ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 205-ASSEMBLYMAN ARAUJO

Prefiled February 13, 2017

Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to cremation. (BDR 40-649)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

Effect on the State: Yes.

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

AN ACT relating to cremation; authorizing the use of alkaline hydrolysis for cremation; exempting a crematory that uses only alkaline hydrolysis from certain limitations on the location of a crematory; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law regulates the cremation of human remains and the operation of facilities for cremation. (NRS 451.600-451.715, chapter 642 of NRS) For the purposes of those provisions, **sections 3 and 10** of this bill expand the current definition of cremation to include "alkaline hydrolysis," which is a water-based process for reducing human remains to bone fragments through the use of alkaline chemicals and agitation. A result of this change is to make certain fee and penalty provisions applicable to this type of cremation. In certain cities and towns, existing law limits the location of a crematory to an area that is zoned for mixed, commercial or industrial use and at least 1,500 feet from any parcel zoned for residential use. (NRS 451.635) **Section 5** of this bill exempts from those limitations a crematory that uses only alkaline hydrolysis. **Sections 7 and 8** of this bill make conforming changes to account for differences between cremation by incineration and cremation by alkaline hydrolysis.



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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

- **Section 1.** Chapter 451 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 and 3 of this act.
 - Sec. 2. "Alkaline hydrolysis" means the:
- 1. Reduction of human remains to bone fragments through a water-based process of dissolution using alkaline chemicals and agitation to accelerate natural decomposition; and
- 2. Processing of the hydrolyzed human remains after their removal from the container in which the process of dissolution occurs.
- Sec. 3. "Cremation" means the technical process that reduces human remains to bone fragments by using alkaline hydrolysis or incineration.
 - **Sec. 4.** NRS 451.600 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 451.600 As used in NRS 451.600 to 451.715, inclusive, *and sections 2 and 3 of this act*, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NRS 451.605 to 451.630, inclusive, *and sections 2 and 3 of this act* have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.
 - **Sec. 5.** NRS 451.635 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 451.635 1. No person may cremate human remains except in a crematory whose operator is licensed by the Nevada Funeral and Cemetery Services Board.
- 2. The licensed operator of a crematory shall ensure that all persons physically operating the crematory equipment have completed a crematory certification program approved by the Board and maintain proof of completion of the program at the site where the crematory equipment operated by the person is located. Such proof of completion must be made available to the Board upon request or as part of any inspection or investigation conducted by the Board.
- 3. [III] Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if a crematory is proposed to be located in an incorporated city whose population is 60,000 or more or in an unincorporated town that is contiguous to such an incorporated city, the Board shall not issue a license to the applicant unless the proposed location of all structures associated with the crematory are:
- (a) In an area which is zoned for mixed, commercial or industrial use; and
- 39 (b) At least 1,500 feet from the boundary line of any parcel 20 zoned for residential use.





- → The provisions of this subsection do not apply to a crematory at which alkaline hydrolysis is the only process to be used for cremation.
- 4. The Board shall prescribe and furnish forms for application for licensing. An application must be in writing and contain:
- (a) The name and address of the applicant and the location or proposed location of the crematory;
- (b) A description of the structure and equipment to be used in operating the crematory; and
- (c) Any further information that the Board may reasonably require.
- 5. An application must be signed by the applicant personally, by one of the partners if the applicant is a partnership, or by an authorized officer if the applicant is a corporation or other form of business organization.
- 6. The Board shall examine the structure and equipment and, if applicable, the location and shall issue the license if:
- (a) It appears that the proposed operation will meet the requirements of NRS 451.600 to 451.715, inclusive ; , and sections 2 and 3 of this act; and
 - (b) The applicant has paid all fees related to the application.
- 7. If the ownership of a crematory is to be changed, the proposed operator shall apply for licensing at least 30 days before the change.
 - **Sec. 6.** NRS 451.640 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 451.640 1. The Nevada Funeral and Cemetery Services Board shall adopt regulations for the administration of NRS 451.600 to 451.715, inclusive [...], and sections 2 and 3 of this act. Unless governed by the regulations of the State Board of Health, the regulations of the Nevada Funeral and Cemetery Services Board must include, without limitation:
- (a) The conditions under which the remains of a person who has died from a communicable or otherwise dangerous disease may be transported to a crematory for cremation; and
- (b) The minimum standards for sanitation, required equipment and protection from fire.
 - 2. The Nevada Funeral and Cemetery Services Board may bring legal proceedings to enjoin any person who violates any provision of NRS 451.600 to 451.715, inclusive, *and sections 2 and 3 of this act*, any regulation adopted pursuant thereto or any order of the Board from operating a crematory. Any person who is so enjoined is liable to the Board for attorney's fees and court costs.





- **Sec. 7.** NRS 451.670 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 451.670 1. No operator of a crematory may require that human remains be placed in a casket, or refuse to accept human remains for cremation because they are not in a casket.
 - 2. The container used must:

- (a) Consist of readily combustible materials [;] or, if alkaline hydrolysis will be used to cremate the human remains, materials that are readily dissolvable by alkaline hydrolysis;
 - (b) Cover the human remains completely when closed;
 - (c) Resist leaking or spilling;
- (d) Be rigid enough for easy handling [;] or, if alkaline hydrolysis will be used to cremate the human remains, be properly supported during transport; and
 - (e) Protect the health and safety of employees of the operator.
- 3. Unless otherwise ordered in writing by the agent, the operator shall incinerate *or dissolve* the container, *as applicable*, as the remains are cremated.
 - **Sec. 8.** NRS 451.680 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 451.680 1. The agent, or the person charged with arranging for disposition of the body of a person who has ordered his or her own cremation, shall ensure that any artificial device [whose incineration] that would be dangerous if incinerated or subjected to alkaline hydrolysis, as applicable, is removed from the human remains before their cremation. If he or she is unable to arrange for its removal before the remains are delivered to a crematory, he or she shall inform the operator of the crematory.
- 2. The space within a crematory where cremation takes place must be enclosed and must not be used for any other purpose than the cremation of human remains. Immediately before a container is placed in this chamber, the identification of the human remains within it must be verified by the operator and any identifying document or label for the urn must be removed from the container and kept near the control panel until cremation is complete.
 - 3. Upon the completion of cremation, the operator shall:
 - (a) Remove the recoverable residue from the chamber;
- (b) Place the bone fragments in an urn with proper identification and insofar as practicable place no other material with them unless authorized by the agent; and
 - (c) Dispose of the remaining residue.
- 4. If the cremated remains will not fit in the urn selected by the agent, the operator of the crematory shall hold the remains until the agent selects an urn or urns in which the remains will fit.
 - Sec. 9. NRS 451.715 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 451.715 1. It is unlawful for any person to:





- (a) Hold himself or herself out to the public as the operator of a crematory without being licensed pursuant to NRS 451.635;
- (b) Sign an order for cremation knowing that the order contains incorrect information; or
- (c) Violate any other provision of NRS 451.600 to 451.715, inclusive, *and sections 2 and 3 of this act*, any regulation adopted pursuant thereto or any order of the Nevada Funeral and Cemetery Services Board.
- 2. It is unlawful for the operator of a crematory to perform a cremation without an order signed by a person authorized to order the cremation pursuant to NRS 451.024 or 451.655.
- 3. If a crematory is operated in this State in violation of any provision of NRS 451.600 to 451.715, inclusive, *and sections 2 and 3 of this act*, any regulation adopted pursuant thereto or any order of the Nevada Funeral and Cemetery Services Board, the crematory is a public nuisance and may be abated as such.
 - **Sec. 10.** NRS 642.011 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 642.011 "Cremation" [means the technical process that reduces human remains to bone fragments by using heat and evaporation.] has the meaning ascribed to it in section 3 of this act.
- **Sec. 11.** This act becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purpose of adopting regulations and performing any other preparatory administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and on January 1, 2018, for all other purposes.





