Crimes; fire protection systems

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Crimes

Crimes; environmental protection—fines

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

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

\(^3\) See id. § 445.416 (1987) (definition of air pollution).
\(^6\) 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\(^1\) to maliciously remove\(^2\) specified parts of a fire alarm system.\(^3\) 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).
misdemeanor for a contractor to knowingly install a faulty or inoperable fire protection system.

JMF

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. The elements of harassment include: (1) a person knowingly threatens the victim with harm; and (2) the victim reasonably fears the threat will be carried out. The first offense is a misdemeanor, while subsequent offenses are gross misdemeanors. In addition to the harassment charge, the defendant may be restrained from any contact with the victim. An intentional violation of the restraining order is a gross misdemeanor.

3. Id.  
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).