



# Pacific Law Journal Review of Selected Nevada Legislative

---

Volume 1989 | Issue 1

Article 46

---

1-1-1989

## Crimes; fire protection systems

The University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarlycommons.pacific.edu/nlr>



Part of the [Legislation Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

The University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law, *Crimes; fire protection systems*, 1989 U. PAC. L. REV. (2019).

Available at: <https://scholarlycommons.pacific.edu/nlr/vol1989/iss1/46>

This Legislative Review is brought to you for free and open access by the Journals and Law Reviews at Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Pacific Law Journal Review of Selected Nevada Legislative by an authorized editor of Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact [mgibney@pacific.edu](mailto:mgibney@pacific.edu).

## Crimes; environmental protection—fines

NEV. REV. STAT. § 445.601 (amended).

AB 72 (Committee on Natural Resources, Agriculture and Mining);  
1989 STAT. Ch. 357

Under existing law, the State Environmental Commission<sup>1</sup> can levy fines of not more than \$5000 against any person<sup>2</sup> for a violation of the state's air pollution<sup>3</sup> provisions.<sup>4</sup> Chapter 357 provides that any person<sup>5</sup> who fails to pay the fine within thirty days is guilty of a misdemeanor.<sup>6</sup>

KRI

---

1. See NEV. REV. STAT. § 445.451 (1987) (creation and composition of the Environmental Commission).

2. See *id.* § 445.441 (1987) (definition of person).

3. See *id.* § 445.416 (1987) (definition of air pollution).

4. *Id.* §§ 445.401-.526, 445.546-.571, 445.581-.601 (1987) (air pollution control provisions). See also *id.* § 445.601 (1987) (amended by 1989 Nev. Stat. ch. 357, sec. 1, at 736) (the commission can establish a schedule of fines not exceeding \$500 for lesser violations, and can order injunctions or other remedies in addition to, or instead of, levying fines).

5. See 1989 Nev. Stat. ch. 357, sec. 1, at 736 (amending NEV. REV. STAT. § 445.601) (persons declared indigent by the court are excluded).

6. *Id.* See generally *Yakima County Clean Air Authority v. Glascam Builders, Inc.*, 85 Wash. 2d 255, 260, 534 P.2d 33, 36 (1975) (holding that it is constitutionally permissible to allow an administrative agency to impose civil and criminal penalties).

## Crimes; fire protection systems

NEV. REV. STAT. § 202.580 (amended).

AB 693; 1989 STAT. Ch. 487

Existing law makes it a misdemeanor<sup>1</sup> to maliciously remove<sup>2</sup> specified parts of a fire alarm system.<sup>3</sup> Chapter 487 makes it a gross

---

1. See NEV. REV. STAT. § 202.580 (1987) (amended by 1989 Nev. Stat. ch. 487, sec. 1, at 1044) (the offense is determined by the monetary value of the property destroyed, or is a misdemeanor, whichever is greater).

2. See *id.* (including damaging or destroying a fire system).

3. *Id.* § 202.580 (1987) (amended by 1989 Nev. Stat. ch. 487, sec. 1, at 1044) (includes any object used to signal a fire). See 1989 Nev. Stat. ch. 487, sec. 1, at 1044 (amending NEV. REV. STAT. § 202.580) (definition of fire alarm system).

misdemeanor<sup>4</sup> for a contractor<sup>5</sup> to knowingly<sup>6</sup> install a faulty or inoperable fire protection system.<sup>7</sup>

JMF

---

4. See 1989 Nev. Stat. ch. 487, sec. 1, at 1044 (amending NEV. REV. STAT. § 202.580) (punishment includes permanent revocation of every license as well as a conviction of a gross misdemeanor). The contractor may also be punished for deceptive trade practice. *Id.*

5. See *id.* (definition of contractor).

6. See *id.* (at the time of the installation, the contractor must know either that the system does not work or that the effectiveness is impaired).

7. *Id.*

### Crimes; harassment and property damage

NEV. REV. STAT. §§ 200.\_\_\_\_, 206.\_\_\_\_, 207.\_\_\_\_ (new); §§ 83.130, 381.225, 394.180 (amended).

AB 629 (Brookman); 1989 STAT. Ch. 416

Chapter 416 creates a new crime of harassment.<sup>1</sup> The elements of harassment include: (1) a person knowingly threatens the victim with harm;<sup>2</sup> and (2) the victim reasonably fears the threat will be carried out.<sup>3</sup> The first offense is a misdemeanor,<sup>4</sup> while subsequent offenses are gross misdemeanors.<sup>5</sup> In addition to the harassment charge, the defendant may be restrained from any contact with the victim.<sup>6</sup> An intentional violation of the restraining order is a gross misdemeanor.<sup>7</sup>

---

1. 1989 Nev. Stat. ch. 416, sec. 1, at 897 (enacting NEV. REV. STAT. § 200.\_\_\_\_).

2. See 1989 Nev. Stat. ch. 416, sec. 2, at 897 (enacting NEV. REV. STAT. § 200.\_\_\_\_) (harm includes bodily injury, property damage, physical confinement, or any act intended to substantially harm the physical or mental health of the person threatened).

3. *Id.*

4. See NEV. REV. STAT. § 193.120 3 (1987) (definition of misdemeanor).

5. 1989 Nev. Stat. ch. 416, sec. 2, at 897 (enacting NEV. REV. STAT. § 200.\_\_\_\_) (the victim may pursue any other legal remedies). See NEV. REV. STAT. § 193.120 4 (1987) (definition of gross misdemeanor).

6. 1989 Nev. Stat. ch. 416, sec. 4, at 897 (enacting NEV. REV. STAT. § 200.\_\_\_\_) (the defendant may be required to stay away from the home or business of the victim and be prohibited from communicating with the victim). When the court issues a restraining order, the order must be recorded and the victim must be notified. *Id.* sec. 5, at 898 (enacting NEV. REV. STAT. § 200.\_\_\_\_).

7. *Id.* sec. 4, at 897 (enacting NEV. REV. STAT. § 200.\_\_\_\_) (the court must state in writing that a violation of this order is a gross misdemeanor).