#### MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES AND FACILITIES

#### SIXTY-FIRST SESSION NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE May 29, 1981

The Senate Committee on Human Resources and Facilities was called to order by Chairman Joe Neal at 9:40 a.m., Friday, May 29, 1981 in Room 323 of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada. Exhibit A is the Meeting Agenda. Exhibit B is the Attendance Roster.

#### COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Senator Joe Neal, Chairman Senator James N. Kosinski, Vice Chairman Senator Richard E. Blakemore Senator Wilbur Faiss Senator Virgil M. Getto Senator James H. Bilbray

#### STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Connie S. Richards, Committee Secretary

#### ASSEMBLY BILL NUMBER 628 (EXHIBIT C)

The committee reviewed the amendment written for <u>Assembly</u> Bill No. 628.

Senator Getto said the same conditions exist as in the original bill but the amendment provides for the exclusion of counties with more than one hospital.

Senator Getto moved to "Amend and Do Pass" <u>Assembly</u> <u>Bill No. 628</u>.

Senator Blakemore seconded the motion.

The motion carried unanimously.

### SENATE BILL NUMBER 549 (EXHIBIT D)

The committee reviewed amendments prepared for <u>Senate Bill</u> No. 549.

Senator Kosinski moved to "Amend and Do Pass" <u>Senate</u>
<u>Bill No. 549</u> subject to Assemblyman Bennett's agreement
to process the bill.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES AND FACILITIES MAY 29, 1981

Senator Faiss seconded the motion.

The motion carried unanimously.

#### ASSEMBLY BILL NUMBER 404 (EXHIBIT E)

Mr. Bill MacDonald, Humboldt County District Attorney told the committee that being drunk should not excuse a person for committing a crime, accordingly, being an alcoholic should not excuse a person from driving under the influence. He said that driving under the influence should be included so that a person cannot ask for a diversion and be released from charges of driving under the influence.

The committee reviewed the amendment for Assembly Bill No. 404.

Senator Kosinski moved to "Amend and Do Pass" <u>Assembly</u> <u>Bill No. 404.</u>

Senator Bilbray seconded the motion.

The motion carried unanimously.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10:05 a.m.

Respectfully submitted:

Connie S. Richards, Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

Senator Joe Neal, Chairman

DATE: 4 1981

REVISION # 1

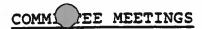
#### SENATE AGENDA

## COMMITTEE MEETINGS

### EXHIBIT A

Committee on	Human Resources and	Facilities	, Room	323
Day Frie	day , Date _	May 29	, Time	9:30 a.m.
A. B. No. commitment of	404—Amends various criminal offenders.	provisions	relating t	o civil
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ATTENDANCE ROSTER FOR



SENATE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES AND FACILITIES

DATE: May 29, 1981

#### EXHIBIT B

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# (REPRINTED WITH ADOPTED AMENDMENTS) FIRST REPRINT A. B. 628

# ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 628—COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

May 6, 1981

Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

SUMMARY—Allows sale or lease of county hospital to corporation for profit. (BDR 40-2029)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No. Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: No.



EXPLANATION-Matter in italics is new; matter in brackets [ ] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to county hospitals; allowing their sale or lease to a corporation for profit; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. NRS 450.500 is hereby amended to read as follows:
450.500 1. The board of county commissioners of any county for
which a public hospital has been established pursuant to NRS 450.010
to 450.510, inclusive, or established otherwise but administered pursuant to NRS 450.010 to 450.510, inclusive, may convey [such hospital,] the hospital for an amount not less than its appraised value or
lease it for a term of not more than 50 years, to [a nonprofit] any
corporation if all of the following [minimum] conditions are met:

(a) The nonprofit corporation shall be composed initially of the incumbent members of the board of hospital trustees, as individuals. The articles of incorporation shall provide for a membership of the corporation which is broadly representative of the public and includes residents of each incorporated city in the county and of the unincorporated area of the county. The articles shall further provide for the selection of the governing body by the membership of the corporation and not by the governing body itself, except to fill a vacancy for the unexpired term. The articles shall further provide that the terms of office of members of the governing body shall not exceed 6 years. The corporation shall provide in its articles of incorporation for an advisory board for the hospital. The advisory board must consist of persons who represent a broad section of the people served by the hospital.

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(b) The [nonprofit] corporation shall contract to care for indigent patients at a charge to the county which [shall] does not exceed the

actual cost of providing such care, and to receive any person falling sick or maimed within the county.

(c) The [nonprofit] corporation shall agree to accept all the current assets, including accounts receivable, to assume all the current liabilities, and to take over and maintain the records of the existing public hospital.

(d) The agreement [shall] must provide for the transfer of patients, staff and employees, and for the continuing administration of any trusts or bequests pertaining to the existing public hospital.

(e) The agreement [shall] must provide for the assumption by the corporation of all indebtedness of the county which is attributable to

the hospital, and:

(1) If the hospital is conveyed, for payment to the county of its actual capital investment in the hospital, after deducting depreciation of an amount which is not less than its appraised value and any indebtedness so assumed, immediately or by deferred installments over a period of not more than 30 years.

(2) If the hospital is leased, for a rental which will over the term of the lease reimburse the county for its actual capital investment in the hospital, after deducting depreciation and any indebtedness so assumed. The lease may provide a credit against the rental so required for the

value of any capital improvements made by the corporation.

2. Boards of county commissioners which have joint responsibility for a public hospital may jointly exercise the power conferred by sub-

section 1, and are subject jointly to the related duties.

3. If any hospital which has been conveyed pursuant to this section ceases to be used as a [community nonprofit] hospital, unless the premises so conveyed are sold and the proceeds used to erect or enlarge another [community nonprofit] hospital for the county, the hospital so conveyed [shall revert] reverts to the ownership of the county. If any hospital which has been leased pursuant to this section ceases to be used as a [nonprofit community] hospital, the lease [shall terminate.] is terminated.

## SENATE BILL NO. 549—SENATOR WAGNER

#### **APRIL 16, 1981**

### Referred to Committee on Human Resources and Facilities

SUMMARY—Authorizes use of guide dog and cane by deaf person and makes various other statutory amendments to protect visually and aurally handicapped persons. (BDR 58-1530)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No. Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: No.



EXPLANATION—Matter in ttalics is new; matter in brackets [ ] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to visually and aurally handicapped persons; authorizing the use of guide dogs and canes by aurally handicapped persons; providing for the protection of such persons in traffic; prohibiting persons from interfering with guide dogs; providing penalties; and providing other matters properly relating

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. NRS 118.105 is hereby amended to read as follows: 118.105 1. A landlord may not refuse to rent a dwelling subject to the provisions of chapter 118A of NRS solely because a guide dog will be residing with the prospective tenant in the dwelling.

2. A landlord may require proof that a dog is a guide dog. This requirement may be satisfied, by way of example and not of limitation, by exhibition of the identification card normally presented to a visually or aurally handicapped person upon his graduation from a guide dog school.

As used in this section:

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(a) "Guide dog" means a dog which has been specially trained by a 10 guide dog school to serve as an aid to mobility to a particular visually or 11 aurally handicapped person. 12

(b) "Guide dog school" means a school which trains guide dogs. SEC. 2. Chapter 426 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section which shall read as follows: 1. It is unlawful for any person to beat, harass, intimidate or inter-

fere with a guide dog. 17

2. Any person who violates subsection 1 shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by both fine and imprisonment. 20

SEC. 3. NRS 426.510 is hereby amended to read as follows:
426.510 1. No person, except those a person who is wholly or partially blind, shall or wholly or partially deaf, may use a guide dog 21

or a blaze orange dog leash or carry or use on any street, highway, or in any other public place a cane or walking stick which is white or metallic

in color, or white tipped with red.

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Any pedestrian who is not Twholly or partially blind, or any driver of a vehicle, visually or aurally handicapped who approaches or comes in contact with a person [wholly or partially blind] using a guide dog or carrying a cane or walking stick white or metallic in color, or white tipped with red, shall immediately come to a full stop and take such precautions before proceeding as may be necessary to avoid accident or injury to the visually or awally handicapped person. [wholly or partially blind.]

3. Any person other than a visually or awally handicapped person

wholly or partially blind:

(a) Who shall use who:

(a) Uses a guide dog or a blaze orange dog leash or [carry] carries a cane or walking stick such as is described in this section, contrary to the provisions of this section; For

(b) [Who shall fail] Fails to heed the approach of a person using a guide dog or carrying such a cane as is described by this section; [or]

(c) [Who shall fail] Fails to come to a stop upon approaching or coming in contact with a person so using a guide dog or so carrying such a cane or walking stick; or

(d) [Who shall fail] Fails to take precaution against accident or

injury to such a person after coming to a stop, as provided for in this section, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

4. This section does not apply to any [sighted] person who uses a guide dog or [white] cane for the purpose of training [such] the dog or of instructing a [blind] visually or aurally handicapped person.

SEC. 4. NRS 426.515 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 426.515 The failure of a [totally] wholly or partially blind or wholly or partially deaf person to carry a white or metallic colored cane or to use a guide dog does not constitute contributory negligence per se, but may be admissible as evidence of contributory negligence in a personal injury action by such a [blind] person against a common carrier or any other means of public conveyance or transportation or a place of public accommodation as defined by NRS 651.050 when the injury arises from [such blind the visually or aurally handicapped person's making use of the facilities or services offered by [such] the carrier or place of public accommodation.
- Chapter 484 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a SEC. 5. new section which shall read as follows:
- Any driver of a vehicle who approaches or encounters a pedestrian using a guide dog or carrying a cane or walking stick white or metallic in color, or white tipped with red, shall come to a full stop and take such precautions before proceeding as may be necessary to avoid accident or injury to the pedestrian.

Any person who violates subsection I shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 6. NRS 484.325 is hereby amended to read as follows:

484.325 1. Except as provided in NRS 484.327 [,] and section 5

of this act, when official traffic-control devices are not in place or not in operation the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way, slowing down or stopping if need be so to yield, to a pedestrian crossing the highway within a crosswalk when the pedestrian is upon the half of the highway upon which the vehicle is traveling, or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the highway as to be in danger.

[No] A pedestrian shall not suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle which is so close that

it is impossible for the driver to yield.

Whenever a vehicle is stopped at a marked crosswalk or at an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass [such] the stopped vehicle until [such] the driver has determined that the vehicle being overtaken was not stopped for the purpose of permitting a pedestrian to cross the highway.

Whenever signals exhibiting the words "Walk" or "Don't Walk"

are in place, such signals [shall] indicate as follows:

(a) While the "Walk" indication is illuminated, pedestrians facing the signal may proceed across the highway in the direction of the signal and [shall] must be given the right of way by the drivers of all vehicles.

(b) While the "Don't Walk" indication is illuminated, either steady or flashing, a pedestrian shall not start to cross the highway in the direction of the signal, but any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing during the "Walk" indication shall proceed to a sidewalk, or to a safety zone if one is provided.

(c) Whenever the word "Wait" still appears in a signal, [such] the indication has the same meaning as assigned in this section to the "Don't

Walk" indication.

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(d) Whenever a signal system provides a signal phase for the stopping of all vehicular traffic and the exclusive movement of pedestrians, and "Walk" and "Don't Walk" indications control [such] pedestrian movement, pedestrians may cross in any direction between corners of the intersection offering the shortest route within the boundaries of the intersection when the "Walk" indication is exhibited, and when signals and other official traffic-control devices direct pedestrian movement in [such] the manner [as] provided in this section and in NRS 484.283.

SEC. 7. NRS 484.327 is hereby amended to read as follows:

484.327 Except as provided in section 5 of this act:

1. Every pedestrian crossing a highway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk or within an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the highway.

Any pedestrian crossing a highway at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead pedestrian crossing has been provided shall yield the

right of way to all vehicles upon the highway.

3. Between adjacent intersections at which official traffic-control devices are in operation pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a marked crosswalk.

4. A pedestrian shall not cross an intersection diagonally unless

authorized by official traffic-control devices.

When authorized to cross diagonally, pedestrians shall cross only

1 in accordance with the official traffic-control devices pertaining to such 2 crossing movements. 3

SEC. 8. NRS 613.330 is hereby amended to read as follows:

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1. It is an unlawful employment practice for an employer: (a) To fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any [individual,] person, or otherwise to discriminate against any [individual] person with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions or privileges of employment, because of such individual's the person's race, color, religion, sex, age, physical, aural or visual handicap or national origin; or

(b) To limit, segregate or classify his employees in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive any [individual] person of employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee, because of [such individual's] the person's race, color, religion, sex, age, physical, aural or visual handicap or national origin.

It is an unlawful employment practice for an employment agency to fail or refuse to refer for employment, or otherwise to discriminate against, any [individual] person because of his race, color, religion, sex. age, physical, aural or visual handicap or national origin, or to classify or refer for employment any [individual] person on the basis of his race, color, religion, sex, age, physical, aural or visual handicap or national origin.

It is an unlawful employment practice for a labor organization: (a) To exclude or to expel from its membership, or otherwise to discriminate against, any [individual] person because of his race, color, religion, sex, age, physical, aural or visual handicap or national origin;

(b) To limit, segregate or classify its membership, or to classify its membership, or to classify or fail to refuse to refer for employment any [individual,] person, in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive any findividual person of employment opportunities, or would limit [such] his employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee or as an applicant for employment, because of [such individual's] the person's race, color, religion, sex, age, physical. aural or visual handicap or national origin; or

(c) To cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against

[an individual a person in violation of this section.

It is an unlawful employment practice for any employer, labor organization or joint labor-management committee controlling apprenticeship or other training or retraining, including on-the-job training programs, to discriminate against any [individual] person because of his race, color, religion, sex, age, physical, aural or visual handicap or national origin in admission to, or employment in, any program established to provide apprenticeship or other training.

5. It is unlawful employment practice for any employer, employment agency, labor organization or joint labor-management committee to discriminate against the physically, aurally or visually handicapped by interfering, directly or indirectly, with the use of an aid or appliance, including guide dogs, by [such] a physically, aurally or visually handi-

capped findividual. person.

It is an unlawful employment practice for an employer, directly or indirectly, to refuse to permit a visually or aurally handicapped employee to keep his guide dog with him at all times in his place of employment if **[such]** the dog is specially trained by a guide dog school approved by the division.

SEC. 9. NRS 651.075 is hereby amended to read as follows:

651.075 1. It is unlawful for a place of public accommodation to:

(a) Refuse service to a visually or aurally handicapped person because he is accompanied by a guide dog; or

(b) Charge an additional fee for [such] the guide dog.

2. A place of accommodation may require proof that a dog is a guide dog. Such requirement may be satisfied, by way of example and not of limitation, by exhibition of the identification card normally presented to a visually or aurally handicapped person upon his graduation from a guide dog school.

3. A guide dog [shall] may not be presumed dangerous by reason of

the fact it is not muzzled.

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4. This section does not relieve a visually or aurally handicapped person from liability for damage which may be caused by his guide dog.

5. Visually or aurally handicapped persons accompanied by guide dogs [shall be] are subject to the same conditions and limitations that apply to persons who are not so handicapped and accompanied.

6. As used in this section:

(a) "Guide dog" means a dog which has been specially trained by a guide dog school to serve as an aid to mobility to a particular visually or aurally handicapped person.

(b) "Guide dog school" means a school which trains guide dogs and

25 (b) "Guide dog school" means 26 which is approved by the division.

SEC. 10. NRS 704.145 is hereby amended to read as follows:

704.145 1. It is unlawful for a common carrier or other means of public conveyance or transportation operating in this state to:

(a) Refuse service to a visually or aurally handicapped person because

he is accompanied by a guide dog; or

(b) Charge an additional fee for [such] the guide dog.

2. This section does not relieve a visually or aurally handicapped person from liability for damage which may be caused by his guide dog.

3. Visually or aurally handicapped persons accompanied by guide dogs [shall be] are subject to the same conditions and limitations that apply to persons who are not so handicapped and accompanied.

4. As used in this section:

(a) "Guide dog" means a dog which has been specially trained by a guide dog school to serve as an aid to mobility for a specific visually or aurally handicapped person.

(b) "Guide dog school" means a school which trains guide dogs and

43 which is approved by the division.

SEC. 11. NRS 706.366 is hereby amended to read as follows:

706.366 1. It is unlawful for a common motor carrier of passengers or other means of public conveyance or transportation operating in this state to:

(a) Refuse service to a visually or aurally handicapped person because

he is accompanied by a guide dog; or

(b) Charge an additional fee for [such] the guide dog.

2. This section does not relieve a visually or aurally handicapped per son from liability for damage which may be caused by his guide dog.

3. Visually or aurally handicapped persons accompanied by guid dogs [shall be] are subject to the same conditions and limitations tha apply to persons who are not so handicapped and accompanied.

4. As used in this section:

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(a) "Guide dog" means a dog which has been specially trained by guide dog school to serve as an aid to mobility for a specific visually of aurally handicapped person.

(b) "Guide dog school" means a school which trains guide dogs and

11 which is approved by the division.

# (REPRINTED WITH ADOPTED AMENDMENTS) FIRST REPRINT A. B. 404

#### ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 404—COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

MARCH 31, 1981

#### Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Amends various provisions relating to civil commitment of criminal offenders. (BDR 40-803)
FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.
Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: No.



EXPLANATION—Matter in ttalics is new; matter in brackets [ ] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to alcohol and drug abuse; providing for civil commitment of criminal offenders before sentencing but after conviction; removing eligibility for civil commitment from persons convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. NRS 458.300 is hereby amended to read as follows: 458.300 Subject to the provisions of NRS 458.290 to 458.350, inclusive, an alcoholic or a drug addict [charged with] who has been convicted of a crime is eligible to elect treatment under the supervision of a state-approved alcohol or drug treatment facility [instead of prosecution] before he is sentenced unless:

1. The crime is a crime against the person as provided for in chapter 200 of NRS;

2. The crime is that of selling a controlled substance as defined in chapter 453 of NRS;

3. The crime is that of driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or while an habitual user or under the influence of a controlled substance as provided for in NRS 484.379;

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4. The alcoholic or drug addict has a record of one or more convictions of a crime of violence or of selling a controlled substance as defined in chapter 453 of NRS, or of two or more convictions of any felony;

[4.] 5. Other criminal proceedings alleging commission of a felony are pending against the alcoholic or drug addict;

[5.] 6. The alcoholic or drug addict is on probation or parole and the appropriate parole or probation authority does not consent to such election; or

[6.] 7. The alcoholic or drug addict elected and was admitted, pursuant to NRS 458.290 to 458.350, inclusive, to a treatment program on two prior occasions within any consecutive 2-year period.

SEC. 2. NRS 458.310 is hereby amended to read as follows:

458.310 1. If the court has reason to believe that a person charged with who has been convicted of a crime is an alcoholic or drug addict, or the person states that he is an alcoholic or drug addict, and the court finds that he is eligible to make the election provided for in NRS 458.300, the court shall hold a hearing before it sentences the person to determine whether or not the person he should receive treatment under the supervision of a state-approved alcohol or drug treatment facility. The district attorney may present the court with any evidence concerning the advisability of permitting the person to make the election.

2. At the hearing the court shall advise him that [prosecution of the charge shall] sentencing will be postponed if he elects to submit to treatment and is accepted for treatment by a state-approved alcohol or drug treatment facility. In offering [such] the election, the court shall advise

him that:

(a) If he elects to submit to treatment and is accepted, he may be placed under the supervision of the treatment facility for a period not to exceed 3 years;

(b) During treatment he may be confined in an institution or, at the discretion of the treatment facility, released for treatment or supervised

aftercare in the community:

(c) If he satisfactorily completes treatment, as determined by the court, the charge or charges shall be dismissed, conviction will be set aside, but if he does not satisfactorily complete such the treatment, prosecution may be resumed;

(d) Such election constitutes a formal waiver of the right to a speedy

trial. I he may be sentenced and the sentence executed.

SEC. 3. NRS 458.320 is hereby amended to read as follows:

458.320 1. If the court, after a hearing, determines that a person is entitled to accept the treatment offered pursuant to NRS 458.310, the court shall order an approved alcohol or drug treatment facility to conduct an examination of [such] the person to determine whether he is an alcoholic or drug addict and is likely to be rehabilitated through treatment. The facility shall report to the court the results of [such] the examination and recommend whether [such] the person should be placed under supervision for treatment.

2. If the court, acting on the report or other relevant information, determines that [such] the person is not an alcoholic or drug addict, or that he is not likely to be rehabilitated through treatment, he may be [held to answer the charge.] sentenced and the sentence executed.

3. If the court determines that [such] the person is an alcoholic or drug addict and is likely to be rehabilitated through treatment, the court may defer [trial] sentencing until such time, if any, as [resumption of prosecution] sentencing is authorized pursuant to NRS 458.330, and place [such] the person under the supervision of an approved alcohol or drug treatment facility for treatment for a maximum of 3 years. The

court may require such progress reports on the treatment of the person as it deems necessary.

4. No person may be placed under the supervision of a facility under

this section unless the facility accepts him for treatment.

SEC. 4. NRS 458.330 is hereby amended to read as follows:

458.330 1. Whenever a person is placed under the supervision of a treatment facility, [the criminal charge against him shall be continued without final disposition and dismissed] his sentencing must be deferred, and his conviction must be set aside if the treatment facility certifies to the court that [such person] he has satisfactorily completed the treatment program [.] and the court approves the certification.

2. If, upon the expiration of the treatment period, the treatment facility has yet to certify that [such] the person has completed his treatment program, the [pending criminal proceeding may be resumed.] court shall sentence him. If the court believes that [such person] he will complete his treatment on a voluntary basis, it may, in its discretion, [dismiss the

criminal charge. set the conviction aside.

3. If, before the treatment period expires, the treatment facility determines that [such] the person is not likely to benefit from further treatment at [such] the facility, it shall so advise the court. The court shall then:

(a) Arrange for the transfer of such person to a more suitable treat-

ment facility, if any; or

(b) Terminate the supervision and conduct a hearing to determine

whether the prosecution should be resumed.

Whenever a criminal proceeding is resumed, the person should be sentenced.

Whenever a person is sentenced under this section, time spent in institutional care [shall] must be deducted from any sentence imposed.

SEC. 5. NRS 458.340 is hereby repealed.