### ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 496-ASSEMBLYMAN PARKS

## MARCH 19, 2001

## Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Provides for recognition of reciprocal beneficiary relationships.
(BDR 11-1283)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: Yes.

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18 19 Effect on the State: No.

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

AN ACT relating to domestic relations; providing for the recognition of reciprocal beneficiary relationships; setting forth the benefits and rights to which persons in a valid reciprocal beneficiary relationship are entitled; declaring certain actions by employers to be an unlawful employment practice; 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 11 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 11, 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 6, inclusive, of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.
- Sec. 3. "Declaration of reciprocal beneficiary relationship" means a statement on a form provided by the attorney general that declares the intent of two persons to enter into a reciprocal beneficiary relationship.
- Sec. 4. "Declaration of termination of reciprocal beneficiary relationship" means a statement on a form provided by the attorney general that declares the intent of one or both of the parties to a reciprocal beneficiary relationship to terminate that relationship.
- Sec. 5. "Reciprocal beneficiary" means a person who is a party to a valid reciprocal beneficiary relationship.
- 16 Sec. 6. "Valid reciprocal beneficiary relationship" means a 17 relationship:
  - 1. Between two persons who meet the criteria set forth in section 7 of this act;



- For which a declaration of reciprocal beneficiary relationship has been signed and notarized as required pursuant to section 8 of this act; and
- That has not been terminated pursuant to section 9 of this act.
- Sec. 7. 1. The State of Nevada hereby recognizes reciprocal beneficiary relationships.
- 2. Before two persons may enter into a reciprocal beneficiary relationship, all the following conditions must be satisfied:
  - (a) Each person is 18 years of age or older;
- (b) Neither person is:

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- (1) Married; or
- (2) A party to another reciprocal beneficiary relationship; and
- (c) Each person consents voluntarily to enter the reciprocal beneficiary relationship and such consent was not obtained by way of coercion, duress, force or fraud.
- Sec. 8. Two persons who meet the criteria set forth in section 7 of this act may enter into a reciprocal beneficiary relationship by:
- 1. Signing a declaration of reciprocal beneficiary relationship; and 2. Having the declaration of reciprocal beneficiary relationship notarized by a notary public who is appointed in this state.
- Sec. 9. 1. Either party to a reciprocal beneficiary relationship may terminate the relationship by:
- (a) Signing a declaration of termination of reciprocal beneficiary relationship on a form provided by the attorney general; and
- (b) Having the declaration of termination of reciprocal beneficiary relationship notarized by a notary public who is appointed in this state.
- 2. A reciprocal beneficiary relationship is automatically terminated if either party to the relationship:
  - (a) Enters into a lawful marriage; or
- (b) Dies.
- Sec. 10. 1. If a reciprocal beneficiary relationship is terminated because one of the parties to the relationship:
- (a) Signs and has notarized a declaration of termination of reciprocal beneficiary relationship; or
- (b) Enters into a lawful marriage,
- neither party to the former reciprocal beneficiary relationship is entitled 36 37 to receive a right or benefit that is provided by law to a reciprocal 38 beneficiary. 39
  - 2. If a reciprocal beneficiary relationship is terminated because one of the parties to the relationship dies, the termination of the relationship does not prevent the surviving reciprocal beneficiary from exercising the right to:
  - (a) Succeed to any property, interest or benefit to which he may be entitled pursuant to the laws of intestate succession.
  - (b) Receive any insurance benefits to which he may be entitled under any contract or otherwise by law.
- 46 47 (c) Make suitable arrangements for the decedent pursuant to NRS 48 451.023 and 451.650.



1 (d) Make an anatomical gift of all or a part of the decedent's body as 2 authorized pursuant to NRS 451.557.

In addition to the rights and benefits enumerated specifically in paragraphs (a) to (d), inclusive, a surviving reciprocal beneficiary is entitled to exercise any right or avail himself of any benefit provided specifically by law to reciprocal beneficiaries where the context of the right or benefit requires logically that the right or benefit extend beyond the death of the other party to the relationship.

Sec. 11. The attorney general may adopt such regulations as the attorney general determines are necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter, including, without limitation, regulations to prevent fraud with respect to the declaration and termination of reciprocal beneficiary relationships.

**Sec. 12.** The preliminary chapter of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

"Reciprocal beneficiary" has the meaning ascribed to it in section 5 of this act.

**Sec. 13.** NRS 6.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

6.030 1. The court may at any time temporarily excuse any juror on account of:

- (a) Sickness or physical disability.
- (b) Serious illness or death of a member of his immediate family [-] or of his reciprocal beneficiary.
  - (c) Undue hardship or extreme inconvenience.
  - (d) Public necessity.

A person temporarily excused shall appear for jury service as the court may direct.

2. The court shall permanently excuse any person from service as a juror if he is incapable, by reason of a permanent physical or mental disability, of rendering satisfactory service as a juror. The court may require the prospective juror to submit a physician's certificate concerning the nature and extent of the disability, and the certifying physician may be required to testify concerning the disability when the court so directs.

**Sec. 14.** NRS 16.080 is hereby amended to read as follows:

16.080 After the impaneling of the jury and before verdict, the court may discharge a juror upon a showing of his sickness, a serious illness or death of a member of his immediate family [...] or of his reciprocal beneficiary, an undue hardship, an extreme inconvenience, any other inability to perform his duty or a public necessity. Alternate jurors, in the order in which they were selected, shall replace jurors who become unable or disqualified to perform their duties. If an alternate juror is required to replace a regular juror after the jury has retired to deliberate, the court shall recall the jury, seat the alternate and resubmit the case to the jury. If no alternate juror has been selected, the trial may proceed with the remaining jurors, only if the parties so agree. If the parties do not so agree, the jury [shall] must be discharged, and a new jury then or afterwards impaneled.



Sec. 15. NRS 41B.110 is hereby amended to read as follows:

41B.110 "Interested person" means:

- 1. A parent, spouse, *reciprocal beneficiary*, child or sibling of a decedent;
- 2. A beneficiary or a person who would be a beneficiary if another person were found to be a killer of a decedent;
- 3. A person who serves in any fiduciary or representative capacity with respect to any property, interest or benefit that is in any way related to a decedent, his estate or a governing instrument or a person who would be entitled to serve in such a capacity if another person were found to be a killer of a decedent; or
- 4. A person who has a right to or claim against any property, interest or benefit that is in any way related to a decedent, his estate or a governing instrument or a person who would have such a right or claim if another person were found to be a killer of a decedent.

**Sec. 16.** NRS 134.040 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 134.040 1. If the decedent leaves a surviving spouse *or reciprocal beneficiary* and only one child, or the lawful issue of one child, the estate goes one-half to the surviving spouse *or reciprocal beneficiary* and one-half to the child or the issue of the child.
- 2. If the decedent leaves a surviving spouse *or reciprocal beneficiary* and more than one child living, or a child and the lawful issue of one or more deceased children, the estate goes one-third to the surviving spouse *or reciprocal beneficiary* and the remainder in equal shares to the children and the lawful issue of any deceased child by right of representation.

**Sec. 17.** NRS 134.050 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 134.050 1. If the decedent leaves no issue, the estate goes one-half to the surviving spouse of the reciprocal beneficiary, one-fourth to the father of the decedent and one-fourth to the mother of the decedent, if both are living. If both parents are not living, one-half to either the father or the mother then living.
- 2. If the decedent leaves no issue, or father or mother, one-half of the separate property of the decedent goes to the surviving spouse *or reciprocal beneficiary* and the other one-half goes in equal shares to the brothers and sisters of the decedent.
- 3. If the decedent leaves no issue , [or] surviving spouse [...] or reciprocal beneficiary, the estate goes one-half to the father of the decedent and one-half to the mother of the decedent, if both are living. If both parents are not living, the whole estate goes to either the father or the mother then living.
- 4. If the decedent leaves no issue, father, mother, brother or sister, or children of any issue, all of the separate property of the decedent goes to the surviving spouse [-] or reciprocal beneficiary.

**Sec. 18.** NRS 134.060 is hereby amended to read as follows:

134.060 If there is no issue, surviving spouse, *reciprocal beneficiary* or father or mother, then the estate goes in equal shares to the brothers and sisters of the decedent and to the children of any deceased brother or sister by right of representation.



**Sec. 19.** NRS 134.070 is hereby amended to read as follows:

beneficiary or father or mother, and no brother or sister living at the time of death, the estate goes to the next of kin in equal degree, except that if there are two or more collateral kindred in equal degree, but claiming through different ancestors, those who claim through the nearest ancestors are preferred to those who claim through ancestors more remote. If any person dies leaving several children, or leaving a child and issue of one or more children, and any such surviving child dies under age and not having been married, all the estate that came to the deceased child by inheritance from the deceased parent descends in equal shares to the other children of the same parent, and to the issue of any other children who may have died, by right of representation.

**Sec. 20.** NRS 134.090 is hereby amended to read as follows:

134.090 If the decedent leaves no surviving spouse [,] or reciprocal beneficiary, but there is a child or children, the estate, if there is only one child, all goes to that child. If there is more than one child, the estate goes to all the children of the decedent, to share and share alike.

**Sec. 21.** NRS 134.100 is hereby amended to read as follows:

134.100 If the decedent leaves no surviving spouse [ ] or reciprocal beneficiary, but there is a child or children and the lawful issue of a child or children, the estate goes to the child or children and lawful issue of the child or children by right of representation as follows:

1. To the child or children, each a share; and [to]

**2.** To the lawful issue of each deceased child, by right of representation, the same share that the parent would have received if the parent had been living at the time of the death of the decedent.

**Sec. 22.** NRS 134.110 is hereby amended to read as follows:

134.110 If the decedent leaves no surviving spouse [.] or reciprocal beneficiary, or child or children, but there is the lawful issue of a child or children, all the estate descends and must be distributed to the lawful issue of the child or children by right of representation, and this rule applies to the lawful issue of all such children, and to the lawful issue ad infinitum.

**Sec. 23.** NRS 134.120 is hereby amended to read as follows:

134.120 If the decedent leaves no surviving spouse, *reciprocal beneficiary* or kindred, the estate escheats to the state for educational purposes.

**Sec. 24.** NRS 217.160 is hereby amended to read as follows:

217.160 The compensation officer may order the payment of compensation:

- 1. To or for the benefit of the victim;
- 2. If the victim has suffered personal injury, to any person responsible for the maintenance of the victim who has suffered pecuniary loss or incurred expenses as a result of the injury;
- 3. If the victim dies, to or for the benefit of any one or more of the dependents of the victim; or
- 4. To a member of the victim's household or immediate family for psychological counseling for emotional trauma suffered by the member as



a result of the crime of murder as defined in NRS 200.010. As used in this subsection:

- (a) "Household" means an association of persons who live in the same home or dwelling and who:
  - (1) Have significant personal ties to the victim; or
- (2) Are related by blood, adoption or marriage, within the first degree
- of consanguinity or affinity.

  (b) "Immediate family" means persons who are related by blood, adoption or marriage, within the first degree of consanguinity or affinity. The term includes a reciprocal beneficiary.
- Sec. 25. Chapter 287 is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

If the governing body of any county, school district, municipal corporation, political subdivision, public corporation or other public agency of the State of Nevada offers to its officers and employees, and to such dependents of those officers and employees as may elect to participate, group insurance pursuant to NRS 287.010, the governing body may:

At its discretion; or

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Pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement, extend such coverage to include reciprocal beneficiaries of those officers and employees.

Sec. 26. NRS 287.040 is hereby amended to read as follows:

287.040 The provisions of NRS 287.010 to 287.040, inclusive, and section 25 of this act do not make it compulsory upon any governing body of any county, school district, municipal corporation, political subdivision, public corporation or other public agency of the State of Nevada to, except as otherwise provided in NRS 287.021, make any contributions for the payment of any premiums or other costs for group insurance or medical or hospital services, or upon any officer or employee of any county, school district, municipal corporation, political subdivision, public corporation or other public agency of this state to accept or join any plan of group insurance or to assign his wages or salary or to authorize deductions from his wages or salary in payment of premiums or contributions therefor.

Sec. 27. NRŠ 449.710 is hereby amended to read as follows:

449.710 Every patient of a medical facility, facility for the dependent or home for individual residential care has the right to:

- 1. Receive information concerning any other medical or educational facility or facility for the dependent associated with the facility at which he is a patient which relates to his care.
- 2. Obtain information concerning the professional qualifications or associations of the persons who are treating him.
- 3. Receive the name of the person responsible for coordinating his care in the facility or home.
- 4. Be advised if the facility in which he is a patient proposes to perform experiments on patients which affect his own care or treatment.
- 5. Receive from his physician a complete and current description of his diagnosis, plan for treatment and prognosis in terms which he is able to



understand. If it is not medically advisable to give this information to the patient, the physician shall:

- (a) Provide the information to an appropriate person responsible for the patient; and
- (b) Inform that person that he shall not disclose the information to the patient.
- 6. Receive from his physician the information necessary for him to give his informed consent to a procedure or treatment. Except in an emergency, this information must not be limited to a specific procedure or treatment and must include:
  - (a) A description of the significant medical risks involved;
- (b) Any information on alternatives to the treatment or procedure if he requests that information;
- (c) The name of the person responsible for the procedure or treatment; and
- (d) The costs likely to be incurred for the treatment or procedure and any alternative treatment or procedure.
- 7. Examine the bill for his care and receive an explanation of the bill, whether or not he is personally responsible for payment of the bill.
- 8. Know the regulations of the facility or home concerning his conduct at the facility or home.
- 9. Receive, within reasonable restrictions as to time and place, visitors of his choosing, including, without limitation, friends, family members and his reciprocal beneficiary, if any.

Sec. 28. NRS 449.820 is hereby amended to read as follows:

26 449.820 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a principal may not name as attorney in fact in a power of attorney:

- (a) His provider of health care:
  - (b) An employee of his provider of health care;
  - (c) An operator of a health care facility; or
- (d) An employee of a health care facility.
- 2. A principal may name as attorney in fact any person identified in subsection 1 if that person is the spouse, *reciprocal beneficiary*, legal guardian or next of kin of the principal.

**Sec. 29.** NRS 449.830 is hereby amended to read as follows:

449.830 The form of a power of attorney for a disabled principal must be substantially as follows:

# DURABLE POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR HEALTH CARE DECISIONS

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## WARNING TO PERSON EXECUTING THIS DOCUMENT

THIS IS AN IMPORTANT LEGAL DOCUMENT. IT CREATES A DURABLE POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR HEALTH CARE. BEFORE EXECUTING THIS DOCUMENT, YOU SHOULD KNOW THESE IMPORTANT FACTS:

1. THIS DOCUMENT GIVES THE PERSON YOU DESIGNATE AS YOUR ATTORNEY-IN-FACT THE POWER TO MAKE HEALTH



1 CARE DECISIONS FOR YOU. THIS POWER IS SUBJECT TO ANY 2 LIMITATIONS OR STATEMENT OF YOUR DESIRES THAT YOU 3 INCLUDE IN THIS DOCUMENT. THE POWER TO MAKE HEALTH 4 CARE DECISIONS FOR YOU MAY INCLUDE CONSENT, REFUSAL 5 OF CONSENT, OR WITHDRAWAL OF CONSENT TO ANY CARE, 6 TREATMENT, SERVICE, OR PROCEDURE TO MAINTAIN, 7 DIAGNOSE, OR TREAT A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL CONDITION. 8 YOU MAY STATE IN THIS DOCUMENT ANY TYPES OF 9 TREATMENT OR PLACEMENTS THAT YOU DO NOT DESIRE.

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- 2. THE PERSON YOU DESIGNATE IN THIS DOCUMENT HAS A DUTY TO ACT CONSISTENT WITH YOUR DESIRES AS STATED IN THIS DOCUMENT OR OTHERWISE MADE KNOWN OR, IF YOUR DESIRES ARE UNKNOWN, TO ACT IN YOUR BEST INTERESTS.
- 3. EXCEPT AS YOU OTHERWISE SPECIFY IN THIS DOCUMENT, THE POWER OF THE PERSON YOU DESIGNATE TO MAKE HEALTH CARE DECISIONS FOR YOU MAY INCLUDE THE POWER TO CONSENT TO YOUR DOCTOR NOT GIVING TREATMENT OR STOPPING TREATMENT WHICH WOULD KEEP YOU ALIVE.
- 4. UNLESS YOU SPECIFY A SHORTER PERIOD IN THIS DOCUMENT, THIS POWER WILL EXIST INDEFINITELY FROM THE DATE YOU EXECUTE THIS DOCUMENT AND, IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MAKE HEALTH CARE DECISIONS FOR YOURSELF, THIS POWER WILL CONTINUE TO EXIST UNTIL THE TIME WHEN YOU BECOME ABLE TO MAKE HEALTH CARE DECISIONS FOR YOURSELF.
- 27 5. NOTWITHSTANDING THIS DOCUMENT, YOU HAVE THE 28 RIGHT TO MAKE MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH CARE 29 DECISIONS FOR YOURSELF SO LONG AS YOU CAN GIVE 30 INFORMED CONSENT WITH RESPECT TO THE PARTICULAR 31 DECISION. IN ADDITION, NO TREATMENT MAY BE GIVEN TO 32 YOU OVER YOUR OBJECTION, AND HEALTH CARE NECESSARY 33 TO KEEP YOU ALIVE MAY NOT BE STOPPED IF YOU OBJECT.
  - 6. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REVOKE THE APPOINTMENT OF THE PERSON DESIGNATED IN THIS DOCUMENT TO MAKE HEALTH CARE DECISIONS FOR YOU BY NOTIFYING THAT PERSON OF THE REVOCATION ORALLY OR IN WRITING.
- 7. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REVOKE THE AUTHORITY
  GRANTED TO THE PERSON DESIGNATED IN THIS DOCUMENT
  TO MAKE HEALTH CARE DECISIONS FOR YOU BY NOTIFYING
  THE TREATING PHYSICIAN, HOSPITAL, OR OTHER PROVIDER
  OF HEALTH CARE ORALLY OR IN WRITING.
- 43 8. THE PERSON DESIGNATED IN THIS DOCUMENT TO MAKE 44 HEALTH CARE DECISIONS FOR YOU HAS THE RIGHT TO 45 EXAMINE YOUR MEDICAL RECORDS AND TO CONSENT TO 46 THEIR DISCLOSURE UNLESS YOU LIMIT THIS RIGHT IN THIS 47 DOCUMENT.
- 48 9. THIS DOCUMENT REVOKES ANY PRIOR DURABLE POWER 49 OF ATTORNEY FOR HEALTH CARE.



10. IF THERE IS ANYTHING IN THIS DOCUMENT THAT YOU DO NOT UNDERSTAND, YOU SHOULD ASK A LAWYER TO EXPLAIN IT TO YOU.

1. DESIGNATION OF HEALTH CARE AGENT. I,	
insert your name) do hereby designate and appoint:	
Name:	
Address:	
Telephone Number:	•••••

as my attorney-in-fact to make health care decisions for me as authorized in this document.

(Insert the name and address of the person you wish to designate as your attorney-in-fact to make health care decisions for you. Unless the person is also your spouse, *reciprocal beneficiary*, legal guardian or the person most closely related to you by blood, none of the following may be designated as your attorney-in-fact: (1) your treating provider of health care, (2) an employee of your treating provider of health care, (3) an operator of a health care facility, or (4) an employee of an operator of a health care facility.)

2. CREATION OF DURABLE POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR HEALTH CARE.

By this document I intend to create a durable power of attorney by appointing the person designated above to make health care decisions for me. This power of attorney shall not be affected by my subsequent incapacity.

3. GÉNERAL STATEMENT OF AUTHORITY GRANTED.

In the event that I am incapable of giving informed consent with respect to health care decisions, I hereby grant to the attorney-in-fact named above full power and authority to make health care decisions for me before, or after my death, including: consent, refusal of consent, or withdrawal of consent to any care, treatment, service, or procedure to maintain, diagnose, or treat a physical or mental condition, subject only to the limitations and special provisions, if any, set forth in paragraph 4 or 6.

4. SPECIAL PROVISIONS AND LIMITATIONS.

(Your attorney-in-fact is not permitted to consent to any of the following: commitment to or placement in a mental health treatment facility, convulsive treatment, psychosurgery, sterilization, or abortion. If there are any other types of treatment or placement that you do not want your attorney-in-fact's authority to give consent for or other restrictions you wish to place on his or her attorney-in-fact's authority, you should list them in the space below. If you do not write any limitations, your attorney-in-fact will have the broad powers to make health care decisions on your behalf which are set forth in paragraph 3, except to the extent that there are limits provided by law.)



3	special provisions and limitations:	
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8	5. DURATION.	
9	I understand that this power of attorney will exist	indefinitely from the
0	date I execute this document unless I establish a s	shorter time. If I am
1	unable to make health care decisions for myself	when this power of
12	attorney expires, the authority I have granted my	attorney-in-fact will
13	continue to exist until the time when I become able	to make health care
14	decisions for myself.	
15	(IE + BBL IC + BL E)	
16	(IF APPLICABLE)	.1
17	I wish to have this power of attorney end	
l8 l9	following date:	•••••
20	(With respect to decisions to withhold or with	ndraw life-sustaining
21	treatment, your attorney-in-fact must make health ca	
22	consistent with your known desires. You can, but	are not required to.
22 23	indicate your desires below. If your desires are unkno	wn, your attorney-in-
24 25	fact has the duty to act in your best interests	; and, under some
25	circumstances, a judicial proceeding may be necessar	ry so that a court can
26	determine the health care decision that is in your best	
27	to indicate your desires, you may INITIAL the statem	ent or statements that
28	reflect your desires and/or write your own statements	in the space below.)
29		(If the statement
30 31		(If the statement reflects your desires,
32		initial the box next to
33		the statement.)
34		the statement.)
35	1. I desire that my life be prolonged to the	
36	greatest extent possible, without regard to my	
37	condition, the chances I have for recovery or long-	
38	term survival, or the cost of the procedures.	[]
39	2. If I am in a coma which my doctors have	
10	reasonably concluded is irreversible, I desire that	
11	life-sustaining or prolonging treatments not be used.	
12 13	(Also should utilize provisions of NRS 449.535 to 449.690, inclusive, if this subparagraph is initialed.)	[]
14	3. If I have an incurable or terminal condition or	[]
15	illness and no reasonable hope of long-term recovery	
16	or survival, I desire that life-sustaining or prolonging	
17	treatments not be used. (Also should utilize	
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+ / 18	provisions of NRS 449.535 to 449.690, inclusive, if	
	provisions of NRS 449.535 to 449.690, inclusive, if this subparagraph is initialed.)	[]
18		[]



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18 19 20		
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	7. (Yo you m to make paragras yo paragradesign marria termin If the to ma person me as below	
38 39 40 41	A.	First Alternative Attorney-in-fact Name: Address:
42 43 44	В.	Telephone Number:
45 46 47 48		Name: Address: Telephone Number:



1 2 3	8. PRIOR DESIGNATIONS REVOKED. I revoke any prior durable power of attorney for health care.
4	(YOU MUST DATE AND SIGN THIS POWER OF ATTORNEY)
5 6 7 8 9	I sign my name to this Durable Power of Attorney for Health care on(date) at(city),(state)
10	(Signature)
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	(THIS POWER OF ATTORNEY WILL NOT BE VALID FOR MAKING HEALTH CARE DECISIONS UNLESS IT IS EITHER (1) SIGNED BY AT LEAST TWO QUALIFIED WITNESSES WHO ARE PERSONALLY KNOWN TO YOU AND WHO ARE PRESENT WHEN YOU SIGN OR ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR SIGNATURE OR (2) ACKNOWLEDGED BEFORE A NOTARY PUBLIC.)
19 20	CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF NOTARY PUBLIC
21 22 23	(You may use acknowledgment before a notary public instead of the statement of witnesses.)
24 25	State of Nevada
26 27	County of
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36	On this
37 38	NOTARY SEAL (Signature of Notary Public)
39	
40 41	STATEMENT OF WITNESSES
42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49	(You should carefully read and follow this witnessing procedure. This document will not be valid unless you comply with the witnessing procedure. If you elect to use witnesses instead of having this document notarized you must use two qualified adult witnesses. None of the following may be used as a witness: (1) a person you designate as the attorney-in-fact, (2) a provider of health care, (3) an employee of a provider of health care, (4) the operator of a health care facility, (5) an employee of an operator of a health care facility. At least one of the



witnesses must make the additional declaration set out following the place 2 where the witnesses sign.) I declare under penalty of perjury that the principal is personally known to me, that the principal signed or acknowledged this durable power of 4 5 attorney in my presence, that the principal appears to be of sound mind and under no duress, fraud, or undue influence, that I am not the person appointed as attorney-in-fact by this document, and that I am not a provider of health care, an employee of a provider of health care, the operator of a community care facility, nor an employee of an operator of a health care 9 10 facility. 11 Signature: 12 Residence Address: 13 Print Name: ..... 14 Date: ..... 15 Residence Address:.... 16 Signature: Print Name: ..... 17 ..... 18 Date: 19 20 (AT LEAST ONE OF THE ABOVE WITNESSES MUST ALSO SIGN THE FOLLOWING DECLARATION.) 21 22 23 I declare under penalty of perjury that I am not related to the principal by blood, marriage, or adoption, and to the best of my knowledge I am not 24 25 entitled to any part of the estate of the principal upon the death of the 26 27 principal under a will now existing or by operation of law. 28 Signature: 29 30 Signature: 31 32 33 Names: Address: 34 Print Name: 35 Date: 36 37 COPIES: You should retain an executed copy of this document and give one to your attorney-in-fact. The power of attorney should be available so a 38 copy may be given to your providers of health care. 39 Sec. 30. NRS 449.860 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40 41 449.860 1. The principal may designate an alternate attorney in fact. 2. If a principal designates his spouse as the attorney in fact or as an 42 43 alternate, that designation is automatically revoked if the principal and his 44 spouse are divorced. 45 3. If a principal designates his reciprocal beneficiary as the attorney in fact or as an alternate, that designation is automatically revoked if the reciprocal beneficiary relationship between the principal and his reciprocal beneficiary is terminated. 46



- 4. An execution of a power of attorney automatically revokes any previous power of attorney.
  - [4.] 5. A power of attorney remains valid indefinitely unless:
- (a) The principal designates a shorter period for which it is to remain valid; or
  - (b) It is revoked.

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- 5. 6. If a power of attorney expires while the principal is unable to make decisions concerning health care, the power of attorney remains valid until the principal is again able to make such decisions.
  - **Sec. 31.** NRS 451.023 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 451.023 The husband or wife of a minor child or the parent of an unmarried or otherwise unemancipated minor child [shall be] is primarily responsible for the decent burial or cremation of his or her spouse or such child within a reasonable time after death. A person whose reciprocal beneficiary dies is, within a reasonable time after death, primarily responsible for the decent burial or cremation of the reciprocal beneficiary and related arrangements.
- **Sec. 32.** NRS 451.025 is hereby amended to read as follows: 451.025 If the governing body of any county, city or town within the State of Nevada must arrange for and order the decent burial of any person dying within such county, city or town, leaving a husband for wife or, wife, parent or reciprocal beneficiary in whose custody such person remained at the time he or she died, which husband for parent or reciprocal beneficiary is not indigent and not otherwise eligible for assistance as a poor person and expenses for a decent burial have been paid out of public funds pursuant to such an order, the county, city or town must be reimbursed for its expenses of burial of the dead body of such person by the husband, wife, [or] parent or reciprocal beneficiary charged by law with the duty of burial.
  - **Sec. 33.** NRS 451.557 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 451.557 1. Any member of the following classes of persons, in the order of the priority listed, may make an anatomical gift of all or a part of the decedent's body for an authorized purpose, unless the decedent, at the time of death, has made an unrevoked refusal to make that anatomical gift:
  - (a) The spouse *or reciprocal beneficiary* of the decedent;
  - (b) An adult son or daughter of the decedent;
  - (c) Either parent of the decedent;
  - (d) An adult brother or sister of the decedent;
  - (e) A grandparent of the decedent; and
- (f) A guardian of the person of the decedent at the time of death.
- The legal procedure for authorization must be defined and established by the committee on anatomical dissection established by the University and Community College System of Nevada.
- 45 2. An anatomical gift may not be made by a person listed in subsection 1 if: 46
- 47 (a) A person in a prior class is available at the time of death to make an 48 anatomical gift;



- (b) The person proposing to make an anatomical gift knows of a refusal or contrary indications by the decedent; or
- (c) The person proposing to make an anatomical gift knows of an objection to making an anatomical gift by a member of the person's class or a prior class.
- 3. An anatomical gift by a person authorized under subsection 1 must be made by:
  - (a) A document of gift signed by him; or

- (b) His telegraphic, recorded telephonic or other recorded message, or other form of communication from him that is contemporaneously reduced to writing and signed by the recipient.
- 4. An anatomical gift by a person authorized under subsection 1 may be revoked by any member of the same or a prior class if, before procedures have begun for the removal of a part from the body of the decedent, the physician, technician or enucleator removing the part knows of the revocation.
- 5. A failure to make an anatomical gift under subsection 1 is not an objection to the making of an anatomical gift.

**Sec. 34.** NRS 451.650 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 451.650 1. The following persons, in the following order of priority, may order the cremation of human remains of a deceased person:
  - (a) The surviving spouse ; or reciprocal beneficiary;
  - (b) A majority of the adult children;
  - (c) The living parents jointly; or
  - (d) The decedent's guardian or personal representative.
- 2. If the deceased person was an indigent or other person for the final disposition of whose remains a county or the state is responsible, the appropriate public officer may order cremation of the remains and provide for the respectful disposition of the cremated remains.
- 3. If the deceased person donated his body for scientific research or, before his death, a medical facility was made responsible for his final disposition, a representative of the scientific institution or medical facility may order cremation of his remains.
- 4. A living person may order the cremation of human remains removed from his body or the cremation of his body after his death. In the latter case, any person acting pursuant to his instructions is an authorized agent.
- **Sec. 35.** Chapter 613 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

If an employer grants leave with pay, leave without pay, or leave without loss of seniority to his employees to care for a spouse, child or parent of the employee when the spouse, child or parent has a serious health condition, it is an unlawful employment practice for the employer to fail or refuse to extend the same benefits to an employee whose reciprocal beneficiary has a serious health condition.

**Sec. 36.** NRS 613.310 is hereby amended to read as follows:

613.310 As used in NRS 613.310 to 613.435, inclusive, *and section 35* of this act, unless the context otherwise requires:



- "Disability" means, with respect to a person:
   A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the person;
  - (b) A record of such an impairment; or
  - (c) Being regarded as having such an impairment.
- 2. "Employer" means any person who has 15 or more employees for each working day in each of 20 or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year, but does not include:
  - (a) The United States or any corporation wholly owned by the United
    - (b) Any Indian tribe.

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- (c) Any private membership club exempt from taxation pursuant to 26
- U.S.C. § 501(c).
  3. "Employment agency" means any person regularly undertaking with or without compensation to procure employees for an employer or to procure for employees opportunities to work for an employer, but does not include any agency of the United States.
- 4. "Labor organization" means any organization of any kind, or any agency or employee representation committee or plan, in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment or other conditions of employment.
- "Person" includes the State of Nevada and any of its political 23 24 subdivisions.
- 25 6. "Sexual orientation" means having or being perceived as having an orientation for heterosexuality, homosexuality or bisexuality.



