000 of Revenue Sharing funds for the purpose of converting to a new system of disposing of unwanted animals in lieu of the decompression chamber.

I would like to thank you and the Clark County Humane Society for furnishing the documentation justifying this new system.

Although this terrible task must be done and we wish that it wasn't necessary, at least it can be handled in a manner more in keeping with the thinking of euthanasia proponents.

Sincerely,

*Bill Briare*

William H. Briare  
Mayor of Las Vegas



*Board of County Commissioners*  
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

SAM BOWLER  
*Chairman*  
DAVID CANTER  
*Vice-Chairman*  
ROBERT N. BROADBENT  
MANUEL CORTEZ  
THALIA DONOERO  
JACK R. PETITTI  
RICHARD J. RONZONE

Present:  
Absent: Broadbent

RESOLUTION (PROPOSED) - Dart Anthony, representing the Clark County Humane Society, addressed the Board in support of the proposed Resolution to Memorialize the Nevada Legislature to Adopt Amendments to the NRS Pertaining to Animal Control; basically calling for:

- 1) Outlawing the use of the High Altitude decompression chamber for animal euthanasia;
- 2) Allowing animal control officers to take inhumanely treated animals into protective custody, and;
- 3) Allow the Governor to appoint two public members to the Nevada State Board of Veterinary medical examiners.

After discussion regarding the proposed amendments, it was moved by Commissioner Dondero that the Board adopt and authorize the Chairman to sign the Resolution.

Upon questioning, Mr. Anthony stated that all incorporated cities in the State of Nevada and the County Commission, and all unincorporated town advisory councils have been presented with the proposed Resolution for consideration; and that he has obtained approximately 18,400 signatures in favor of the Resolution.

-continued-

*Board of County Commissioners*  
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

SAM BOWLER  
*Chairman*  
DAVID CANTER  
*Vice-Chairman*  
ROBERT N. BROADBENT  
MANUEL CORTEZ  
THALIA DONDERO  
JACK R. PETITTI  
RICHARD J. RONZONE

Continued - Page 2

Present:  
Absent: Broadbent

RESOLUTION (PROPOSED)-  
MEMORIALIZE NEVADA  
LEGISLATURE TO  
ADOPT AMENDMENTS TO  
NRS PERTAINING TO  
ANIMAL CONTROL  
-continued-

County Manager Bruce W. Spaulding advised that it is his opinion that the City of Las Vegas should be given an opportunity to review and respond to the matter before any action is taken.

After further discussion, it was moved by Commissioner Petitti that the matter be tabled pending further review.

Roll was called with the following result:

Voting Aye: Commissioners Bowler, Petitti, Ronzone  
Voting Nay: Commissioners Canter, Cortez, Dondero  
Absent: Commissioner Broadbent

After further discussion regarding presentation of the proposed Resolution to the Legislature, Commissioner Dondero called for the question on the main motion.

Roll was called with the following result:

Voting Aye: Commissioners Canter, Cortez, Dondero  
Voting Nay: Commissioners Bowler, Petitti, Ronzone  
Absent: Commissioner Broadbent

No further action was taken on the matter at this time.



EXHIBIT "D" # 160

# North Las Vegas Fire Department

2628 EAST CAREY AVE., P.O. BOX 4086, (702) 649-4222, NORTH LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89030

FRANK D. LARSON  
FIRE CHIEF

ROBERT E. MILLS  
Fire Marshal

SB 484

February 8, 1979

The Honorable Wilbur Faiss  
The Nevada State Senate  
Capitol Complex  
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Sir:

On February 2 State Fire Marshal Tom Huddleston contacted me at your request. He asked for some proposed legislation on standards for regulating commercial rental mobile homes and trailers. I am pleased that you share an interest in this issue which has been ignored for so long.

The problem is that there are thousands of old mobile homes and travel trailers throughout Nevada which are being rented or leased to transients. These rental units, for the most part, are more than ten and as much as thirty-five years old. They are deteriorating with wear and age and by being repaired and/or altered by the owners and often by the transients themselves, who do the work as payment for the rent. Repairs and alterations include rewiring, replumbing, rebuilding the frame, repaneling the interior, replacing furnaces (often with unapproved or second hand units), etc. Most of these alterations are done by people who are "do-it-yourselfers" -- people who have little or no knowledge of the special requirements of mobile home repair.

Several trailer park owners who have parks that are not able to accommodate the larger modern trailers are buying trailers that cannot meet the mobile home standards for licensing. These owners purchase the old unsafe trailers for less than \$1,000 and then place them in their parks as rental units and collect \$200 per month off of them for years, repairing them just enough to make them rentable.

The Honorable Wilbur Faiss  
February 8, 1979  
Page 2

EXHIBIT 0

Because of this practice, we have situations arise such as we now have in the Oasis Trailer Park in North Las Vegas. Unless we establish a minimum standard for these rental units, the practice will continue and conditions will get worse.

There are building standards by which trailer parks are built. There are Nevada state standards regulating new trailers as they are sold. These standards also regulate how the trailers are set up in the mobile home park spaces, but there are no minimum standards regulating those pre 1968 mobile homes and travel trailers which were in existence before the 1968 standards were adopted. The absence of such minimum standards has brought about what could be termed a group of mobile home ghettos.

I strongly urge your wholehearted effort in correcting these conditions through the enactment of this proposed legislation.

Very truly yours,

*Robert E. Mills / jr*

Robert E. Mills, Fire Marshal  
Fire Prevention Bureau

REM/jr

Enclosures 2

Copy to Tom Huddleston

## ROUGH DRAFT

After July 1, 1981, no mobile home or travel trailer in the state of Nevada may be leased, rented, or otherwise occupied as a commercial rental unit unless a safety certificate of compliance certifying that the mobile home is in compliance with the following requirements:

1. All mobile homes being used for commercial rental purposes which were manufactured prior to 1973 must comply with and be maintained in accordance with the 1968 American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A-119.1 and National Fire Protection Association pamphlet 501-C, 1968, for mobile homes body and frame design and construction requirements and the installation of plumbing, heating, and electrical systems.
2. Any alterations to the frame, body, plumbing, heating, and electrical systems must be done by a Nevada state licensed and bonded mobile home repairman.
3. All commercial rental mobile homes must meet all of the requirements of a newly installed mobile home as required in part 2 (installation of mobile homes and commercial coaches) of the mobile home regulations established by the mobile homes standards act, NRS 489.
4. Any mobile home or trailer with a habitable living area of less than 220 square feet excluding built in equipment (such as: wardrobe, closet, cabinets, kitchen units or fixtures, bath and toilet rooms) shall not be used as commercial rental units for permanent living quarters.
5. Any mobile home used as a commercial rental unit must be equipped with an approved smoke detector, which senses visible and invisible particles of combustion.

PROPOSALS

1. After July 1, 1981, no mobile home or travel trailer in the State of Nevada may be leased, rented, or otherwise occupied as a commercial rental unit unless a safety certificate of compliance certifying that the mobile home is in the compliance with the following requirements has been issued.
  - A. All mobile homes or travel trailers being used for commercial rental purposes which were manufactured prior to 1973 must comply with and be maintained in accordance with the 1968 American National Standards Institute (ANSI) #A-119.1 for mobile home body and frame design and construction requirements and the installation of plumbing, heating, and electrical systems.
  - B. All alterations of the frame, body, plumbing, heating, and electrical systems must be done by a Nevada State licensed and bonded mobile home repairman.
  - C. All commercial rental mobile homes or travel trailers must meet all of the requirements of a newly installed mobile home as required in Part 2 (Installation of Mobile Homes and Commercial Coaches) of the mobile home regulations established by the Nevada Mobile Home Standards Act NRS 489.
  - D. Any mobile home or trailer with a habitable living area of less than 220 square feet excluding built-in equipment (such as wardrobes, closets, cabinets, kitchen units or fixtures) and bath and toilet rooms shall not be used as commercial rental units for permanent living quarters.
  - E. Any mobile home or travel trailer used as a commercial rental unit must be equipped with an approved smoke detector which senses visible or invisible particles of combustion.



ROBERT LIST  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF NEVADA  
STATE FIRE MARSHAL DIVISION

CAPITOL COMPLEX  
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710


EXHIBIT "E"

JAMES L. WADHAMS, DIRECTOR  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

T. J. HUDDLESTON, FIRE MARSHAL  
STATE FIRE MARSHAL DIVISION  
(702) 885-4290

MEMORANDUM

April 20, 1979

TO: Senator Wilbur Faiss  
FROM: T. J. Huddleston, State Fire Marshal   
SUBJECT: Senate Bill 484

In my opinion this bill, upon adoption, will alleviate a very serious fire and life safety problem that presently exists in the state of Nevada.

Utilization of mobile homes, commercial coaches, or travel trailers as commercial rental property constitutes a commercial use, and as such, entitles the potential renter of such property to a reasonable degree of fire and life safety, which would be accomplished under this bill.

This safety should be at least equivalent to that guaranteed by the inspection process during the course of construction of commercial apartment units.

The certification process, as outlined under the bill coupled with the requirement of approved smoke detectors, should go along way to insure safety for potential renters of these units.

TJH/mlw

1367

A.B. 520

## PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Section 2

1. The real estate division of the department of commerce shall, upon the next renewal of a license by a real estate broker, broker-salesman, corporate broker or real estate salesman, credit to his account any amount of money paid by him for the biennial renewal of his license between July 1, 1977 and the effective date of this bill:

(a) In excess of \$80 in the case of a real estate broker, broker-salesman or corporate broker; or

(b) In excess of \$50 in the case of a real estate salesman.

2. If such a licensee does not renew his license, any amount which would otherwise be credited to his account pursuant to subsection 1 must be paid to him or a person authorized to accept the payment on his behalf.

[Section 2] Section 3.



Proposed Amendments to AB 84

Section 1-

Section 2- Add "and administrative" after financial on line 6

Section 3, paragraph 3- Does the insurance department have staff and funding to do this?

Section 4- Add "incurred" after annual on line 10

Section 5-

Section 6-

Section 7-

Section 8-

Section 9-

Section 10-

Section 11-

Section 12- Add "and other employers covered under provisions of NRS 616.255 and NRS 616.256" after employer on line 39.

Add "the State Industrial Attorney, the OSHA Review Board or the Appeals Officer" after Commission on line 40.  
(Commission services include uninsured employer, subsequent injury, OSHA enforcement)

Page 5, line 3 after hearing add January 1, 1980

Section 13- (within 30 days)

Section 14-

Section 15-

Section 16- Costs must be paid by self-insurers to provide equitable cost apportionment and avoid constitutional problems.

Section 17-

Section 18- What is an example of a matter within the Commission's authority?

Section 19-

Section 20-

Section 21-

Section 22- Delete paragraph 4, line 41 and 42

Section 23- Delete section 23

Section 24- Delete "or who qualified as self-insured employers"

Section 25-

Section 26- Delete new language and remain with present provision.  
Who determines rehabilitation responsibility of self-insurer?

Section 27-

Section 28-

Section 29-

Section 30-

Section 31- See attached

Section 32-

Section 33-

Section 34-

Section 35-

Section 36- Establish subsequent injury fund with contributions from self-insured.

Section 37, page 13- notice except when death occurs.

Section 38- page 14- Add "If additional information is necessary to determine liability, written notice must be provided to claimant and insurance commissioner explaining investigation".

Section 39-

Section 40-

Section 41-

Section 42-

Section 43-

Section 44-

Section 45-

Section 46-

Section 47- Delete or add "the present value of" after of

Page 19, line 46- Why NIC jurisdiction?

Page 20- Delete lines 8, 9, 10

## Proposed Amendment

AB 84 - Section 31

Paragraph 2. No change in original language. Delete brackets and new proposed language, line 40 and 41.

Rewrite of Paragraph 3.

The rating system provided by this section is subject to the further limitation that:

1. All studies conducted by the Commission for the purpose of determining the adequacy of rate levels, the equity of rates between and among classifications, and the rating of individual accounts on the basis of their experience shall be conducted in the presence of an actuary designated by the Commissioner of Insurance.
2. No increase or reduction of premium rate or additional charge or rebate of premium contribution may become effective for 60 days after adoption by the Commission. Upon adoption of any increase or reduction of premium rate or additional charge or rebate of premium contributions provided by this section, the Commission must file the revised rates with the Commissioner of Insurance and give written notice thereof to the employer affected by such rate change, charge or rebate.

The Commissioner of Insurance will grant the employer, if requested by him, a hearing prior to the effective date of the rate change. At such hearing, consideration must be given to the objections as made by the parties appearing, and all matters in dispute must be resolved after such hearing by the Commissioner of Insurance in a manner which will not unjustly affect the objecting party or the State Insurance Fund. Following the hearing, the Commission shall make such adjustments in rates as are ordered by the Commissioner. The objective to be accomplished is to prescribe and collect only such premiums as may be necessary to pay the obligations created by this chapter, administrative expenses, and to carry such reasonable reserves as may be prescribed by law or deemed necessary to meet such contingencies as may reasonably be expected.

Sec. 31. NRS 616.380 is hereby amended to read as follows:

616.380. 1. In addition to the authority given the commission to determine and fix premium rates of employers as provided in NRS 616.395 to 616.405, inclusive, the commission:

(a) Shall apply that form of rating system which, in its judgment, is best calculated to merit or rate individually the risk more equitably, predicated upon the basis of the employer's individual experience;

(b) Shall adopt equitable [rules and] regulations controlling the same, which [rules and] regulations, however, [shall] must conserve to each risk the basic principles of [workmen's compensation] industrial insurance; and

(c) May subscribe to a rating service of any rating organization for casualty, fidelity and surety insurance rating.

2. The rating system or any rating by a rating organization pursuant to this section is subject to the limitation that the amount of any increase or reduction of premium rate or additional charge or rebate of premium contributions shall be in the discretion of the commission.

3. [The rating system provided by this section is subject to the further limitation that no increase or reduction of premium rate or additional charge or rebate of premium contributions shall become effective for 60 days after adoption by the commission. Upon the adoption of any increase or reduction of premium rate or additional charge or rebate of premium contributions provided by this section the commission shall give written notice thereof to the employer affected by such rate change, charge or rebate, and grant the employer, if requested by him, a hearing before the commission prior to the effective

date of such rate change, charge or rebate. At such hearing consideration shall be given to the objections as made by the parties appearing, and all matters in dispute shall be resolved after such hearing by the commission in a manner which will not unjustly affect the objecting party. The objective to be accomplished by the commission shall be to prescribe and collect only such premiums as may be necessary to pay the obligations created by this chapter, administrative expenses, and to carry such reasonable reserves as may be prescribed by law or may be deemed necessary to meet such contingencies as may be reasonably expected.] The rating system provided by this section is subject to the further limitation that:

(a) All studies conducted by the commission for the purpose of determining the adequacy of rate levels, the equity of rates between and among classifications, and the rating of individual accounts on the basis of their experience shall be conducted in the presence of an actuary designated by the commissioner of insurance.

(b) No increase or reduction of premium rate or additional charge or rebate of premium contribution may become effective for 60 days after adoption by the commission. Upon adoption of any increase or reduction of premium rate or additional charge or rebate of premium contributions provided by this section, the commission must file the revised rates with the commissioner of insurance and give written notice thereof to the employer affected by such rate change, charge or rebate.

The commissioner of insurance will grant the employer, if requested by him, a hearing prior to the effective date of the rate change. At such hearing,

consideration must be given to the objections as made by the parties appearing, and all matters in dispute must be resolved after such hearing by the commissioner of insurance in a manner which will not unjustly affect the objecting party or the state insurance fund. Following the hearing, the commission shall make such adjustments in rates as are ordered by the commissioner. The objective to be accomplished is to prescribe and collect only such premiums as may be necessary to pay the obligations created by this chapter, administrative expenses, and to carry such reasonable reserves as may be prescribed by law or deemed necessary to meet such contingencies as may reasonably be expected.

4. Subsections 2 and 3 of this section [shall] do not apply to rating plans made by voluntary agreement between the commission and employer which increases or reduces premium contributions for [employers. Such] the employer. The voluntary rating plans may be retrospective in nature. A voluntary rating plan must be in writing and signed by both the commission and the employer.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SB 331

pg. 1, sec. 1, subsection 2: Delete entirely and substitute:

2. A pharmacist who provides a patient at a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility, as defined in NRS 449.018 and NRS 449.014, with a regimen of a drug in unit doses, as indicated in subsection 3, may credit the person or agency paying for the drug for any unused doses. The pharmacist may return the drugs to the issuing pharmacy which is authorized to re-issue the drugs on subsequent prescriptions.

3. Ampules or vials packaged as a single dose, except for Schedule II drugs as specified in Chapter 453 of NRS and all refrigerated drugs, may be returned to the issuing pharmacy. The board, by regulation, may authorize the return of other types or brands of drugs in unit dose packaging. *red*

Amend title to include "intermediate care facility"

state

EXHIBIT H

of nevada

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES  
WELFARE DIVISION - MEDICAL CARE SECTION

251 JEANELL DRIVE - CAPITOL COMPLEX  
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710  
PHONE 835-4775

MEMO

April 19, 1979

TO: SENATOR JEAN FORD  
FROM: JEFF MONAGHAN, PHARM.D.  
PHARMACEUTICAL CONSULTANT  
WELFARE DIVISION  
SUBJECT: SB331



Unit Costs of Representative Ampuls and Vials

<u>Drug</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Garamycin 80 mg vial	\$5.16
Decadron LA vial	3.03
Dilantin 100 mg ampul	3.38
Kefzol 500 mg vial	2.60
Valium 10 mg ampul	1.18
Lasix 20 mg ampul	1.10
Amcill-S 500 mg vial	1.00
Sytobex 1000 mcf ampul	0.40

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