## ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 453-ASSEMBLYWOMAN GIUNCHIGLIANI

## MARCH 19, 2001

## Referred to Concurrent Committees on Judiciary and Ways and Means

SUMMARY-Authorizes medical use of marijuana in certain circumstances and revises penalties for possessing marijuana. (BDR 40-121)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: Yes.

Effect on the State: Contains Appropriation not included in Executive Budget.

EXPLANATION – Matter in **bolded italics** is new; matter between brackets **formitted material** is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to controlled substances; authorizing the medical use of marijuana in certain circumstances; revising the penalties for possessing marijuana; making appropriations for the continuation of certain court programs of treatment for the abuse 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.** Title 40 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 33, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in sections 3 to 16, inclusive, of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.
- Sec. 3. "Administer" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 453.021. Sec. 4. "Attending physician" means a physician who:
- 9 1. Is licensed to practice medicine pursuant to the provisions of 10 chapter 630 of NRS; and
- 2. Has primary responsibility for the care and treatment of a person 11 diagnosed with a chronic or debilitating medical condition. 12
- 13 Sec. 5. "Cachexia" means general physical wasting 14 malnutrition associated with chronic disease.
  - Sec. 6. "Chronic or debilitating medical condition" means:
    - Acquired immune deficiency syndrome; 1.
- *2*. 17 Cancer;

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- *3*. 18 Glaucoma;
- 19 A medical condition or treatment for a medical condition that produces, for a specific patient, one or more of the following: 20



(a) Cachexia;

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- (b) Persistent muscle spasms, including, without limitation, spasms caused by multiple sclerosis;
- (c) Seizures, including, without limitation, seizures caused by epilepsy;
  - (d) Severe nausea; or
  - (e) Severe pain; or
  - 5. Any other medical condition or treatment for a medical condition that is:
- (a) Classified as a chronic or debilitating medical condition by regulation of the division; or
- (b) Approved as a chronic or debilitating medical condition pursuant to a petition submitted in accordance with section 30 of this act.
- Sec. 7. "Deliver" or "delivery" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 453.051.
- Sec. 8. "Department" means the state department of agriculture. Sec. 9. 1. "Designated primary caregiver" means a person who "Designated primary caregiver" means a person who:
  - (a) Is 18 years of age or older;
- (b) Has significant responsibility for managing the well-being of a person diagnosed with a chronic or debilitating medical condition; and
  - (c) Is designated as such in the manner required pursuant to section 23 of this act.
- 2. The term does not include the attending physician of a person diagnosed with a chronic or debilitating medical condition.
- Sec. 10. "Division" means the health division of the department of human resources.
- 27 Sec. 11. "Drug paraphernalia" has the meaning ascribed to it in 28 NRS 453.554. 29
  - "Marijuana" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS Sec. 12. *453.096*.
  - Sec. 13. "Medical use of marijuana" means the possession or delivery of marijuana, or paraphernalia used to administer marijuana, as necessary for the exclusive benefit of a person to mitigate the symptoms or effects of his chronic or debilitating medical condition.
  - Sec. 14. "Registry identification card" means a document issued by the department that identifies:
  - 1. A person who is authorized to engage in the medical use of marijuana; or
  - 2. The designated primary caregiver, if any, of a person described in subsection 1.
  - "Usable marijuana" means the dried leaves and flowers Sec. 15. 1. of a plant of the genus Cannabis, and any mixture or preparation thereof, that are appropriate for medical use as allowed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.
    - 2. The term does not include the seeds, stalks and roots of the plant.
  - Sec. 16. "Written documentation" means:
- 1. A statement signed by the attending physician of a person diagnosed with a chronic or debilitating medical condition; or 47 48



- 2. Copies of the relevant medical records of a person diagnosed with a chronic or debilitating medical condition.
- Sec. 17. 1. Except as otherwise provided in sections 18, 24 and 31 of this act, a person engaged in or assisting in the medical use of marijuana is exempt from state prosecution for:
- (a) Possession or delivery of marijuana or drug paraphernalia;

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- (b) Aiding and abetting another in the possession or delivery of marijuana or drug paraphernalia; or
- (c) Any other criminal offense in which possession or delivery of marijuana or drug paraphernalia is an element, if the person holds a registry identification card issued to him pursuant to section 20 or 23 of this act.
- 2. In addition to the provisions of subsection 1, no person may be prosecuted for constructive possession, conspiracy or any other criminal offense solely for being in the presence or vicinity of the medical use of marijuana as authorized pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.
- Sec. 18. 1. A person who holds a registry identification card issued to him pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of section 20 of this act may engage in, and the designated primary caregiver of such a person, if any, may assist in, the medical use of marijuana only as justified to mitigate the symptoms or effects of the person's chronic or debilitating medical condition. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a person who possesses a registry identification card issued to him pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of section 20 of this act and the designated primary caregiver of such a person, if any, may not collectively possess or deliver more than 2 ounces of usable marijuana.
- 2. If the persons described in subsection 1 possess or deliver marijuana in an amount which exceeds the amount allowed pursuant to that subsection, those persons:
- (a) Are not exempt from state prosecution for possession or delivery of marijuana.
- (b) May establish an affirmative defense to charges of possession or delivery of marijuana in the manner set forth in section 25 of this act.
  - Sec. 19. 1. The department shall establish and maintain a program for the issuance of registry identification cards to persons who meet the requirements of this section.
  - 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3 and 5, the department shall issue a registry identification card to a person who pays a fee in an amount established by the department, but not to exceed \$150, and submits an application on a form prescribed by the department accompanied by the following:
- (a) Valid, written documentation from the person's attending physician stating that:
- (1) The person has been diagnosed with a chronic or debilitating medical condition;
- (2) The medical use of marijuana may mitigate the symptoms or effects of that condition; and
- (3) The attending physician has explained the possible risks and benefits of the medical use of marijuana;



(b) The name, address, telephone number, photograph, social security number and date of birth of the person;

- (c) The name, address and telephone number of the person's attending physician; and
- (d) If the person elects to designate a primary caregiver at the time of application:
- (1) The name, address, telephone number, photograph and social security number of the designated primary caregiver; and
- (2) A written, signed statement from his attending physician in which the attending physician approves of the designation of the primary caregiver.

The department is not prohibited from imposing an additional fee for the issuance of a registry identification card to a designated primary caregiver.

- 3. The department shall issue a registry identification card to a person who is under 18 years of age if:
- (a) The person pays the fee and submits the materials required pursuant to subsection 2; and
- (b) The custodial parent or legal guardian with responsibility for health care decisions for the person under 18 years of age signs a written statement setting forth that:
- (1) The attending physician of the person under 18 years of age has explained to that person and to the custodial parent or legal guardian with responsibility for health care decisions for the person under 18 years of age the possible risks and benefits of the medical use of marijuana;
- (2) The custodial parent or legal guardian with responsibility for health care decisions for the person under 18 years of age consents to the use of marijuana by the person under 18 years of age for medical purposes;
- (3) The custodial parent or legal guardian with responsibility for health care decisions for the person under 18 years of age agrees to serve as the designated primary caregiver for the person under 18 years of age; and
- (4) The custodial parent or legal guardian with responsibility for health care decisions for the person under 18 years of age agrees to control the acquisition of marijuana and the dosage and frequency of use by the person under 18 years of age.
- 4. The form prescribed by the department to be used by a person applying for a registry identification card pursuant to this section must be a form that is in quintuplicate. Upon receipt of an application that is completed and submitted pursuant to this section, the department shall:
  - (a) Record on the application the date on which it was received;
- (b) Retain one copy of the application for the records of the department; and
- (c) Distribute the other four copies of the application in the following manner:
  - (1) One copy to the person who submitted the application;



- (2) One copy to the applicant's designated primary caregiver, if any;
- (3) One copy to the central repository for Nevada records of criminal history; and
  - (4) One copy to the board of medical examiners.

- 5. The department shall verify the information contained in an application submitted pursuant to this section and shall approve or deny an application within 30 days after receiving the application. The department may contact an applicant, his attending physician and designated primary caregiver, if any, by telephone to determine that the information provided on or accompanying the application is accurate. The department may deny an application only on the following grounds:
- (a) The applicant failed to provide the information required pursuant to subsections 2 and 3 to:
  - (1) Establish his chronic or debilitating medical condition; or
- (2) Document his consultation with an attending physician regarding the medical use of marijuana in connection with that condition;
- (b) The applicant failed to comply with regulations adopted by the department, including, without limitation, the regulations adopted by the director pursuant to section 32 of this act;
- (c) The department determines that the information provided by the applicant was falsified;
- (d) The department determines that the attending physician of the applicant is not licensed to practice medicine in this state or is not in good standing, as reported by the board of medical examiners;
- (e) The department determines that the applicant, or his designated primary caregiver, if applicable, has been convicted of knowingly or intentionally selling a controlled substance;
- (f) The department has prohibited the applicant from obtaining or using a registry identification card pursuant to subsection 2 of section 24 of this act; or
  - (g) In the case of a person under 18 years of age, the custodial parent or legal guardian with responsibility for health care decisions for the person has not signed the written statement required pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 3.
- 6. The decision of the department to deny an application for a registry identification card is a final decision for the purposes of judicial review. Only the person whose application has been denied or, in the case of a person under 18 years of age whose application has been denied, the person's parent or legal guardian, has standing to contest the determination of the department. A judicial review authorized pursuant to this subsection must be limited to a determination of whether the denial was arbitrary, capricious or otherwise characterized by an abuse of discretion and must be conducted in accordance with the procedures set forth in chapter 233B of NRS for reviewing a final decision of an agency.

7. A person whose application has been denied may not reapply for 6 months after the date of the denial, unless the department or a court of competent jurisdiction authorizes reapplication in a shorter time.

- 8. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if a person has applied for a registry identification card pursuant to this section and the department has not yet approved or denied the application, the person, and his designated primary caregiver, if any, shall be deemed to hold a registry identification card upon the presentation to a law enforcement officer of the copy of the application provided to him pursuant to subsection 4. A person may not be deemed to hold a registry identification card for a period of more than 30 days after the date on which the department received the application.
- Sec. 20. 1. If the department approves an application pursuant to subsection 5 of section 19 of this act, the department shall, as soon as practicable after approving the application:
- (a) Issue a serially numbered registry identification card to the applicant; and
- (b) If the applicant has designated a primary caregiver, issue a serially numbered registry identification card to the designated primary caregiver.
- 2. A registry identification card issued pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 must set forth:
  - (a) The name, address, photograph and date of birth of the applicant;
- (b) The date of issuance and date of expiration of the registry identification card;
- (c) The name and address of the applicant's designated primary caregiver, if any; and
  - (d) Any other information prescribed by regulation of the department.
- 3. A registry identification card issued pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1 must set forth:
- (a) The name, address and photograph of the designated primary caregiver;
- (b) The date of issuance and date of expiration of the registry identification card;
- (c) The name and address of the applicant for whom the person is the designated primary caregiver; and
- (d) Any other information prescribed by regulation of the department.
- 4. A registry identification card issued pursuant to this section is valid for a period of I year and may be renewed in accordance with regulations adopted by the department.
- Sec. 21. 1. A person to whom the department has issued a registry identification card pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of section 20 of this act shall, in accordance with regulations adopted by the department:
- (a) Notify the department of any change in his name, address, telephone number, attending physician or designated primary caregiver, if any; and
  - (b) Submit annually to the department:



(1) Updated written documentation from his attending physician in which the attending physician sets forth that:

- (I) The person continues to suffer from a chronic or debilitating medical condition;
- (II) The medical use of marijuana may mitigate the symptoms or effects of that condition; and
- (III) He has explained to the person the possible risks and benefits of the medical use of marijuana;
- (2) If he elects to designate a primary caregiver for the subsequent year and the primary caregiver so designated was not the person's designated primary caregiver during the previous year:
- (I) The name, address, telephone number, photograph and social security number of the designated primary caregiver; and
- (II) A written, signed statement from his attending physician in which the attending physician approves of the designation of the primary caregiver; and
- 17 (3) The fee, not to exceed \$100, for renewing his registry 18 identification card, as established pursuant to the regulations of the 19 department. 20 2. A person to whom the department has issued a registry
  - 2. A person to whom the department has issued a registry identification card pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of section 20 of this act or pursuant to section 23 of this act shall, in accordance with regulations adopted by the department:
  - (a) Notify the department of any change in his name, address, telephone number or the identity of the person for whom he acts as designated primary caregiver; and
  - (b) Submit annually to the department the fee, not to exceed \$100, for renewing his registry identification card, as established pursuant to the regulations of the department.
  - 3. If a person fails to comply with the provisions of subsection 1 or 2, the registry identification card issued to him shall be deemed expired. If the registry identification card of a person to whom the department issued the card pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of section 20 of this act is deemed expired pursuant to this subsection, a registry identification card issued to the person's designated primary caregiver, if any, shall also be deemed expired.
  - Sec. 22. If a person to whom the department has issued a registry identification card pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of section 20 of this act is diagnosed by his attending physician as no longer having a chronic or debilitating medical condition, the person and his designated primary caregiver, if any, shall return their registry identification cards to the department within 7 days after notification of the diagnosis.
  - Sec. 23. 1. If a person who applies to the department for a registry identification card or to whom the department has issued a registry identification card pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of section 20 of this act desires to designate a primary caregiver, the person must:
  - (a) To designate a primary caregiver at the time of application, submit to the department the fee required pursuant to subsection 2 of section 19



of this act and the information required pursuant to paragraph (d) of that subsection; or

- (b) To designate a primary caregiver after the department has issued a registry identification card to him, submit to the department the fee required pursuant to subsection 2 of section 19 of this act and the information required pursuant to subparagraph (2) of paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of section 21 of this act.
- 2. A person may have only one designated primary caregiver at any one time.
- 3. If a person designates a primary caregiver after the time that he initially applies for a registry identification card, the department shall, except as otherwise provided in subsection 5 of section 19 of this act, issue a registry identification card to the designated primary caregiver within 5 days after receiving the information submitted pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1.
- Sec. 24. 1. A person who is authorized to possess or deliver marijuana or drug paraphernalia to engage or assist in the medical use of marijuana pursuant to the provisions of this chapter is not exempt from state prosecution for, nor may he use his authorization to possess or deliver marijuana or drug paraphernalia for medical use to establish an affirmative defense to charges arising from, any of the following acts:
- (a) Driving, operating or being in actual physical control of a vehicle or a vessel under power or sail while under the influence of marijuana.
- (b) Engaging in any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379, 484.3795, subsection 2 of NRS 488.400, NRS 488.410, 488.420 or 493.130.
- (c) Possessing a firearm in violation of paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 202.257.
- (d) Possessing marijuana in violation of NRS 453.336 or possessing drug paraphernalia in violation of NRS 453.560 or 453.566, if the possession of the marijuana or drug paraphernalia is discovered because the person engaged or assisted in the medical use of marijuana in:
- (1) Any public place or in any place open to the public or exposed to public view; or
- (2) Any local detention facility, county jail, state prison, reformatory or other correctional facility, including, without limitation, any facility for the detention of juvenile offenders.
- (e) Delivering marijuana to another person who he knows does not lawfully hold a registry identification card issued by the department pursuant to section 20 or 23 of this act.
- (f) Delivering marijuana for consideration to any person, regardless of whether the recipient lawfully holds a registry identification card issued by the department pursuant to section 20 or 23 of this act.
- 2. In addition to any other penalty provided by law, if the department determines that a person has willfully violated a provision of this chapter or any regulation adopted by the department or division to carry out the provisions of this chapter, the department may, at its own discretion, prohibit the person from obtaining or using a registry identification card for a period of up to 6 months.



Sec. 25. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and sections 24 and 31 of this act, it is an affirmative defense to a criminal charge of possession or delivery of marijuana, or any other criminal offense in which possession or delivery of marijuana is an element, that the person charged with the offense:

(a) Is a person who:

- (1) Has been diagnosed with a chronic or debilitating medical condition within the 12-month period preceding his arrest and has been advised by his attending physician that the medical use of marijuana may mitigate the symptoms or effects of that chronic or debilitating medical condition;
  - (2) Is engaged in the medical use of marijuana; and
- (3) Possesses or delivers marijuana only in the amount allowed pursuant to subsection 1 of section 18 of this act or in excess of that amount if the person proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the greater amount is medically necessary as determined by the person's attending physician to mitigate the symptoms or effects of the person's chronic or debilitating medical condition; or

(b) Is a person who:

- (1) Is assisting a person described in paragraph (a) in the medical use of marijuana; and
- (2) Possesses or delivers marijuana only in the amount allowed pursuant to subsection 1 of section 18 of this act or in excess of that amount if the person proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the greater amount is medically necessary as determined by the assisted person's attending physician to mitigate the symptoms or effects of the assisted person's chronic or debilitating medical condition.
- 2. A person need not hold a registry identification card issued to him by the department pursuant to section 20 or 23 of this act to assert the affirmative defense described in this section.
- 3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, a person described in subsection 1 who is charged with a crime pertaining to the medical use of marijuana is not precluded from:
  - (a) Asserting a defense of medical necessity; or
- (b) Presenting evidence supporting the necessity of marijuana for treatment of a specific disease or medical condition,
- if the amount of marijuana at issue is not greater than the amount allowed pursuant to subsection 1 of section 18 of this act and the person has taken steps to comply substantially with the provisions of this chapter.
- 4. A defendant who intends to offer an affirmative defense described in this section shall, not less than 5 days before trial or at such other time as the court directs, file and serve upon the prosecuting attorney a written notice of his intent to claim the affirmative defense. The written notice must:
- (a) State specifically why the defendant believes he is entitled to assert the affirmative defense; and
  - (b) Set forth the factual basis for the affirmative defense.



- A defendant who fails to provide notice of his intent to claim an affirmative defense as required pursuant to this subsection may not assert the affirmative defense at trial unless the court, for good cause shown, orders otherwise.
- Sec. 26. 1. The fact that a person possesses a registry identification card issued to him by the department pursuant to section 20 or 23 of this act does not, alone:
  - (a) Constitute probable cause to search the person or his property; or
- (b) Subject the person or his property to inspection by any governmental agency.
- 2. If officers of a state or local law enforcement agency seize marijuana, drug paraphernalia or other property from a person engaged or assisting in the medical use of marijuana:
- (a) The law enforcement agency shall ensure that the marijuana, drug paraphernalia or other property is not destroyed while in the possession of the law enforcement agency.
- (b) Any property interest of the person from whom the marijuana, drug paraphernalia or other property was seized must not be forfeited pursuant to any provision of law providing for the forfeiture of property, except as part of a sentence imposed after conviction of a criminal offense.
- (c) Upon a determination by the district attorney of the county in which the marijuana, drug paraphernalia or other property was seized, or his designee, that the person from whom the marijuana, drug paraphernalia or other property was seized is entitled to engage or assist in the medical use of marijuana pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, the law enforcement agency shall immediately return to that person any usable marijuana, drug paraphernalia or other property that was seized.
- 3. For the purposes of paragraph (c) of subsection 2, the determination of a district attorney or his designee that a person is entitled to engage in the medical use of marijuana shall be deemed to be evidenced by:
  - (a) A decision not to prosecute;
  - (b) The dismissal of charges; or
  - (c) Acquittal.

- Sec. 27. The board of medical examiners shall not take any disciplinary action against an attending physician on the basis that the attending physician:
- 1. Advised a person whom the attending physician has diagnosed as having a chronic or debilitating medical condition, or a person whom the attending physician knows has been so diagnosed by another physician licensed to practice medicine pursuant to the provisions of chapter 630 of NRS:
- 45 (a) About the possible risks and benefits of the medical use of 46 marijuana; or
- 46 marijuana; or
   47 (b) That the medical use of marijuana may mitigate the symptoms or
   48 effects of the person's chronic or debilitating medical condition,



1 if the advice is based on the attending physician's personal assessment of the person's medical history and current medical condition.

2. Provided the written documentation required pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 2 of section 19 of this act for the issuance of a registry identification card or pursuant to subparagraph (1) of paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of section 21 of this act for the renewal of a registry identification card, if:

(a) Such documentation is based on the attending physician's personal assessment of the person's medical history and current medical

condition; and

- (b) The physician has advised the person about the possible risks and benefits of the medical use of marijuana.
- Sec. 28. A professional licensing board shall not take any disciplinary action against a person licensed by the board on the basis that:
- 1. The person engages in or has engaged in the medical use of marijuana as authorized pursuant to the provisions of this chapter; or
- 2. The person acts as or has acted as the designated primary caregiver of a person who holds a registry identification card issued to him pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of section 20 of this act.
- Sec. 29. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and subsection 4 of section 19 of this act, the department shall maintain the confidentiality of and shall not disclose:
- (a) The contents of any applications, records or other written documentation that the department creates or receives pursuant to the provisions of this chapter; or
  - (b) The name or any other identifying information of:

28 (1) An attending physician; or 29 (2) A person who has applied

- (2) A person who has applied for or to whom the department has issued a registry identification card.
- 2. The department may release the name and other identifying information of a person to whom the department has issued a registry identification card to:
- (a) Authorized employees of the department as necessary to perform official duties of the department; and
- (b) Authorized employees of state and local law enforcement agencies, only as necessary to verify that a person is the lawful holder of a registry identification card issued to him pursuant to section 20 or 23 of this act.
- Sec. 30. 1. A person may submit to the division a petition requesting that a particular disease or condition be included among the diseases and conditions that qualify as chronic or debilitating medical conditions pursuant to section 6 of this act.
- 2. The division shall adopt regulations setting forth the manner in which the division will accept and evaluate petitions submitted pursuant to this section. The regulations must provide, without limitation, that:
- 46 (a) The division will approve or deny a petition within 180 days after the division receives the petition;



- (b) If the division approves a petition, the division will, as soon as practicable thereafter, transmit to the department information concerning the disease or condition that the division has approved; and
- (c) The decision of the division to deny a petition is a final decision for the purposes of judicial review.
  - Sec. 31. The provisions of this chapter do not:

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- 1. Require an insurer, organization for managed care or any person or entity who provides coverage for a medical or health care service to pay for or reimburse a person for costs associated with the medical use of
- 2. Require any employer to accommodate the medical use of marijuana in the workplace.
- 3. Protect a person against state prosecution for any act involving the possession or delivery of marijuana or drug paraphernalia in a manner not authorized pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.
- Sec. 32. The director of the department shall adopt such regulations as the director determines are necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter. The regulations must set forth, without limitation:
- 1. The method pursuant to which a person who holds a registry identification card issued to him by the department pursuant to section 20 or 23 of this act may obtain marijuana; and
- 2. The amount of each fee required pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.
- Sec. 33. The state must not be held responsible for any deleterious outcomes from the medical use of marijuana by any person.

  Sec. 34. Chapter 453 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the
- provisions set forth as sections 35 and 36 of this act.
- Sec. 35. The provisions of this chapter do not apply to the extent that they are inconsistent with the provisions of sections 2 to 33, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 36. 1. A local authority may enact an ordinance adopting the penalties set forth for misdemeanors in NRS 453.336 for similar offenses under a local ordinance. The ordinance must set forth the manner in which money collected from fines imposed by a court for a violation of the ordinance must be disbursed in accordance with subsection 2.
- 2. Money collected from fines imposed by a court for a violation of an ordinance enacted pursuant to subsection 1 must be evenly allocated among:
- (a) Nonprofit programs for the treatment of abuse of alcohol or drugs that are certified by the bureau of alcohol and drug abuse in the department of human resources;
- (b) A program of treatment and rehabilitation established by a court pursuant to NRS 453.580, if any; and
- (c) Local law enforcement agencies, in a manner determined by the court.
- 3. As used in this section, "local authority" means the governing 46 47 board of a county, city or other political subdivision having authority to enact laws or ordinances.



**Sec. 37.** NRS 453.336 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 453.336 1. A person shall not knowingly or intentionally possess a controlled substance, unless the substance was obtained directly from, or pursuant to, a prescription or order of a physician, physician's assistant, dentist, podiatric physician, optometrist or veterinarian while acting in the course of his professional practice, or except as otherwise authorized by the provisions of NRS 453.011 to 453.552, inclusive [...], and sections 35 and 36 of this act.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3, 4 and 5 and in NRS 453.3363, and unless a greater penalty is provided in NRS 212.160, 453.3385, 453.339 or 453.3395, a person who violates this section shall be punished:
- (a) For the first or second offense, if the controlled substance is listed in schedule I, II, III or IV, for a category E felony as provided in NRS 193.130.
- (b) For a third or subsequent offense, if the controlled substance is listed in schedule I, II, III or IV, or if the offender has previously been convicted two or more times in the aggregate of any violation of the law of the United States or of any state, territory or district relating to a controlled substance, for a category D felony as provided in NRS 193.130, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$20,000.
- (c) For the first offense, if the controlled substance is listed in schedule V, for a category E felony as provided in NRS 193.130.
- (d) For a second or subsequent offense, if the controlled substance is listed in schedule V, for a category D felony as provided in NRS 193.130.
- 3. Unless a greater penalty is provided in NRS 212.160, 453.337 or 453.3385, a person who is convicted of the possession of flunitrazepam or gamma-hydroxybutyrate, or any substance for which flunitrazepam or gamma-hydroxybutyrate is an immediate precursor, is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 6 years.
- 4. JUNIESS a greater penalty is provided in NRS 212.160, a person who is less than 21 years of age and is convicted of the possession of less than 1 ounce of marijuana:
- (a) For the first and second offense, is guilty of a category E felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.
- (b) For a third or subsequent offense, is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$20,000.
- 5. Before sentencing under the provisions of subsection 4 for a first offense, the court shall require the parole and probation officer to submit a presentencing report on the person convicted in accordance with the provisions of NRS 176A.200. After the report is received but before sentence is pronounced the court shall:
- 46 (a) Interview the person convicted and make a determination as to the 47 possibility of his rehabilitation; and
- 48 (b) Conduct a hearing at which evidence may be presented as to the 49 possibility of rehabilitation and any other relevant information.] *Unless a*



greater penalty is provided pursuant to NRS 212.160, a person 18 years of age or older who is convicted of the possession of 1 ounce or less of marijuana:

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(a) For the first offense, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$600.

- (b) For the second offense, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 and assigned to a program of treatment and rehabilitation pursuant to NRS 453.580.
- (c) For a third or subsequent offense, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$2,000.
- 5. Unless a greater penalty is provided pursuant to NRS 212.160, a child under 18 years of age who possesses 1 ounce or less of marijuana in violation of the provisions of subsection 1 commits a delinquent act and the court shall order the child:
- (a) For the first offense, to pay a fine of not more than \$300, and require the child to undergo an evaluation pursuant to NRS 62.2275.
- (b) For the second or subsequent offense, to pay a fine of not more than \$500, or to be detained in a facility for the detention of children for not more than 10 days, or both to pay a fine and be detained, and assign the child to an appropriate program for the treatment of abuse of alcohol or drugs.
- If a child is unable to pay a fine imposed pursuant to this subsection because of financial hardship, the court shall order the child to perform community service.
- 6. As used in this section, "controlled substance" includes flunitrazepam, gamma-hydroxybutyrate and each substance for which flunitrazepam or gamma-hydroxybutyrate is an immediate precursor.

Sec. 38. NRS 453.3363 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 453.3363 1. If a person who has not previously been convicted of any offense pursuant to NRS 453.011 to 453.552, inclusive, or pursuant to any statute of the United States or of any state relating to narcotic drugs, marijuana, or stimulant, depressant or hallucinogenic substances tenders a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill, nolo contendere or similar plea to a charge pursuant to *subsection 2 or 3 of* NRS 453.336, *NRS* 453.411 or 454.351, or is found guilty of one of those charges, the court, without entering a judgment of conviction and with the consent of the accused, may suspend further proceedings and place him on probation upon terms and conditions that must include attendance and successful completion of an educational program or, in the case of a person dependent upon drugs, of a program of treatment and rehabilitation pursuant to NRS 453.580.
- 2. Upon violation of a term or condition, the court may enter a judgment of conviction and proceed as provided in the section pursuant to which the accused was charged. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (e) of subsection 2 of NRS 193.130, upon violation of a term or condition, the court may order the person to the custody of the department of prisons.
- 3. Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions, the court shall discharge the accused and dismiss the proceedings against him. A



nonpublic record of the dismissal must be transmitted to and retained by the division of parole and probation of the department of motor vehicles and public safety solely for the use of the courts in determining whether, in later proceedings, the person qualifies under this section.

- 4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, discharge and dismissal under this section is without adjudication of guilt and is not a conviction for purposes of this section or for purposes of employment, civil rights or any statute or regulation or license or questionnaire or for any other public or private purpose, but is a conviction for the purpose of additional penalties imposed for second or subsequent convictions or the setting of bail. Discharge and dismissal restores the person discharged, in the contemplation of the law, to the status occupied before the arrest, indictment or information. He may not be held thereafter under any law to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving a false statement by reason of failure to recite or acknowledge that arrest, indictment, information or trial in response to an inquiry made of him for any purpose. Discharge and dismissal under this section may occur only once with respect to any person.
- 5. A professional licensing board may consider a proceeding under this section in determining suitability for a license or liability to discipline for misconduct. Such a board is entitled for those purposes to a truthful answer from the applicant or licensee concerning any such proceeding with respect to him

**Sec. 39.** NRS 453.401 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 453.401 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3 and 4, if two or more persons conspire to commit an offense which is a felony under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act or conspire to defraud the State of Nevada or an agency of the state in connection with its enforcement of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, and one of the conspirators does an act in furtherance of the conspiracy, each conspirator:
- (a) For a first offense, is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.
- (b) For a second offense, or if, in the case of a first conviction of violating this subsection, the conspirator has previously been convicted of a felony under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act or of an offense under the laws of the United States or of any state, territory or district which if committed in this state, would amount to a felony under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 2 years and a maximum term of not more than 10 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.
- (c) For a third or subsequent offense, or if the conspirator has previously been convicted two or more times of a felony under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act or of an offense under the laws of the United States or any state, territory or district which, if committed in this state, would amount to a felony under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 3



years and a maximum term of not more than 15 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$20,000 for each offense.

- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, if two or more persons conspire to commit an offense in violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act and the offense does not constitute a felony, and one of the conspirators does an act in furtherance of the conspiracy, each conspirator shall be punished by imprisonment, or by imprisonment and fine, for not more than the maximum punishment provided for the offense which they conspired to commit.
- 3. If two or more persons conspire to possess *more than 1 ounce of* marijuana unlawfully, except for the purpose of sale, and one of the conspirators does an act in furtherance of the conspiracy, each conspirator is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- 4. If the conspiracy subjects the conspirators to criminal liability under NRS 207.400, the persons so conspiring shall be punished in the manner provided in NRS 207.400.
- 5. The court shall not grant probation to or suspend the sentence of a person convicted of violating this section and punishable pursuant to paragraph (b) or (c) of subsection 1.

Sec. 40. NRS 453.580 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 453.580 1. A court may establish an appropriate treatment program to which it may assign a person pursuant to *subsection 4 of NRS 453.336*, NRS 453.3363 or 458.300 or it may assign such a person to an appropriate facility for the treatment of abuse of alcohol or drugs which is certified by the bureau of alcohol and drug abuse in the department of human resources. The assignment must include the terms and conditions for successful completion of the program and provide for progress reports at intervals set by the court to ensure that the person is making satisfactory progress towards completion of the program.
- 2. A program to which a court assigns a person pursuant to subsection 1 must include:
- (a) Information and encouragement for the participant to cease abusing alcohol or using controlled substances through educational, counseling and support sessions developed with the cooperation of various community, health, substance abuse, religious, social service and youth organizations;
- (b) The opportunity for the participant to understand the medical, psychological and social implications of substance abuse; and
- (c) Alternate courses within the program based on the different substances abused and the addictions of participants.
- 3. If the offense with which the person was charged involved the use or possession of a controlled substance, in addition to the program or as a part of the program the court must also require frequent urinalysis to determine that the person is not using a controlled substance. The court shall specify how frequent such examinations must be and how many must be successfully completed, independently of other requisites for successful completion of the program.
- 4. Before the court assigns a person to a program pursuant to this section, the person must agree to pay the cost of the program to which he is assigned and the cost of any additional supervision required pursuant to



subsection 3, to the extent of his financial resources. If the person does not have the financial resources to pay all of the related costs, the court shall, to the extent practicable, arrange for the person to be assigned to a program at a facility that receives a sufficient amount of federal or state funding to offset the remainder of the costs.

**Sec. 41.** NRS 455B.080 is hereby amended to read as follows:

455B.080 1. A passenger shall not embark on an amusement ride while intoxicated or under the influence of a controlled substance, unless in accordance with [a]:

(a) A prescription lawfully issued to the person  $\Box$ ; or

- (b) The provisions of sections 2 to 33, inclusive, of this act.
- 2. An authorized agent or employee of an operator may prohibit a passenger from boarding an amusement ride if he reasonably believes that the passenger is under the influence of alcohol, prescription drugs or a controlled substance. An agent or employee of an operator is not civilly or criminally liable for prohibiting a passenger from boarding an amusement ride pursuant to this subsection.

**Sec. 42.** NRS 52.395 is hereby amended to read as follows:

52.395 Except as otherwise provided in section 26 of this act:

- 1. When any substance alleged to be a controlled substance, dangerous drug or immediate precursor is seized from a defendant by a peace officer, the law enforcement agency of which the officer is a member may, with the prior approval of the prosecuting attorney, petition the district court in the county in which the defendant is charged to secure permission to destroy a part of the substance.
- 2. Upon receipt of a petition filed pursuant to subsection 1, the district court shall order the substance to be accurately weighed and the weight thereof accurately recorded. The prosecuting attorney or his representative and the defendant or his representative must be allowed to inspect and weigh the substance.
- 3. If after completion of the weighing process the defendant does not knowingly and voluntarily stipulate to the weight of the substance, the district court shall hold a hearing to make a judicial determination of the weight of the substance. The defendant, his attorney and any other witness the defendant may designate may be present and testify at the hearing.
- 4. After a determination has been made as to the weight of the substance, the district court may order all of the substance destroyed except that amount which is reasonably necessary to enable each interested party to analyze the substance to determine the composition of the substance. The district court shall order the remaining sample to be sealed and maintained for analysis before trial.
- 5. If the substance is finally determined not to be a controlled substance, dangerous drug or immediate precursor, unless the substance was destroyed pursuant to subsection 7, the owner may file a claim against the county to recover the reasonable value of the property destroyed pursuant to this section.
- 6. The district court's finding as to the weight of a substance destroyed pursuant to this section is admissible in any subsequent proceeding arising out of the same transaction.



- 7. If at the time that a peace officer seizes from a defendant a substance believed to be a controlled substance, dangerous drug or immediate precursor, the peace officer discovers any material or substance that he reasonably believes is hazardous waste, the peace officer may appropriately dispose of the material or substance without securing the permission of a court.
  - 8. As used in this section:

- (a) "Dangerous drug" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 454.201.
- (b) "Hazardous waste" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 459.430.
- (c) "Immediate precursor" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 453.086.

**Sec. 43.** NRS 62.211 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 62.211 1. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter : and NRS 453.336, if the court finds that a child is within the purview of this chapter, it shall so decree and may:
- (a) Place the child under supervision in his own home or in the custody of a suitable person elsewhere, upon such conditions as the court may determine. A program of supervision in the home may include electronic surveillance of the child. The legislature declares that a program of supervision that includes electronic surveillance is intended as an alternative to commitment and not as an alternative to probation, informal supervision or a supervision and consent decree.
- (b) Commit the child to the custody of a public or private institution or agency authorized to care for children, or place him in a home with a family. In committing a child to a private institution or agency the court shall select one that is required to be licensed by the department of human resources to care for such children, or, if the institution or agency is in another state, by the analogous department of that state. The court shall not commit a female child to a private institution without prior approval of the superintendent of the Caliente youth center, and shall not commit a male child to a private institution without prior approval of the superintendent of the Nevada youth training center.
- (c) Order such medical, psychiatric, psychological or other care and treatment as the court deems to be for the best interests of the child, except as otherwise provided in this section.
- (d) Order the parent, guardian, custodian or any other person to refrain from continuing the conduct which, in the opinion of the court, has caused or tended to cause the child to come within or remain under the provisions of this chapter.
  - (e) If the child is less than 18 years of age, order:
    - (1) The parent, guardian or custodian of the child; and
- (2) Any brother, sister or other person who is living in the same household as the child over whom the court has jurisdiction, to attend or participate in counseling, with or without the child, including, but not limited to, counseling regarding parenting skills, alcohol or substance abuse, or techniques of dispute resolution.
- (f) Order the parent or guardian of the child to participate in a program designed to provide restitution to the victim of an act committed by the child or to perform public service.



(g) Order the parent or guardian of the child to pay all or part of the cost of the proceedings, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney's fees, any costs incurred by the court and any costs incurred in the investigation of an act committed by the child and the taking into custody of the child.

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- (h) Order the suspension of the child's driver's license for at least 90 days but not more than 2 years. If the child does not possess a driver's license, the court may prohibit the child from receiving a driver's license for at least 90 days but not more than 2 years:
- (1) Immediately following the date of the order, if the child is eligible to receive a driver's license.
- (2) After the date he becomes eligible to apply for a driver's license, if the child is not eligible to receive a license on the date of the order.

If the court issues an order suspending the driver's license of a child pursuant to this paragraph, the judge shall require the child to surrender to the court all driver's licenses then held by the child. The court shall, within 5 days after issuing the order, forward to the department of motor vehicles and public safety the licenses, together with a copy of the order. If, pursuant to this paragraph, the court issues an order delaying the ability of a child to receive a driver's license, the court shall, within 5 days after issuing the order, forward to the department of motor vehicles and public safety a copy of the order. The department of motor vehicles and public safety shall report a suspension pursuant to this paragraph to an insurance company or its agent inquiring about the child's driving record, but such a suspension must not be considered for the purpose of rating or underwriting. The department of motor vehicles and public safety shall not require the child to submit to the tests and other requirements which are adopted by regulation pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 483.495 as a condition of reinstatement or reissuance after a suspension of his license pursuant to this paragraph, unless the suspension resulted from his poor performance as a driver.

- (i) Place the child, when he is not in school, under the supervision of:
  - (1) A public organization to work on public projects;
  - (2) A public agency to work on projects to eradicate graffiti; or
- (3) A private nonprofit organization to perform other public service.

The person under whose supervision the child is placed shall keep the child busy and well supervised and shall make such reports to the court as it may require. As a condition of such a placement, the court may require the child or his parent or guardian to deposit with the court a reasonable sum of money to pay for the cost of policies of insurance against liability for personal injury and damage to property or for industrial insurance, or both, during those periods in which he performs the work, unless, in the case of industrial insurance, it is provided by the organization or agency for which he performs the work.

(j) Permit the child to reside in a residence without the immediate supervision of an adult, or exempt the child from mandatory attendance at school so that the child may be employed full time, or both, if the child is at least 16 years of age, has demonstrated the capacity to benefit from this



placement or exemption and is under the strict supervision of the juvenile division.

- (k) Require the child to provide restitution to the victim of the crime which the child has committed.
- (1) Impose a fine on the child. If a fine is imposed, the court shall impose an administrative assessment pursuant to NRS 62.2175.
- (m) If the child has not previously been found to be within the purview of this chapter and if the act for which the child is found to be within the purview of this chapter did not involve the use or threatened use of force or violence, order the child to participate in a publicly or privately operated program of sports or physical fitness that is adequately supervised or a publicly or privately operated program for the arts that is adequately supervised. A program for the arts may include, but is not limited to, drawing, painting, photography or other visual arts, musical, dance or theatrical performance, writing or any other structured activity that involves creative or artistic expression. If the court orders the child to participate in a program of sports or physical fitness or a program for the arts, the court may order any or all of the following, in the following order of priority if practicable:
- (1) The parent or guardian of the child, to the extent of his financial ability, to pay the costs associated with the participation of the child in the program, including, but not limited to, a reasonable sum of money to pay for the cost of policies of insurance against liability for personal injury and damage to property during those periods in which the child participates in the program;
- (2) The child to work on projects or perform public service pursuant to paragraph (i) for a period that reflects the costs associated with the participation of the child in the program; or
- (3) The county in which the petition alleging the child to be delinquent or in need of supervision is filed to pay the costs associated with the participation of the child in the program.
- 2. If the court finds that a child who is less than 17 years of age has committed a delinquent act, the court may order the parent or guardian of the child to pay any fines and penalties imposed for the delinquent act. If the parent or guardian is unable to pay the fines and penalties imposed because of financial hardship, the court may require the parent or guardian to perform community service.
- 3. In determining the appropriate disposition of a case concerning a child found to be within the purview of this chapter, the court shall consider whether the act committed by the child involved the use of a firearm or the use or threatened use of force or violence against the victim of the act and whether the child is a serious or chronic offender. If the court finds that the act committed by the child involved the use of a firearm or the use or threatened use of force or violence against the victim or that the child is a serious or chronic offender, the court shall include the finding in its order and may, in addition to the options set forth in subsections 1 and 2 of this section and NRS 62.213:
- (a) Commit the child for confinement in a secure facility, including a facility which is secured by its staff.



(b) Impose any other punitive measures the court determines to be in the best interests of the public or the child.

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- 4. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 62.455 and 62.570, at any time, either on its own volition or for good cause shown, the court may terminate its jurisdiction concerning the child.
- 5. Whenever the court commits a child to any institution or agency pursuant to this section or NRS 62.213, it shall transmit a summary of its information concerning the child and order the administrator of the school that the child last attended to transmit a copy of the child's educational records to the institution or agency. The institution or agency shall give to the court any information concerning the child that the court may require.
- 6. In determining whether to place a child pursuant to this section in the custody of a person other than his parent, guardian or custodian, preference must be given to any person related within the third degree of consanguinity to the child whom the court finds suitable and able to provide proper care and guidance for the child.

- Sec. 44. NRS 159.061 is hereby amended to read as follows: 159.061

  1. The parents of a minor, or either parent, if qualified and suitable, are preferred over all others for appointment as guardian for the minor. In determining whether the parents of a minor, or either parent, is qualified and suitable, the court shall consider, without limitation:
  - (a) Which parent has physical custody of the minor;
- (b) The ability of the parents or parent to provide for the basic needs of the child, including, without limitation, food, shelter, clothing and medical
- (c) Whether the parents or parent has engaged in the habitual use of alcohol or any controlled substance during the previous 6 months [;], except the use of marijuana as authorized pursuant to sections 2 to 33, inclusive, of this act; and
- (d) Whether the parents or parent has been convicted of a crime of moral turpitude, a crime involving domestic violence or a crime involving the exploitation of a child.
- 2. Subject to the preference set forth in subsection 1, the court shall appoint as guardian for an incompetent, a person of limited capacity or minor the qualified person who is most suitable and is willing to serve.
- 3. In determining who is most suitable, the court shall give consideration, among other factors, to:
- (a) Any request for the appointment as guardian for an incompetent contained in a written instrument executed by the incompetent while competent.
- (b) Any nomination of a guardian for an incompetent, minor or person of limited capacity contained in a will or other written instrument executed by a parent or spouse of the proposed ward.
- (c) Any request for the appointment as guardian for a minor 14 years of age or older made by the minor.
- (d) The relationship by blood or marriage of the proposed guardian to the proposed ward.
- (e) Any recommendation made by a special master pursuant to NRS 159.0615.



**Sec. 45.** NRS 213.123 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 213.123 1. Upon the granting of parole to a prisoner, the board may, when the circumstances warrant, require as a condition of parole that the parolee submit to periodic tests to determine whether the parolee is using any controlled substance. Any such use, except the use of marijuana as authorized pursuant to sections 2 to 33, inclusive, of this act, or any failure or refusal to submit to a test is a ground for revocation of parole.
- 2. Any expense incurred as a result of any test is a charge against the division.
  - **Sec. 46.** NRS 616C.230 is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - 616C.230 1. Compensation is not payable pursuant to the provisions of chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, or chapter 617 of NRS for an injury:
    - (a) Caused by the employee's willful intention to injure himself.
    - (b) Caused by the employee's willful intention to injure another.
  - (c) Proximately caused by the employee's intoxication. If the employee was intoxicated at the time of his injury, intoxication must be presumed to be a proximate cause unless rebutted by evidence to the contrary.
  - (d) Proximately caused by the employee's use of a controlled substance. If the employee had any amount of a controlled substance in his system at the time of his injury for which the employee did not have a current and lawful prescription issued in his name [] or for which he was not authorized to engage in the use of pursuant to the provisions of sections 2 to 33, inclusive, of this act, the controlled substance must be presumed to be a proximate cause unless rebutted by evidence to the contrary.
    - 2. For the purposes of paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection 1:
  - (a) The affidavit or declaration of an expert or other person described in NRS 50.315 is admissible to prove the existence of any alcohol or the existence, quantity or identity of a controlled substance in an employee's system. If the affidavit or declaration is to be so used, it must be submitted in the manner prescribed in NRS 616C.355.
  - (b) When an examination requested or ordered includes testing for the use of alcohol or a controlled substance, the laboratory that conducts the testing must be licensed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 652 of NRS.
  - 3. No compensation is payable for the death, disability or treatment of an employee if his death is caused by, or insofar as his disability is aggravated, caused or continued by, an unreasonable refusal or neglect to submit to or to follow any competent and reasonable surgical treatment or medical aid.
  - 4. If any employee persists in an unsanitary or injurious practice that imperils or retards his recovery, or refuses to submit to such medical or surgical treatment as is necessary to promote his recovery, his compensation may be reduced or suspended.
  - 5. An injured employee's compensation, other than accident benefits, must be suspended if:
  - (a) A physician or chiropractor determines that the employee is unable to undergo treatment, testing or examination for the industrial injury solely because of a condition or injury that did not arise out of and in the course of his employment; and



- (b) It is within the ability of the employee to correct the nonindustrial 2 condition or injury.
- The compensation must be suspended until the injured employee is able to resume treatment, testing or examination for the industrial injury. The insurer may elect to pay for the treatment of the nonindustrial condition or 6 7
  - **Sec. 47.** NRS 630.3066 is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - 630.3066 A physician is not subject to disciplinary action solely for [prescribing]:
    - 1. **Prescribing** or administering to a patient under his care:

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- (a) Amygdalin (laetrile), if the patient has consented in writing to the use of the substance.
- [2.] (b) Procaine hydrochloride with preservatives and stabilizers (Gerovital H3).
- [3.] (c) A controlled substance which is listed in schedule II, III, IV or V by the state board of pharmacy pursuant to NRS 453.146, if the controlled substance is lawfully prescribed or administered for the treatment of intractable pain in accordance with accepted standards for the practice of medicine.
- 2. Engaging in any activity authorized pursuant to sections 2 to 33, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 48. 1. There is hereby appropriated from the state general fund to the court administrator of the second judicial district of the State of Nevada the sum of \$10,000 for the continuation of its program of treatment for the abuse of alcohol or drugs established pursuant to NRS 453.580.
- There is hereby appropriated from the state general fund to the court administrator of the eighth judicial district of the State of Nevada the sum of \$15,000 for the continuation of its program of treatment for the abuse of alcohol or drugs established pursuant to NRS 453.580.
- 3. The money appropriated by subsections 1 and 2 must be used to supplement and not supplant or cause to be reduced any other source of funding for the program of treatment established, respectively, in the Second and Eighth Judicial District Court pursuant to NRS 453.580.
- 4. Any remaining balances of the appropriations made by subsections 1 and 2 of this act must not be committed for expenditure after June 30, 2001, and revert to the state general fund as soon as all payments of money committed have been made.
- Sec. 49. The amendatory provisions of this act do not apply to offenses committed before October 1, 2001.
- Sec. 50. 1. This section and section 48 of this act become effective upon passage and approval.
- 42 2. Sections 6, 20, 21, 30 and 32 of this act become effective upon 43 passage and approval for the purpose of adopting regulations and on 44 October 1, 2001, for all other purposes.
- 3. Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, 7 to 19, inclusive, 22 to 29, inclusive, 31, 45 33 to 47, inclusive, and 49 of this act become effective on October 1, 2001.



