1	TRANSCRIPT OF A MEETING
2	OF THE
3	STATE OF NEVADA
4	PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS LICENSING BOARD
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8	Thursday, October 22, 2015
9	8:00 a.m.
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12	Northern Nevada Location: Office of the Attorney General
13	100 North Carson Street Mock Court Room
14	Carson City, Nevada
15	
16	Southern Nevada Location (Videoconferenced): Grant Sawyer State Office Building
17	555 East Washington Avenue Attorney General Conference Room, Suite 4500
18	Las Vegas, Nevada
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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 2015, 8:04 A.M.

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date, and place set for the Private Investigators Licensing
Board workshop to solicit comments on proposed regulations.

And at this time I'd like to call the meeting to order.

There's a few items I'd like to cover first. We will be accepting public comment at the beginning and the end of the meeting as well as per each agenda item. Obviously we're here to solicit comments, so feel free anytime you have anything you would like to interject, just come on up to the front here in the south or to the front there in the north as well.

The first time that you state your name for the record, I would ask that you state your first and last name and then spell your last name, okay. After that when you're making a comment, please again state your last name prior to the comments. We do have a stenographer in the north that will be transcribing for us today. All right.

I would like to remind everyone that if you have cell phones, go ahead and turn those off if you will. And with that said, we'll go ahead and start with Agenda Item 1. I'm sorry. Agenda Item 3. Agenda Item 3 is NAC, Nevada Administrative Code 648.310. And the proposed language will clarify who's responsible for the administration of the

examination to licensing applicants.

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Those of you that are just walking in, if I could get you to sign in at the back and go ahead and grab a handout. I would like to remind you to turn your cell phones off.

Under NAC 648.310 covers examinations. Currently in the regulation it states that the board will prepare examinations and may designate one or more police officers or the law enforcement officials to administer the test. this NAC was originally passed, it was due to the fact that they felt that all examinations had to be actually proctored by a law enforcement officer. As you know, we have criminal investigators that work for us in the north and the south. That becomes a little difficult at times if someone is not available. So the proposed language that we have is the executive director shall designate one or more board staff members to administer the examination. That allows for us to, either myself, conduct the examination or any of our investigators, compliance auditors, or even clerical staff. What we do is we have a room where the individuals show up for the examination and we monitor to make sure that obviously they're doing their own exam and then we grade the exam directly following.

The other portion that we are looking at changing in NAC 648.310 is under Subsection 5. It currently reads,

field examination for licensing as K-9 security handlers and trainers will not be administered at the same time as written examinations are being given. As you know, we also conduct examinations for our certified firearms instructors. And we didn't have that anywhere in the Nevada Administrative Code. So we would like to change the verbiage to field examination for licensing as K-9 security handlers, trainers, and certified firearm instructors will not be administered at the same time.

The reason that they're not is we have fewer applicants for those positions and it is a different kind of test. It is not a written exam for K-9 handlers or certified firearm instructors. It's a demonstration of mastery, therefore we have to use law enforcement agencies to assist us with the K-9 testing and then we have our certified instructors with the agencies that provide the testing for certified firearms instructors.

Are there any comments on NAC 648.310?

MS. IRIZARRY: Investigator Irizarry. I apologize for those that just walked in, we're on this form here, the one that says Nevada proposed revisions 10-2015. This is the one that we're going to use all day long. We're going to go right from the beginning all the way to the end just so you can kind of keep up with where we're at.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: The comment was just

made that the front doors were just opened on the building so we have some people coming in a little bit late so that we can be aware of that. Normally they have doors open a lot earlier. So we're running a little behind downstairs, I guess.

So we will have an opportunity to revisit any of the items during public comment at the end if there is none at this time. So everybody will be given a chance to speak on any agenda item that they wish to.

Those of you coming in, we are currently on Agenda Item 3, the very first agenda item. And we are, as Investigator Irizarry said, on this handout right here, which is Nevada proposed revisions 10-2015, and we are on the first I guess it was page two of seven, the first page is blank.

Is there any public comment in the north? Any public comment in the south?

We'll move on to Agenda Item 4. Agenda Item 4 is Nevada Administrative Code 648.330, proposed language to clarify the expectations of a licensee to place his or her individual license in to abeyance to become a qualifying agent for a corporate license holder.

Current language in NAC 648.330, Section 2, currently reads, except as otherwise provided in the subsection, a licensee who is the qualifying agent for a corporate license pursuant to Chapter 648 of NRS may have his

or her license placed in abeyance as long as he or she refrains from engaging in licensed activities independent of his or her status as a qualifying agent.

Proposed language would bring this Nevada

Administrative Code in line with NRS. NRS says that a

licensee must place their license in to abeyance to become a

qualifying agent.

So our proposed language is simply to replace the word "may" with "must" and delete "as long as he or she refrains from engaging in licensed activities independent of his or her status as a qualifying agent."

Is there any public comment on Nevada

Administrative Code 648.330? Public comment in the north?

MR. SCHMELZER: No.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: None in the south. Okay.

We will move on to Agenda Item 5. Agenda Item 5, Nevada Administrative Code 648.338, proposed language will give authority to the executive director or designee to grant an exception for a work card to someone eligible to contribute to any public employee's retirement system. This one is going to be a little more difficult to explain, so I'll do my best. If you have any questions, feel free to step forward.

Those of you that have just come in, I would like

to set the guidelines for you as well. We do have a stenographer in the north. So if you'll state your first and last name and spell your last name, we would appreciate that. And any comments following that, if you would just state your last name for the record prior to the comments, that way the transcriber can accurately reflect the comments today.

All right. So we're currently on page three of seven of the handout. NAC 648.438, right now Section 2 reads, upon receipt of a written request for exemption -- And this is anyone who -- Let me read the first part as well so we can see it in context. Section 1, except as otherwise provided in Subsection 2, a licensee may not employ an unlicensed person who is or becomes employed, A, as a peace officer as defined in NRS 169.125, B, by a federal, state or local law enforcement agency, or C, in a position which makes the unlicensed personal eligible to contribute to any public employees retirement system.

Section 2 currently reads, upon receipt of a written request for exemption, the board may grant an exemption from the prohibitions set forth in Subsection 1 if the board finds that the private activities of the unlicensed person on behalf of the licensee would not create or tend to create, A, a conflict of interest with his or her responsibilities to the public employer and his or her duty to discharge them, or B, the possibility of a use of his or

her position with the public employer for personal advantage in his or her private activities.

Currently the board is the only authority, the actual board members, is the only authority to grant the exceptions under this regulation. There are times when individual licensees come in to town for special events such as the JCK, the jewelry expo, and other events like that where entities will come forward to the board because they've been providing security to these entities for quite a while and the individuals feel comfortable with the employees that have been working the event. So they'll come in and they'll ask for a formal exemption from the board to be able to use off-duty, out-of-state peace officers for those events only, only for a time frame designated for that event.

The parameters there is the board requires that it be a small number of individuals and that the licensee try to use the fewest amount of peace officers as possible.

The second part of this NAC says that if anyone is eligible to pay for a public employee retirement system that the board must approve those exemptions as well. The board has delegated that authority to the executive director that if there's an individual who is a janitor, for instance, at the Clark County School District and in no way has access to any law enforcement records or programs or processes, that the executive director can go ahead and grant that exemption

for them to go ahead and have a work card. If their duties changes, they have to notify the board and at that time we have to re-evaluate.

That delegation was never captured in regulation. So what we're doing with this change is to be able to give the executive director the authority or a designee of the executive director to make the determination on whether somebody would be eligible for a work card or not.

So the proposed change in Section 2 would read, upon receipt of a written request for exemption, the board may grant an exemption from the prohibition set forth in Subsection 1A and B if the board finds that the private activities of the unlicensed person on behalf of the licensee would not create or tend to create. In 1A and B that's if somebody is employed or becomes employed as the peace officer or if they are federal, state, or local law enforcement agency or employee.

The new language would add a Section 3. And in your handout it's in blue italics and it simply reads, upon receipt of written request for exemption, the executive director or staff member designee may grant an exemption from the prohibitions set forth in Subsection 1C if the executive director finds that the private activities of the unlicensed person on behalf of the licensee would not create or tend to create, A, a conflict of interest with his or her

responsibilities to the public employer and his or her duty to discharge them, or B, the possibility or use of his or her position with the public employer for personal advantage in his or her private activities.

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So basically the verbiage is the same as in Section 2 but does give the authority to the executive director or designee to make that determination on non-peace officer positions.

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Are there any questions or comments on NAC 648.338? Any comments or questions in the north?

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Okay. Let's move on

Right now, the guidelines that board staff has

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to Agenda Item 6, which is Nevada Administrative Code

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648.3385. Proposed language will require a registered employee to have their provisional registration or registered

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work card on them while performing his or her duties and will

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require them to produce it upon request.

MR. SCHMELZER:

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been following since I've been in this position for three

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years and I believe prior to that was that anyone that has a

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work card or anyone that has a provisional registration card

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needs to have that on their person when they're working.

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Because when we are conducting audits or compliance checks

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and we walk up to someone that's working an event in a

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uniform, we need to know whether they truly are registered or

at least have a provisional registration. Most of the time we found that individuals had it on them. However, the larger events, there are times when those employees don't have that ID card on them, nor do they even have their driver's license on them. So here's an individual that could be working unarmed with absolutely no ID on them whatsoever and they're wearing a security uniform.

So, once we've been following these guidelines, we felt it was in the best interest of everyone to add that language in to Nevada Administrative Code, so it's a little clearer of the expectations of everyone.

So NAC 648.3385 currently reads, a licensee shall not employ a person unless the person employed by the licensee is provisionally registered or registered. All licensees shall immediately terminate the employment of a person employed by the licensee if the board notifies the licensee that the board has denied, suspended, or revoked the provisional registration or registration of the person.

The proposed language of Subsection A and B, A would be, the new language, the registered employee must have their provisional registration or registered work card on their person while performing his or her duties. And B, the registered employee must also produce it upon request of any peace officer, representative of the board, or the public.

There have been times when local law enforcement

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has asked to see a work card of an individual working security and I've been informed by law enforcement that the employees are refusing to show it to them.

Additionally, when we conduct our on-site audits or compliances, we have come across individuals that are refusing to show their ID card to us, even though we have the authority to give and take away the work card.

So we wanted to add that language so that everybody knew that that work card should be produced by anybody if anyone requests of it.

Are there any questions or comments on the proposed language to NAC 648.3385? Come on up to the front please. And we want to get you on the record. Thanks.

Sure. Steve Baker, B-a-k-e-r. MR. BAKER: wondering about the rationale and what you first saw was the need for the public.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Well, there are individuals who are working events that may be event staff would want to check the ID cards as well, which would be the general public as well. And I think it's important for those event staff administrators to be able to request to see that as well. They are holding their licensees accountable but they're finding that there are individuals working the events that do not have that on them. And that was the reason for that proposed language.

1	MR. BAKER: I understand the intent. I just
2	question the wording of the general public on that. I
3	foresee that there may be some issues with upset people and
4	pursuing you to get your card filing complaints. So we may
5	want to consider separating that out in to a separate
6	identification-type clause and the other part of the NAC.
7	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: And is that something
8	that you would be willing to put in writing and submit to the
9	board for consideration?
10	MR. BAKER: Sure.
11	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Okay. I appreciate
12	that.
13	MR. BAKER: Thanks.
14	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Is there any other
15	public comment or questions? Anything in the north?
16	MR. SCHMELZER: No.
17	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Okay. Thank you for
18	that suggestion, Mr. Baker.
19	Item Number 7 on the agenda, NAC 648.340. The
20	proposed language will proposal will repeal this
21	regulation as this fee is no longer a requirement. When we
22	look at the language here, the current Nevada Administrative
23	Code reads, each licensee shall pay a registration fee of
24	\$8.50 for each of his or her unlicensed employees except

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clerical trainees. That fee is no longer required.

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requirements are that a licensee add an individual to their roster or the electronic entry in to the database. We no longer charge that fee. And there is other language that covers that all clerical employees must have a work card anyway. So with that fee no longer being required, we would like to just repeal NAC 648.340.

Are there any questions or comments on NAC 648.340? Any questions or comments in the north? Okay.

Moving right along. NAC 648.341, proposed language will require all work card applicants to pass an examination and will adjust the passing score from 100 percent to 80 percent.

The reason for this proposed language change is currently there are examinations required for a work card applicant working in the security field only to pass a 30-question exam. They are given an exam study sheet. They have time to review it right there. It's available on line and is available in both locations. And after they review it, then they take the exam. It is more of an orientation to laws and regs and what rights they have and what authorities they have as a work card employee in the State of Nevada.

Right now by only being given to security applicants, as you know, our registered work cards are the property of the employee, not the property of the company that they're working for. And what that means is every

category of license that the board regulates and authorizes, all of those categories, any work card employee can work for any category of licensee. So if I have a work card and I'm working for, for instance, a repossessor with a work card and I decide I want to make a little money on the side doing some security work as well, I can with that same work card go to work for a security company.

By not testing that individual originally because they applied for working for a repossessor, there's really not a tracking ability in our system to identify when they're placed on a new roster that they need to take that exam. So the thought of adding that every applicant take this exam, it covers a broad scope of not only security laws and regs, but other laws and regs that they need to be aware of that they're working for a different category of license. It does not add a cost to any of the applicants. It does not slow down the process of licensees hiring these work card applicant employees. It's done at the same time of their application.

It takes anywhere from 15 minutes to maybe a half an hour for them to complete the test. The test is given by board staff or on line to where it really doesn't take time and effort out of the licensees to have this added as well. But it ensures that anyone that gets a work card has gone through this overview of the laws and regs and then there are

more, we believe, they would be more well-suited to work for any category of license.

So in the proposed language, NAC 648.341, it says that -- Oh, let me give a little bit more overview. I'm sorry. During the last legislative session when we were testifying to -- I guess I should say 2013 -- when we were testifying, the question was posed by legislators on why we required in the past a hundred percent. They felt that that was unreasonable and felt that we would be better served and be providing better services to the public if we were to lessen the passing score to 80 percent. So we took that advice and felt we better make that adjustment at the same time because, as you know, those will be going before the LCB for approval.

So currently each examination, administration, and passing score, exemption, certification in quarterly report says, before a licensee employs an unlicensed person, a private patrol officer, or security guard who is licensed by the board must, number one, administer an examination provided by the board and ensure that the unlicensed person passes the examination with a score of 100 percent or verifying that the unlicensed person has passed the examination administered by the board with a score of a hundred percent, or three, verify that unlicensed person has passed an examination administered by another licensee within

the immediately preceding 60 months with a score of 80 percent. As proof that the unlicensed employee has passed the examination with a score of 80 -- 100 percent, they may accept a card issued for that purpose by the board to the unlicensed employee which contains the results of the examination or verify the examination through the internet website established pursuant to NAC 648.3435. And again, that fell on the licensee to make sure that they contact the board, checked on line to make sure the person had passed the security exam prior to employing them. And that was something that was very difficult to remember because half of the people that are bringing the work card to the licensee had already taken the exam anyway.

So our proposed language would change the title a little bit to examination, administration, and passing score. Deleting exemptions, certification, and quarterly report. Before a licensee employs an unlicensed person, we would strike a patrol officer or security guard who is licensed by. And it would just simply read, an unlicensed person, the board must. That would capture every person applying.

Section 1 would change 100 percent to 80 percent. We would add an "or" after that 80 percent. We would relabel the next part to Section 2. I'm sorry. We would strike Section 2. My apologies. Section 2 verified that the unlicensed person has passed an examination administered by

the board with a score of hundred percent. We would strike that because we would be doing that for you and then we would change Section 3 to Section 2. And it would read, verify that the unlicensed person has passed an examination administered by state staff or another licensee within the immediate preceding 60 months with a score of 80 percent. We would change the next section. We would add Section 3 there, and change the 100 percent to 80 percent as well. I know it's kind of confusing. I apologize for misstating a couple times.

Are there any questions or comments on the proposed changes to NAC 648.341? Any questions or comments in the north?

MR. SCHMELZER: No.

MS. KLEMME: No.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: All right. Section 9, NAC 648.342, proposed language will clarify who is responsible for ensuring each registered employee has passed the examination.

Currently, NAC 648.342 reads, the examination provided by the board and administered by the licensee must be designed to ensure that each registered employee has a familiarity with and a thorough understanding of core topics and must include without limitation. And then it goes through the individual items that must be on the exam.

Proposed language would simply add a little bit of language to the lead-in sentence there, the examination provided by the board and administered by the licensee, we would add the words "board or its authorized agent." Just given the ability for ourselves and anyone that we authorize to give the exams to individuals, just give them the authority to do so as well. Are there any questions and comments on proposed language to NAC 648.342? Mr. Baker, go ahead and come forward. MR. BAKER:

MR. BAKER: Just a question or clarification. Do we still have licensees administer paper test or is the changes we made earlier on the underlying system going to eliminate that?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: We still have times when individual licensees may be conducting the examinations. There are not a lot, but there are a few in the outlying areas that do so. So it would still give them the ability to do so. However, we grade those exams.

MR. BAKER: All right. My interpretation is that that the onerous were still on a licensee to test for that.

I'm just clarifying.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Okay. Thank you.

Any other questions or comments? Questions or comments in the north?

MR. SCHMELZER: None.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Item Number 10 on the agenda, NAC 648.343. Proposed language will eliminate outdated requirements and establish audit procedures for the board.

Investigator Irizarry, I'm getting a little dry here. Would you go ahead and read NAC 648.344(sic) in to the record and read it as written right now and then we'll cover what's going to be stricken after that.

MS. IRIZARRY: It's NAC 648.343. The way it currently reads is, completion and submission of forms provided by board, records of licensee, proof that the employee passed examination. Subsection 1, a private patrol officer or security guard licensed by the board who administers an examination provided by the board to an unlicensed person shall record the date of the examination on the unlicensed person's record on the internet website established pursuant to NAC 648.3435 within five business days after the date of the examination.

Subsection 2, the licensee shall keep a copy of results of the examination on file for 60 months after the date of the examination. The board may audit the last records of the licensee. The licensee shall notify the board through the internet website established pursuant to NAC 648.3435 within ten days after the licensee terminates the

employment of an unlicensed employee.

Subsection 3, as proof that an unlicensed employee has passed the examination with a score of a hundred percent, a licensee may accept a card issued for that purpose by the board to the unlicensed employee which contains the results of the examination or verify the examination through the internet website established pursuant to NAC 648.3435.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Thanks. So, again, you can see some redundancy in some of the language. We just covered it in the previous Nevada Administrative Code. So our proposed language here since a lot of this is no longer pertinent to the way that we conduct business, we are proposing to strike the first portion written through Section 2. You can actually see that in your handout in red. Additionally changing the title to just simply being audit function.

In this Nevada Administrative Code it currently says the board may audit your records, but it doesn't tell you what we're going to audit. So it sets a licensee up for failure because we're not telling you what we're going to audit. And we feel that it's important to set our licensees up for success by letting you know what specifically we're going to be looking at when we conduct an audit for you. We always give you at least a two-week notice before we start our audit and sometimes longer if the need arises. But this

would allow to you go back and actually set up your records
for all of your employees in a way that would help you as the
licensee as well as help us when we're asking for information
to audit, okay.

So by striking that Section 1 and 2, we would start off with Section 1, which is your blue italicized number one there about halfway down, and it says the board may audit the last three consecutive years records of the licensee. Licensees who hold a license pursuant to NRS or NAC 648 are subject to an audit to ensure compliance with applicable statutes and regulations.

We would then add new sections, two, three, and four. New Section 2 would be an audit may be conducted on site and/or records may be requested to perform an audit in house by the board or its authorized agent.

Section 3 would read, each licensee must upon request make available the records required for an audit within 30 calendar days, giving licensees enough time to get that information together. We don't want to knock on your door and walk in and say, we're here to audit, show me all your records. That's not the way to conduct an audit, okay. So 30 calendar days.

Section A, audit records to be requested may include but not limited to: B, the proof of current liability and workers compensation insurance coverage, C,

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copy of state licenses, D, copy of general letterhead, business card, in addition to the requirements pursuant to NAC 648.525, E, a list of employees on the last four quarters of unemployment insurance reports to the State of Nevada, F, payroll records, G, a passport-size photograph of each person employed by the licensee pursuant to NAC 648.3385(5), H, color photographs which accurately depicts the features of the uniform, badge, patch, or vehicles used pursuant to NAC 648.530, and I, a current copy of the verification of employment for armed security form for all applicable employees.

Section 4 then would read, the failure of a licensee to furnish the information necessary to conduct an audit is grounds for a fine not to exceed \$5,000 and for the licensee to be brought before the board for possible disciplinary action.

Now, Section 5 would be only if a licensee absolutely refused to produce audit records. And we tried to but the verbiage in there, a fine not to exceed, because it's going to be dependent upon what wasn't provided, the amount of the fine would be assessed.

Are there any questions or comments on NAC 648.343? Mr. Baker, go ahead and come forward.

MR. BAKER: Just point number three. As listed, the licensee is responsible for the records. Can we consider

something more like a copy of the unemployment insurance? A list of employees, I can just run you a spreadsheet and say that's my list. And the last four quarters may be eliminated. You may get something in the audit review to go back further. So just maybe strike that first half of the sentence for copy. And maybe curve the sentence out. It may be covered under but not limited to under 3-A. But just normal business records or filings. So we've got the Nevada stuff here, but you may want to also check their annual filing for the federal government to make sure that they match.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Once again, would you be willing to put that in writing for us and submit that to me?

MR. BAKER: I guess I opened myself up to that, haven't I?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: I appreciate that.

Thank you, sir. I want to make sure that we accurately captured that. I know that we've got a stenographer, but as you think about that a little bit more, you may want to tweak it a little bit. So any of these items that we're covering, anyone please feel free to submit written instructions. I'd like to have those no later than the end of next week, which would be the 30th --

MS. IRIZARRY: The 30th is state holiday, so the

29th.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: So the 29th of this month. If you can get me any suggestions in writing, that would be very appreciated and we'll take that in to account as well.

Are there any other questions or comments surrounding NAC 648.343? Comment or questions in the north?

MR. SCHMELZER: None.

Number 11, NAC 648.344, proposed language will require the licensee to notify the board of a new employee being added to their roster. This language will bring the number of days in to compliance with the NRS. Currently the Nevada Revised Statutes says that the employee who becomes employed must be placed on their electronic roster or entered in to our database within three business days. However, the Nevada Administrative Code says five days. So we'd like to bring that regulation in line with the NRS. That has been an error that's been in there for I'm not sure how long. But time to get it fixed.

So the only change under NAC 648.344 would be in Section 1. And I'll go ahead and read it in to the record. If a person who is registered becomes employed by another or additional licensee, the new employer shall file a change of employment notice with the board by entering the information

required by the board in to the system of records contained on the internet website established pursuant to NAC 648.3435 not later than, currently reads five. We would strike five and replace it with three business days after the employee becomes employed with the new employer.

Are there any questions or comments on NAC 648.344 proposed language?

Questions or comments in the north?

MR. SCHMELZER: None.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Agenda Item 12, NAC 648.530, proposed language will clarify the needs for licensees to add their license numbers to any vehicles associated with their work and will require badge requirements.

I would like to let you know that the current proposed language that you're looking at, I've had a number of individuals speak on behalf of this and I just want to bring this up before we read this, where they're saying what about if I'm driving an unmarked vehicle such as a private investigator who is doing a covert surveillance.

The intention of the proposed language was never to have somebody identified if they were in an unmarked car. But that's what the language says right now. So I would really welcome your comments on that when we get to that portion.

What we were really -- the intent of this proposed language was, if you have a marked car that has your business name or a specific logo for your business on a vehicle, at that time it should be marked also with the license number. We consider that a form of advertisement. And we would like to have that license number put on those vehicles. So I just want to put that on the record before we start here.

So NAC 648.350, currently the title is uniforms, badges and patches. We would like to add the word "vehicles." So it would be uniform, badges, vehicles and patches.

Section 1, if an applicant or licensee intends to use a uniform, badge or patch -- Well, we should have vehicle in there too, shouldn't we? Uniform, badge, vehicle, or patch in connection with the licensed activity of the applicant or licensee must submit -- Right now it says must submit with the application. It's kind of nice to know who to submit that to. So we're going to add in there must submit to the executive director for approval with the application or before use of the uniform, badge, vehicle or patch, a color photograph which accurately depicts the features of the uniform, badge, vehicle, or patch.

Currently the way that this works is anyone that is using a uniform or a logo they submit to the executive

director, I review it to make sure that it meets the requirements as established with our agency, our protocols. Also, I am in direct contact with local law enforcement, county code, and will forward to them as well for approval. And again, we would just like to use for vehicles. I've been working with law enforcement agencies in the north and the south and they're saying that there's a lot of unmarked cars running around that look like police vehicles. So we're going to address that as well. But if you have a logo or a name on your vehicle, again, having your license number on there to also assist law enforcement.

So Section 2 then, a licensee must not use a uniform, badge, vehicle, or patch in connection with the licensee's business which is the same or deceptively similar to a uniform, badge, vehicle, or patch used by any other licensee or law enforcement agency in the state.

Again, local law enforcement has some retired police vehicles that have been painted and they've got spotlights on them. They've got identifiers on the vehicle that make them look like a police vehicle, you know, call 911, and they're concerned about that. So we're trying to get in line with the county code as well.

The next part of Section 2 then reads, restrictions include badges with a seven-point star, badges, patches, or logos with the Nevada state seal, and uniforms

and equipment that are indistinguishable from local law enforcement. Use of any name, seal or acronym that may be interpreted as implies that the licensee or business is affiliated with any public agency or entity.

We have some of the logos that have been submitted to me that it looks identical to the state seal of Nevada and one that was identical to the attorney general's seal. All they did was put their name in it. So we don't want it to misrepresent or make it look like they are a government entity.

Section 3 we can do as well. That would read, each vehicle utilized by the PILB for the designation of the private investigators licensing board. So PILB, followed by their private investigators license number permanently affixed to the driver's side, passenger's side, and rear of the vehicle. The license lettering must be sufficient in size to be clearly legible from the center of the nearest street or roadway, measuring at least three inches high and one inch wide. This is the exact language from county and city codes, so we decided let's just make it standard. Let's follow their guidelines and it would make it a lot easier for consistency across the state.

Are there any questions or comments in regards to the proposed changes to NAC 648.530? Mr. Baker, come forward.

(The court reporter interrupts)

MR. BAKER: On Section 2, restrictions include badges with seven-point star. You may just want to leave it at badges and restriction are not limited to in badges.

Because while we have the -- in this particular economy issue with the seven-point star, we also have some issues with the shield size similar to Henderson and North Las Vegas. So that one is just a common issue that we have with separating law enforcement from the private sector. It may limit people to what they're looking at. Just consider language there.

Under the Section 3 where we get in to marking a vehicle, last night I saw a vehicle that I know was operated by a contract officer with amber lights on it patrolling a shopping center with no markings on it. So technically is that a marked vehicle or not. So that amber light issue may or may not be something that we want to be in there or how it's used.

Also, the category of license for repossessors are generally not marked vehicles. I wonder if that may be something we want to pursue. I do not hold that category of license. You may want to reach out to somebody who does and see what the effect on them would be. But I think that would be a category we may want to be able to identify them from a distance.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: So you're talking

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about a company that's repossessing a vehicle with no lettering or logo on the side of the vehicle but does still have a license number attached?

MR. BAKER: Well, it didn't at the time. under the proposal, it's my understanding that we're only looking to marked vehicles. So if it's an unmarked tow vehicle, whether that would be something we want to have marked or whether it needs to be called off separately or Thank you. not.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Any other public comment or questions? Comments or questions in the north? MR. SCHMELZER: None.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Okay. Thank you. Item Number 13, NAC 648.570, proposed language will allow for unlicensed persons to submit a bid for activities regulated by this chapter. However, it does not permit that person to conduct any activity in the state prior to obtaining a license to do so.

This request actually came from the Department of Administration Procurement Department. They are responsible for sending out RFPs or bidding for state contracts. And the one specific example I can give you is that they are trying to create contracts for transportation of inmates intrastate and interstate to and from Nevada. And when they opened up the RFP, the only bids that would come in were from people

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out of state. They would contact me and say this guy is bidding, you need to write him a citation. But really, if they're the only ones providing a bid, why -- our thought is what can we do to help the State of Nevada get individuals that are willing to provide those contracts.

I worked with state procurement and the attorney general's office on this. I sent an e-mail out, some of you may have received that, to every private security company that we currently have licensed in Nevada and I let them know that there was a current RFP out and if they were interested in bidding on that contract to contact state procurement.

Two individuals contacted state procurement and said, well, that's something I may be interested in, but you're not going to provide busses or cars to transport them, which is part of the contract is you have to have vehicles to be able to do that and to transport inmates. As you can imagine, that's a pretty exorbitant cost to do that.

So even with our outreach with our current licensees in the state, nobody was interested in bidding on the contracts. The only ones that bid on the contracts were the two entities that are currently licensed in the state to provide those services. But again, the state would like more So that's how that came to be.

And I would like to go ahead then and read in to the record the proposal from state procurement. But you'll

also see an or for a second submission. This second submission was the attorney general's office reviewing the original proposal and giving their suggestions as well.

Okay.

So the first one, in NAC 648.570 under Section 1, it says, a person who is not licensed pursuant to Chapter 648 of NRS and is not exempt from the provisions of Chapter 648 of NRS related to licensure shall not act as a contractor for the purposes of engaging in any activity regulated by Chapter 648 of NRS.

Section 2 currently reads, a bid submitted by a person described in Subsection 1 is void. The board will consider the submission of such a bid as a violation of NRS 648.060, which would carry a first-time citation of \$2500.

The suggestion by procurement was to strike the last verbiage in Section 1 where it says or submit a bid related to any such activity, to strike that, and to strike Section 2, a bid submitted by a person described as void and to submitted as such bid as violation. And their suggestion was to add verbiage of a person may submit a bid related to activities regulated by Chapter 648 of NRS without first obtaining a license. However, nothing in this subsection permits a person to operate or otherwise conduct a bid — activity in the state before first obtaining a license pursuant to subsection.

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The board's stance on that new verbiage, we would not support that verbiage as written because that's the whole reason that 648.570 came to be was we don't want anybody from any state anywhere coming in and giving bids against our licensees in Nevada. You know, we have a right to protect our licensees here and that's what we want to do.

And in speaking with the chief attorney general, he had spoken to procurement, as well as myself on the phone, and the agreement was he was going to formulate some proposed language, and I would like to read that in to the record now.

So NAC 648.570 as proposed by the AG's office,
Section 1 says, a person who is not licensed pursuant to
Chapter 648 of NRS and is not exempt from the provisions of
Chapter 648 of NRS related to the licensure shall not act as
a contractor for the purposes of engaging in any activity
regulated by Chapter 648 of NRS or submit a bid related to
such activity. And the addition would be, except as
otherwise provided in Subsection 3.

Subsection 2, their suggestion is to add, except as otherwise provided in Subsection 3, comma, a bid submitted -- A would be the addition, bid submitted by the person described in Subsection 1 is void. The board will consider the submission of such a bid a violation of 648.060. And then Subsection 3 would then clarify who could bid. And that would be all new language. And that reads, a person may

submit a bid for a contract with the federal government or the State of Nevada relating to activities regulated by Chapter 648 of NRS without first obtaining a license, however, nothing in this subsection permits a person to operate or otherwise conduct any activity in the state before first obtaining a license pursuant to this subsection.

The reason this language was drafted this way was that gives the ability of somebody who is looking for an RFP, if it's a state or federal contract, that they can solicit bids from individuals who aren't currently licensed here.

Most of the individuals submitting a bid on these types of contracts are not currently licensed here and the only reason they would be become licensed here is if they were awarded that state or federal contract.

So to have them go through the licensing process, and as you know it's a pretty lengthy process, three to six months, and there's a pretty hefty amount of money that is put in to obtaining licensure from the board, to have them go through that process only to not be awarded the bid, the State is feeling, well, maybe we can help that out a little bit, maybe we can get better individuals applying for the contracts here in Nevada.

So that was the reason behind it is they would be able to bid on a contract for a state or federal contract, however, they would not be able to start any work in Nevada

until they became licensed and registered with the State of Nevada. So there would still be a little delayed process before they can perform the duties, but it would allow them to actually bid on the contract.

Are there any questions or comments on either of the proposed language as we've discussed?

MR. SCHMELZER: We have one in the north.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Go ahead and let the north go first and then we'll come back to you. Go ahead in the north, please.

MS. LIVERMORE: Hello. My name is Wendy
Livermore, L-i-v-e-r-m-o-r-e. I'm with the Nevada Attorney
General's office in the extradition division. And I think
you explained it very well, Kevin, so I don't really think I
have much to say other than in contact with purchasing
division we are -- they are in support and we are in support
of the or proposal. But there would be one language change
and we could put that in writing for you. But they would, I
think, like to see in that Subsection 3 it say a person may
submit a bid and/or a proposal. There seems to be a
definition change there in that purchasing world, that they
would like to see that that language in there, bid and/or
proposal.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Okay. Thank you.

And I captured that so you won't need to give that to me in

1 writing. 2 MS. LIVERMORE: Oh, okay. 3 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: But thank you very much. 4 5 MS. LIVERMORE: Thank you. 6 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Are there any other 7 comments or questions? Go ahead. 8 MR. MOHEN: Lee Mohen, M-o-h-e-n. I just want to make sure I understand this quickly. We have a number of 9 10 national clients that we do background searches on, in-depth 11 background searches that are not licensed here. And these 12 are people that have footprints in a lot of states. They use 13 people like us because we have the PI license. If they're 14 allowed to come in and get this license, they don't need us 15 anymore. And there's a lot like us that they wouldn't need 16 It's nice that they're trying to make it easier for anymore. 17 them and get good people, but we kind of think we're good 18 people. Right. 19 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: 20 MR. MOHEN: We've never had a complaint. 21 been fined, you know. 22 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Now, are you talking 23 specifically about state and federal contracts? 24 MR. MOHEN: State contracts. 25 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: State contracts,

okay.

MR. MOHEN: We've done -- Well, without mentioning, we've done state contracts, okay. But again, they came to us through this party. So they had the, what do you call, the RFP.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: RFP.

MR. MOHEN: And they pay us to do the work.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Sure.

MR. MOHEN: And then the state pays them. Just I don't think it's a good thing for us. I don't think it's a good thing for a lot of PI's. We've already seen a lot of erosion in our business. You used to have to have a PI license to do record retrieval.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Right.

MR. MOHEN: Well, the chickens have come home to roost on that. If you could see what's going on in that court house, it's a zoo. And you're getting people that are getting paid under the table, purple hair. Nothing against purple hair. But you kind of get what you pay for. We're competing with hundreds of companies now just sprung up overnight from California and Arizona.

So I don't know what to do for these people that would get the -- that would be allowed to pick. I know they're bigger than all of us. I know none of us can probably compete with them, especially when they don't have

1 to pay us. 2 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Right. 3 MR. MOHEN: So that's my comment. I appreciate that. 4 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: 5 Thank you. And if you'd like to submit that to me in 6 writing, I would appreciate that. 7 MR. MOHEN: No problem. 8 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Thank you. Are there 9 any other questions or comments? 10 MR. SAMMUT: There is. 11 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: How are you doing, 12 sir? MR. SAMMUT: Steve Sammut, S-a-m-m-u-t. I work 13 14 with Rock Security and I've actually worked with the 15 extradition contract before on behalf of the attorney 16 general's office. Wendy and I know each other by voice. The 17 whole idea behind this, I get it, you know. The RFP was 18 withdrawn due to not enough interest and due to the fact that 19 they wanted some national transportation companies to be able 20 to bid on this and this gives them time to go through the 21 process and go ahead and do that. My concern is I'm trying to keep revenue in the 22 23 State of Nevada. You know, I'm not trying to pump it in to a 24 company that is based in Philadelphia, you know. So I don't

necessarily agree with this. I just wanted that to be on the

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1 record.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: And would you be comfortable putting something in writing?

MR. SAMMUT: Absolutely. You'll be getting a lengthy e-mail from me.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Thank you. Any other questions or comments? I'd like to solicit comments on, as Ms. Livermore put on the record, that she supports the second alternative, the or, with the addition of and/or a proposal. I'd like to solicit comments on individuals that would support the first version or the second version to kind of give us an idea of what direction the majority sees us going in. Okay. Nothing. Nothing in the north?

MR. SCHMELZER: Nothing in the north.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Okay. Thank you.

Item Number 14, proposed language to establish the definition and duties of a qualifying agent. This is brand new language, so you'll see it directly under NAC 648.570, and it's simply labeled NAC 648 with the qualifying agent defined in this definition.

The reason this came about is there are several references in Nevada Administrative Code and in NRS for a qualifying agent. And we have -- the board knows what, we know what a qualifying agent is and individuals that are a qualifying agent know what it is, but there's nothing really

written in the regulation to define it. And I've had several individuals contact the office and say, look, I'm thinking about becoming a qualifying agent for a company, what does that mean. So there's been several requests for us to try to define that.

So the proposed language -- And again, this is just -- We can change it however we need to. Proposed language says, qualifying agent defined, qualifying agent means any license holder that has placed their individual license in to abeyance and has been approved by the board to represent and work for any company licensed by this board. This individual is responsible for managing the company in this state, is responsible for the day-to-day operations and the conduct and professionalism of staff, is responsible for executing and completing all necessary documents to maintain licensing status pursuant to this chapter, acts as the advisor to corporate management, is responsible for carrying out all provisions of this chapter, and is responsible for complying with all lawful and reasonable orders of the board.

Now, we've kept this kind of broad for a reason because we know there's that famous all other duties as assigned. So I would like to solicit any comments or suggestions on this new language to define qualifying agent.

Mr. Baker, go ahead and come forward, please.

MR. BAKER: Steve Baker again. You're going to

1 have a lot of writing to do with me. 2 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Yes. MR. BAKER: My only comment on this is in the 3 definition of day-to-day operations --4 5 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: 6 MR. BAKER: -- and how we interpret that. 7 think what you're -- just the overall operation on a daily 8 basis, which means that you're not an absentee qualifying Because day-to-day operations could include if you 9 10 walked up right now and I have a QA for a company and asked 11 me how many people do I have on post right now, I couldn't 12 tell you. I could guess. Or who is where or what and what's 13 exactly occurring on any particular account, that type of 14 level of day-to-day operations is a little overreaching. 15 just maybe overall operation and management or maybe some 16 other wording on that one. All the rest of it I have no 17 issues. Thank you. 18 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Okay. Thank you. 19 Any other comments or suggestions on proposed 20 language for defining qualifying agent? Any in the north? 21 MR. SCHMELZER: We have no one in the north. 22 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Next agenda item. 23 Agenda Item Number 15. This is NAC 648.431(sic), proposed 24 language will increase the amounts of -- I'm sorry. Item

Number 15. Proposed language will increase work card

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registration fees from \$85 and \$95 to one flat rate of \$135.

NAC 648.3403 currently reads, the board will charge and collect the following fees for registration with the board,

A, if the applicant submits to the board two fingerprint cards \$95, or if the applicant submits to the board a receipt for the electronic submission of fingerprint cards, \$85.

Section 2, each applicant must submit the fee required by Subsection 1 with the identification for registration.

Section 3, the fee required is in addition to any other fee required by law.

The proposed language would read as Section 1, the board will charge and collect a fee of \$135 for registration with the board. Striking the remainder in Section 1.

In the past when we submitted fingerprints to DPS for the criminal repository, if we submitted a hard card, the fee was \$95. And if it was electronic, it was \$85. We are charged the exact same amount by DPS in the criminal repository now. There's no additional fees. So that's why we would get rid of the two tiers.

The reason for the increase of the applicant fee is to try to recoup the monies that it takes for us to process an application for a work card. This would be an increase of \$50. And as most of you are aware, work card --

registered work cards are good for five years. So basically we're looking at a \$10 increase per year for -- to cover the cost of our administration fees and other fees associated with running the backgrounds. Currently with an application, the applicant paid \$85. \$38.25 of that \$85 automatically I pay back to the DPS to run fingerprints, so let's round that to \$40. That leaves me 45 and change to cover the administrative cost. Administrative costs include salaries of staff to process and input the information in to the database, to track and make sure that the background comes back clear, review of the fingerprints once those come back by our investigators, administrative staff entering all the information in to the database, printing of the cards, which a card right now, including consumables, runs just under eight dollars a card. So you can see that those fees are eaten away very quickly.

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And as of right now, we are not covering the costs associated with processing the work card at the \$85. I know that this is an impact up front on applicants and I know it's difficult right now for you to get applicants to get a work card. \$85 is a lot out of their pocket. And now we're saying, okay, well, now we need \$135 up front. And I know a lot of the licensees cover the cost of those cards initially for your staff. And I would just hope that you understand that we're not doing this to make a profit. We're doing this

to be able to cover our costs.

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Lori, did you -- Investigator Irizarry, did you have any other specific information on the work card?

Investigator Irizarry. I checked MS. IRIZARRY: from February 2015 to July of 2015, 50 work cards. the moment that the person came in to the office to the time they actually got their official card, how much time it took, how much money was invested. If it's a simple background, obviously it's a lot quicker to get the work card, as opposed to somebody with a criminal background and contacting courts and different agencies took a lot longer. So between those 50 cards, it averaged anywhere we lost -- The most expensive background we lost \$2.43 for every work card. But the quicker backgrounds we got a profit of about 21 and change. So the range varied to how quick a card was or how extensive it was. But the overall average was about 17 or \$16 and change that we were making in profit on a card. But that was only with 50 cards. And considering the months of May and June were our busiest time of the year because large festivals are in town, that could be slightly skewed, but we weren't making a large profit off the profit of the work card.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: In addition to that, if there's an appeal, those individuals now have to be scheduled to come before the board for their appeal, which

again adds to cost to where it looks like there's a profit, so to speak. But when you look at the appeals and the number of people that are coming before the board, that skyrockets in expenses.

The other thing that I would like to point out is that we are not a profit agency. So while it's on the positive side, our budget for the Private Investigators

Licensing Board, we do not have the ability to go before the legislature and ask for funding. We are a non-executive budget, which means we're self-funded.

So if -- if we do not have some monies coming in over and above exact costs, we no longer exist. We have to be able to justify through our cost of -- our revenues generated through licensing, background checks, and the work cards. That's what pays all of our bills, all right. So it's not that we're having a profit at the end.

Additionally, any citations and fines collected by the board do not stay in the board budget. Those are automatically sent back to the state's general fund. So while some agencies say, well, all you got to do is write some more fines and you can justify your existence, that's not the case. And that's never why you would impose a citation or fine in the first place. You would do it for unlawful performance or behaviors, okay. But all of the monies are collected through citation and fines. While you

back to the state general fund and in no way does it support

might think we're sitting back making money, we revert that

our agency.

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Are there any questions or comments on the proposed changes to NAC 648.3403? Comments or questions in

the north?

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MR. SCHMELZER: None in the north.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Still no one?

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MR. SCHMELZER: No.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Thank you.

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Number 16, NAC 648.431, proposed language will increase the

12 13 amounts of fines for violations of Chapter 648. We have a

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separate handout for you. It is on page seven of this handout, but we have a separate handout also that just has

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this page on the cover for you. And the following are the

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respective NRS's and NAC's that are referenced throughout the

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citation section. And this may get a little confusing, so

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again, please speak up if we need to clarify something for

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you.

In the past, our citations and fines have been on

21 an incremental scale. First offense was a certain amount.

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Second offense was the next level of fine. And third and

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subsequent offenses went up to the next level.

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was written, it was hard to be able to identify whether it

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was a first, second, or third violation and how do you define

that. If you got to give someone a citation in 2014 for failure to put somebody on their roster and in 2015 they did it again, do you give them a first offense or a second offense and every year after that. Those were things that were being questioned.

Additionally, when we looked at the citation and fine amounts, I asked Investigator Irizarry to choose at least five states to compare our citation and fines with.

And do you have those -- that information that you can provide to us?

MS. IRIZARRY: So the states I looked at were the ones surrounding us, Utah, Arizona, California, and another large state, Florida. What I found, for instance, Arizona, the way they do their citation is -- when I contacted someone at their Arizona DPS they stated to me that they do not issue monetary fines 99 percent of the time. To their knowledge, and they have nine to ten board meetings a year, and what they do instead is they can either bring the individual employee or the company itself before the board for disciplinary action, suspension, or denial of a license up to a year, or if it's a business they can actually suspend or revoke their license indefinitely.

So I posed the question if it was just one employee that you had working for you that did not have a work card what would the outcome be to a licensee or business

owner. Because to them they don't have licensee and work cards, they're all considered a license. The individual license if they know we had a card was brought before, that individual, the board and that license worker would have their card revoked, suspended, or denied or it could go to the license holder depending on the situation.

But the first opportunity that someone violates in the State of Arizona it is an opportunity for them to issue a misdemeanor criminal action against them. So they take a more criminal stance and non-monetary. So that would be Arizona, one of our neighbors.

For instance, in Florida, they do something similar with the issue of money. They issue violations and fines on a four-category scale. It's called class one, two, three, or four. The fines would either be increments from 1,000 up to 10,000 or more depending on the situation. I posed the exact same question, if one person didn't have a work card, would it be an automatic thousand dollar fine and is it to the individual or to their company. In Florida it's issued to the company, and yes, it would be a thousand dollar fine. They have the authority to bring them before the board as well. But different from Arizona where Arizona doesn't issue money, Florida issues the monetary fines and then they would pursue board review after that.

California, theirs was a little different because

California, they give a general with disciplinary from what I gather is they can issue a fine on up to but not exceeding \$5,000. But theirs was a broad spectrum. So it doesn't have to be 5,000. It can be less than 5,000. I wasn't able to get a definite answer if it's maybe a hundred for one individual or a thousand for another. It was more my understanding when I spoke to someone in California that it was depending on the situation that they would assess a monetary fine depending on the severity of the situation.

And the last state we looked at was Utah. And Utah did something similar. There was a 30-day review. But what Utah did was they had a six-system criteria, was it a willful intent. And I take it back real quick. Utah issued fines to the companies, not the individual. Was there willful intent, was it over numerous times that this has occurred. They can either issue a monetary fine, not up to and exceeding 10,000 or they bring it before the board.

From what I understood when I spoke to someone in Utah. They do not issue many disciplinary actions. They issue more of a monetary fine in the last year. So that's kind of our surrounding neighbors what they do.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Thank you. So in looking at the fine structure and taking the information in to consideration, we found that our citations and fines were extremely low. And we are finding that there are some

entities that repetitively are getting the exact same fine.

In the past, I'm not sure, I can't speak on anything prior to me being here, which has been three years now, but in the three years that I've been with the board, we have not yet brought a licensee before the board for disciplinary action. We have continually written them monetary citations and those are generally either paid or appealed. They can appeal to the board. But as far as disciplinary action, no disciplinary action has been taken.

And we're finding that with especially the large events we're having large numbers of citations that we're writing. However, the next year it's the exact same amount and the next year it's the exact same amount. We're not seeing anything being incurred.

So we needed to look at how we issue citations. And we're not out to punish anyone. We're out to correct behaviors in performance. That's ultimate what discipline is, to train to lead to encouragement to lead to improvements. It doesn't sound very negative that way, does it? So that's really our approach here. We want to curve behaviors. We don't want to have to punish anyone.

So in looking at the language as written now under 648.431, Section 1, if a notice of violation is issued, the board will impose a fine of the following amounts for violations of the provisions listed. A fine of not more than

the following amounts. I'm sorry.

So what we are proposing is to strike the "will" and change it to "may" and strike the "not more than" and set a specific fine amount for each occurrence. So the new language would read, if a notice of violation is issued, the board may impose a fine of the following amounts for violations of the provisions listed.

There are sometimes extenuating circumstances for why something -- one of the laws or regs is violated and we want to be able to have that flexibility to work with individuals and not necessarily have to fine them the first time. You know, a clerical error or misunderstanding of requirements or something of that nature. And be able to say, okay, if you can resolve this in a reasonable amount of time as agreed upon by board staff and the individual, we're not going to impose a fine on you. But get it fixed and don't let this happen again, okay.

We also wanted to add the verbiage that in the case of a second or subsequent violation, the board will take any disciplinary action authorized pursuant to NRS 648.175 which the board deems appropriate. So at that time if there are subsequent violations or reoccurring violations, at that time we would bring the violator, which in our state is the license holder, whether it be the individual licensee or the qualifying agent for the agencies, before the board for

disciplinary action.

When you look at the actual fine structure -- And I'm going to ask you to fill in the definitions for me, if you will. We wanted to add a fine for Subsection 3 of NRS 648.070. And can you read that portion for me, please, Subsection 3 of NRS 648.070.

MS. IRIZARRY: I'll just read Subsection 3, which states, if the applicant is a corporation, A, the application must be signed and verified by the president, the secretary, and the treasurer thereof and must specify, one, the name of the corporation, two, the date and place of its incorporation, three, the amount of the corporation's outstanding paid-up capital stock, four, whether this stock was paid for in cash or property and if in property the nature and description of the property, five, the name of the person or persons affiliated with the corporation who possesses the qualifications required for license under the chapter.

And 3B, the application must be accompanied by a certified copy of the corporation certificate of incorporation together with the certification from the secretary of state that the corporation is in good standing and if the corporation is a foreign corporation a certificate from the secretary of state that the corporation is qualified to do business in this state.

3C, the successor to every such officer or director shall, before entering upon the discharge of his or her duties, sign and verify a like statement approved in like manner as the chapter described for individual signatory to an application and shall transmit the statement to the board.

And 3D, in the event of death, resignation, or removal of such an officer or director, notice of the fact must be given in writing to the board within ten days of the death, resignation, or removal. The board shall conduct such an investigation of the successor pursuant to NRS 648.100 as it deems necessary to verify the successor's qualifications.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: So there's a lot in Section 3, and basically what it boils down to, if there's a corporation that has a change and a corporate officer or if it's an LLC, a member, and they fail to notify the board of that change, or if a qualifying agent breaks service with the corporation and the corporation fails to notify the board of that break in service of the qualifying agent or if there is a death in the qualifying agent, failure to report to us within that ten days would allow us to impose a fine on that corporation of \$250. And right now that has happened a few times and we have no authority to issue a fine or a citation.

So we're trying to help, again, hold these agencies accountable for notifying the board of when a corporate officer member changes. And a lot of times we

don't find that out until there's a change of status where we have a change in a qualifying agent. That qualifying agent we start conducting a background and talking with the corporation and they've been working for, you know, four months without a qualifying agent.

So when they come before the board applying for their qualifying agent, the board questions them, well, why didn't you notify us, you know. And again, it's kind of like a slap on the hand, don't do it again, you know. But we feel that a fine is necessary in that event. And you know, the NRS and NAC are there to support us.

So let's talk about these one at a time instead of trying to do all of them and you having to remember what you wanted to comment on. So with this new proposed citation of \$250 for failure to follow NRS 648.070 Section 3, are there any comments or suggestions on this? Are you still empty in the north?

MR. SCHMELZER: We're still here, but there's no comments.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Okay. Great. Okay. So we'll move on to the second reference here, NRS 648.135.

MS. IRIZARRY: Do you want me to read the rule?
648.135 is in regards to insurance. So licensing,
maintenance of insurance or acting as self-insurer of minimum
limits of liability of proof.

Subsection 1, before issuing any license or annual renewal thereof, the board shall require statutory proof that the applicant or licensee, A, is covered by policy of insurance for protection against liability to third persons with limits of liability in the amounts not less than 200,000 written by an insurance company authorized to do business in this state. Or B, possesses and will continue to possess sufficient means to act as a self-insured against that liability.

Subsection 2, every licensee shall maintain the policy of insurance or self-insurance required by this section. The license of every such licensee is automatically suspended ten days after receipt by the licensee of notice from the board that the required insurance is not in effect unless satisfactory proof of insurance is provided to the board within that period.

And Subsection 3, the proof of insurance or self-insurance must be in such a form as the board may require.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: So this would -- You can see that the fine amount before if somebody didn't have active insurance, we would fine them \$50 for the first offense, a hundred for the second, and 200 for the third. That seems pretty petty to me. If you've got a company out there who is doing business without active insurance, I think

that's a problem. And I think most of you would agree with that.

In looking at this, we were even wavering if \$500 was enough of a citation to impose on a company that's not keeping up on their insurance.

I'll share with you an e-mail I received just a couple days ago that the person will remain nameless, but I had a licensee when I requested and told them that they hadn't updated their insurance with us and they said, you're being kind of nitpicky, aren't you. And I kind of took offense to that. I was, like, if you don't have insurance, you shouldn't be doing business in Nevada.

So I would like to solicit input and comments on the proposed change of the amount of the citation for 50, a hundred, and 200 to 500 and specifically if you think that's enough. Nobody? Go ahead and come forward, please so she can see you and get you on the record.

MR. MOHEN: It should be higher. It should be double that. For the record, Mr. Mohen.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Double that.

Any other comments or suggestions?

MR. SPRIGGS: Michael Spriggs, S-p-r-i-g-g-s, Spriggs, Incorporated. I agree with Mr. Mohen that I think the fees, I think the minimum fine should be at least double that 500 number. The reason being if you're not covered by

workman's comp in the state, what are the fines? Has the board looked in to what those fines are just for that alone? You know, if you do not carry workman's comp and the state finds out, which is very easy to do, which they do regularly, what are the fines for that? Did the board look in to what the minimum fines are?

MS. IRIZARRY: For the department of insurance, no.

MR. SPRIGGS: I think the minimum is 250 if they find out you don't carry it. And then it immediately goes on how long you have not carried it. And it should be something that should be looked in to because they are very aggressive about that for workman's comp and unemployment.

As far as the liability, a thousand dollar fine should be the minimum. I mean, realistically. The comments you made about the e-mail that somebody sent in is ridiculous. We talk about the increase in our licensure fees and then with this type of thing for not having insurance, that should be much more aggressive to gain compliance. Just like you were talking about earlier, the whole idea isn't punishment. The whole idea is to get everybody in compliance with what the regulations are.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Thank you.

MR. SPRIGGS: Thank you. I appreciate that.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: The other thing we

have to consider in this citation is would we have an incremental amount for, say, a licensee that failed to provide the updated proof of insurance but had the insurance versus a licensee that just didn't update their insurance? Should that be incremental or should that \$1,000 stand as a licensee who knows they have to renew every year prior to June 30th. Should the licensee be required to provide that updated insurance prior to it expiring as well and have the same citation apply or should it be incremental? I would solicit comments on that as well.

MR. BAKER: Steve Baker. I would support more incremental on that. The issues with supplying it, I mean, you guys are usually on top of it, if something in an e-mail. I know there's been times where I sent it in but my insurance company hasn't. So I think that's not nearly as egregious as not having insurance, and that's where the true punishment needs to be. If it's one of it just didn't get e-mailed, e-mail changed carriers, certainly there's a responsibility to make sure you have that, but it's not of the magnitude of not having the insurance.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Would you have a suggestion for a fine amount on that?

MR. BAKER: I think you would have to look at a case-by-case basis and start it out at a hundred bucks or something. If it's just simply that I sent it or the

insurance company didn't, I would start at a much lower rate for that, something to remind me that I need to keep that up but not something that would be as impacting as the full failure to provide.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Okay. Thank you.

Any other comments on that? Quiet group today.

Do we need to take a break? Are we doing okay? All right.

Thank you, Mr. Mohen and Mr. Baker for that input.

Next is Subsection 2 of NRS 648.142.

MS. IRIZARRY: Okay. NRS 648.142, Subsection 2 states, the license shall at all times be posted in a conspicuous place in the licensee's principal place of business in this state.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Okay. Now, there was a recent change in this NRS during the last legis -- I can't even talk -- legislative session. I want to see the stenographer write down what I said the first time. Effective October 1, the portion of this in state was removed. So it's no longer required in the state, dependant upon whether the licensee has employees in the state or not. And we won't get in to that discussion. Just know that if a licensee does not have employees employed in this state, it is not the requirement of their license to be hung in the state anymore.

So before, let's see, the fine amount for this

was \$25 for the first offense, \$50 for the second offense, \$75 for the third offense. So if we were to conduct an audit or walk in to one of your offices and the license is not clearly displayed, you know, you would have gotten a citation for \$25. Again, that seems pretty minimal to me. I know that all of you that are licensed, you have your state license up there anyway and you have your PILB license there. We felt that if someone was not displaying their license that a fine of \$250 would be a reasonable fee to charge for that. I'd like to solicit comments on that change in the fine amount. Nothing? Okay.

Subsection 3, 4 or 5 of NRS 648.142.

MS. IRIZARRY: NRS 648.142, Subsection 3 states upon the issuance of a license, a pocket card of such size, design and content may be determined by the board shall be issued without charge to each licensee. If an individual or if the licensee is a person other than an individual to his manager and to each of his officers, director and partners which card shall be evidence that the licensee is duly licensed pursuant to this chapter. When any person to whom a card is issued terminates his or her position, office, or association with the licensee, the card shall be surrendered to the licensee and within five days thereafter shall be mailed or delivered by the licensee to the board for cancellation.

Subsection 4, a licensee shall within 30 days

after such change notify the board of any and all changes of

his or her address, of the name under which the licensee does

business, and any change in its officers, directors, or

partners.

Subsection 5, a license issued under this chapter is not assignable.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Okay. Currently the fine amount was an incremental fine amount of \$50, \$100 and \$200 for the first and subsequent. Again, we feel that that's very minor for any type of infraction there and our suggestion is to change the fine amount to a flat \$250. Are there any comments or questions or suggestions on that change? Okay.

Moving on to Subsection 1 of NAC 648.530.

MS. IRIZARRY: Since we previously spoke about this, I'm adding the word "vehicles" where we left it out previously. In NAC 648.530, Subsection 1, states, if an applicant or licensee intends to use a uniform, badge, vehicle, or patch in connection with the license activities, the applicant or licensee must submit to the executive director for approval with the application or before use of the uniform, badge, vehicle, or patch a color photograph which accurately depicts the feature of the uniform, badge, vehicle, or patch.

individual is using a uniform or a badge or patch that hasn't been approved, the fine would have been 50 for first offense, 100 for second offense, and then 200 for third offense. With the addition of vehicle in there as well, we felt that if you've got people out there changing their uniforms and badges or patches without our knowing, not only are we responsible for approving all of those in the state, but the counties and cities are also required to be notified. So we felt that infraction could definitely carry a fine of \$500 for any offense of that.

Any comments or questions or suggestions on that? Okay.

The next section, the NAC 648.431 was broken down in to a lot of different sections, and we felt to just have a list of the fines without it being broken up was a little bit easier to follow.

So Section 2 currently reads, if a notice of violation is issued, the board will impose a fine of not more than the following amounts for the violations listed. We would strike that section two and just move the additional violations up under the last Subsection 1 of NAC 648.530. So it would follow with Subsection 1 of NRS 648.148.

MS. IRIZARRY: So NRS 648.148, Subsection 1, states, each licensee shall, A, maintain a principal place of

business in this state; and B, file with the board the complete address of his or her principal place of business in this state, including the name and number of the street or if the street where the business is located is not numbered, the number of a post office box. The board may require the filing of other information for the purpose of identifying such principal place of business.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Okay. And again, with the non-codified changes to NRS, maintaining a principal place of business, the verbiage "in the state" was stricken under section 1A and "in the state" was stricken from 1B. So this would be an individual who fails to maintain their principal place of business addresses with us. And currently the fine for that was \$50. And again, we felt that's pretty miniscule and we feel that that should carry a citation or fine in the amount of \$250 for failure to update the principal place of business with the board. Were there any questions or comments or suggestions on that?

Okay. Moving along to Subsection 1 of NRS 648.149.

MS. IRIZARRY: 648.149, licensing, branch office, fees. Subsection 1 states, each licensee shall file in writing with the board the address of each branch office and pay to the board an annual fee of 50 for each branch office registered. Within ten days after the establishment closing

or changing of the location of a branch office, the licensee shall notify the branch -- I'm sorry -- notify the board in writing of that fact.

just kind of in line with what we just discussed. If you're changing an address of a branch office or opening a branch office, it's better to notify the board. Originally there was a \$50 fee or fine. And again, keeping in line with the one previous, we would assess a fine of \$250 for that.

Any questions, comments, suggestions? Still lonely in the north? Okay.

The next fine under NAC 648.380, report of intern's progress. This relates specifically to a polygraph examiner.

MS. IRIZARRY: NAC 648.380, report of intern's progress. Subsection 1, each supervising examiner shall prepare and submit to the board quarterly reports of the progress of the intern during the first year of internship. The quarterly report must be made on the form provided by the board. Each quarterly report must be delivered to the executive director no later than two weeks before the regularly scheduled meeting of the board for the quarter in which the report is due.

Subsection 2, if the board requests the supervising examiner to do so, he or she shall submit

semiannual reports of the intern's progress during the remaining two years of the internship.

And Subsection 3, upon the board's request, the supervising examiner and the intern shall furnish it with charts, logs, and other documents showing the polygraphic examinations performed by the intern. The board will maintain in strict confidentiality the identities of the persons examined. All such documents furnished to the board will be returned to the supervising examiner.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Again, this is a regulation that originally carried a citation or fine in the amount of \$25 for failure to follow these guidelines. We felt that that was way too low for the requirements established here in NAC.

I can tell you right now we don't have any interns currently in the process in the State of Nevada. However, I feel that the fine in the amount of \$25 is way too low if a polygraph examiner one is supervising an intern. We changed that amount from \$25 to a hundred dollars.

Any questions, comments, or suggestions on that citation change? Okay.

Next, 648.525.

MS. IRIZARRY: NAC 648.525, use of license number in advertisements and written communication regarding business. Subsection 1, in addition to the requirements set

forth in NRS 648.148, a licensee must include his or her state-issued license number in every advertisement and in any written communication which refers to the licensee's business or his or her ability to conduct business in this state.

Subsection 2, as used in this section, advertisement and communication include without limitation, A, yellow page listings or advertisements; B, brochures; C, business cards; D, letterhead or other official stationery; E classified ads; or F, television, radio, vehicle or internet advertisement.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: The current fine for lack of use for a license number was a hundred dollars.

Again, we felt that that needed to be increased to a flat fine of \$250. I'd like to solicit comments, suggestions, questions. Do you feel we need to add under Section 2, Subsection 2, an additional requirement for e-mails specific or do you feel that that is covered under the other listings there? By the State of Nevada using the subsection or in this section advertisement and communication include without limitation, do you think e-mails fall in there or should we specifically add e-mails or e-mail signatures in there? Any comments, questions?

We did leave Section 2, changing Subsection 3 to Subsection 2, if a notice of violation is issued, the board -- it currently states, the board will impose a fine

upon licensee calculated per employee not more than amounts for violations of the provisions listed. Suggested language would read, if a notice of violation is issued, the board, we would change the word "will" to "may" impose a fine upon a licensee calculated per employee, striking not more than, the following amount for violation of the provisions listed. And these were incremental fines as well, changing to a flat fine amount. And we've added additional subsections there. But we'll start with the current Subsection 2 of NRS 648.060.

MS. IRIZARRY: So NRS 648.060, license or registration required, employment of other persons by licensee. Subsection 2 reads, no person may be employed by a licensee unless the person is registered pursuant to this chapter. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to a person licensed pursuant to this chapter.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Okay. So in Subsection 2 this is what we discussed early on prior to getting in to the specifics and the states that Investigator Irizarry had referenced in fines and citation amounts. If ar individual is working for a licensed person, they are required to have a registration card with the board pursuant to that chapter. So if we found that an individual was working for a licensee who did not have a work card of any kind, the citation amount would change from \$50 for first offense, \$75 for second offense, and a hundred dollars for

the third offense and the flat fine would be \$1,000. Again, this is an individual that is being employed by a licensee that has absolutely no work card approval through the board.

Are there any comments, suggestions, or questions on that?

MR. PURVES: Jay Purves, Contemporary Services Corporation.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Spell your last name.

MR. PURVES: P-u-r-v-e-s. With us being a national company, there are times where we'll decide to transfer or move an employee that's already a part of our company to Nevada. So with that, the way it's written right now, I couldn't do that unless I had to get a guard card first. And I don't think that's right. I think we should be able to move the person here and then give them the guard card. But he's already an employee of ours.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Well, I think what this provision is related to is that you would not have a person unable to work -- Let me read the verbiage here again. Chapter 648 relates specifically to the State of Nevada. So if you've got an employee that's employed out of state and only works out of state, they would not fall under the provisions of 648. So they would not be required to have a work card at that time. The minute that you wish to employ them here in Nevada, prior to them starting employment, they

would have to have a work card.

MR. PURVES: But why tie our hands? If I want to bring another manager to the state to work with me on a full-time basis, why tie my hand? Why don't I have a grace period to get that person a work card once we move him? He's been an employee of ours for ten to 15 years already. So why am I being handcuffed that he can't work here until he gets a work card first? The way it's written, you know -- I mean, I understand if it's somebody that's coming in and they're going to be a security guard and you're going to use them to work events or at a 24-hour site or what not.

But, you know, I'm thinking about outside the box dealing with employees that we may as we continue to grow bring in new leadership or management here.

responsibility to the citizens of Nevada to ensure a safe and secure environment. And our mission is to protect the citizens. If an individual comes in to the State of Nevada to work for a licensee, it's our responsibility as the board to conduct a background investigation and ensure that that person meets the parameters under 648.1493. If we allow somebody to work in the state without conducting a background, we could be putting the citizens of Nevada in a situation where their rights and their health may be violated by an individual.

The State of Nevada has a lot stricter guidelines for who can get a work card to work in Nevada. Specifically states that individuals with felonies or firearms convictions can't have a work card here. And in other states that's allowed. Specifically in Nevada — or in to California I can relate it to that if somebody has been convicted of a felony and a firearms charge, they can still get a guard card and work there. In Nevada they can't.

So if we haven't conducted our backgrounds in line with the state laws and regulations, then we are potentially not protecting the citizens of Nevada and we're not carrying out the mission of our agency.

So that would be my rebuttal to your request. So they would be required to have a registered work card here with us prior to performing any duties here in Nevada. Now, they can move here, you can relocate them, but the minute you start training them in Nevada or paying them on payroll for Nevada, that's going to require a registered work card.

MR. PURVES: So I can move them here, pay the expenses of moving them here to be a resident of Nevada, but they're already an employee of ours coming here, so if they're just in the office they have to have a work card?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Absolutely. So if you know you're going to relocate an employee here, have them apply on line. They don't have to be present in the state to

apply. Get their registered work card. Turnaround right now on our registered work card non-expedited is two weeks.

MS. IRIZARRY: Week and a half to two weeks.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: A week and a half to two weeks. And if their background is squeaky clean, it's even faster than that. So we have turnaround of anywhere from -- I mean, right now for this time of year, we don't have 2,000 applications coming in every month. Our turnaround is anywhere from one day to two weeks, which I believe is pretty reasonable.

So if they're going to be relocating, they're going to have at least a two-week notice to be able to move to Nevada. That should be more than an adequate amount of time for them to gain their work card or at least the provisional status with us to be able to come to Nevada and start working. And if you have any issues with that and it's taking too long, all you have to do is contact board staff and we'll be happy to look in to see what's taking so long.

Most of the delays in the work card are the applicant either provided false information on an application, failure to report arrests and convictions. Most of the arrests and convictions are for misdemeanors don't automatically disqualify them. But failure to put it on the application is an automatic disqualifier for not completing the application.

Other things that delay the work card applications are those individuals with criminal history background that when we run scope DMV or get the fingerprints back, it's showing no disposition. So they're required to provide us documentation to show what the final disposition is. Those are the main delays right now.

MR. PURVES: I understand. I mean, I get the whole work card thing. I'm just thinking about a manager coming in to town that's been working for the company nationwide somewhere in another state and what not holds another license somewhere else. So before I could even make a decision to bring them here, we have to get him to apply for his work card first?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Correct. Thank you. Any other questions, comments or concerns? Subsection 2 of NRS 648.140.

MS. IRIZARRY: NRS 648.140, Subsection 2, states except for polygraph examiners and interns, a licensee may employ in connection with his or her business as many persons registered pursuant to this chapter as may be necessary. But at all times, every licensee, A, shall ensure that each registered person employed in this state by the licensee is supervised by a person who is physically present in this state, and B, is accountable for good conduct of every person employed by the licensee in connection with his or her

business.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Recent changes to NRS that should be in effect October 1, that again is not really available, has changed Section 2A where it states, shall ensure that each registered person employed in the state by the license -- is supervised by the licensee who is physically present in the state. It now says, by the licensee or qualifying agent who is physically present in this state.

When this revision passed in the 2013 session, it didn't come out quite the way it was proposed, so it says a licensee, so which allowed any licensee to supervise staff or a corporation in this state. It now requires the licensee if it's an individual, or the qualifying agent for the corporation to supervise the employee of the state, which would require a company with a large amount of people to have their qualifying agent present to oversee operations. So I just wanted to make that clear prior to going forward with the citations.

So in this respect, if we find that a company does not have a qualifying agent present in the state and that they've provided as false information with a state address but they're not physically here overseeing, that would carry a fine of a thousand dollars, again for providing fraudulent information to the board that they have a QA

1 present here.

Any questions, comments, concerns about that citation? Yes.

MR. BAKER: Steve Baker. Just consider adding and/or a review for that. If it's an issue of moral turpitude and involves a document, I think the board should hear it for the fine.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Okay. Any questions or comments on that?

All right. The next section is new to add some additional fines or citations or authority to issue a citation or fine. Subsection 3 of NRS 648.140.

MS. IRIZARRY: NRS 648.140, Subsection 3, states, each licensee shall, A, maintain at a location within the state records related to the employment, compensation, licensure, and registration of employees; B, furnish the board with the information requested by it concerning all employees registered pursuant to this chapter, except clerical personnel; and C, notify the board within three days after such employee begins their employment.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: And for the record, again, recent changes to NRS 648.140 under Section 3B where it states except clerical personnel, that was stricken. So it requires all employees registered.

And under Section 3, this would again fall in

line with the audit information we provided earlier. If we're coming to a location and there are not employee records on site here in Nevada, again, it would kind of relate to maybe a qualifying agent that's not physically present in the state, not having an office here under the requirements, that we would issue a citation for \$100 for that violation.

Are there any questions, comments, or concerns?

MS. IRIZARRY: That would also include the on-line roster.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Correct. Thank you.

Moving right along. Subsection 2 of NAC

648.3385.

MS. IRIZARRY: There's actually a change to that. It actually should read Subsection 1 of NAC 648.3385. So Subsection 1 is one of the ones that we are changing, so it would read, a licensee shall not employ a person unless the person employed by the licensee is provisionally registered or registered. A licensee shall immediately terminate the employment of a person employed by a licensee if the board notifies this licensee that the board has denied, suspended, or revoked the provisional registration or registration of the person.

1A, the registered employee must have a provisional registration or registered work card on their person while performing his or her duties. 1B, the

registered employee must also produce it upon request of any peace officer representative of the board or the public.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Taking in to consideration Mr. Baker's comments on the public to be considered in changing the verbiage here as well. Again, this is just giving specific authority and establishing a specific fine for that. And right now the fine for that is \$100. And again, having people working events without their card on them and especially those that have absolutely no idea as well, we feel that that should carry a fine in the amount of \$500 per person. And if they fail to produce it, that would be the same.

There are times when we have to -- we're asking for the work card to establish whether they can be there or not. They're refusing to show us. We then have to call a supervisor of that agency to come down and tell the employee to show us the work card.

So we want to just set the record straight that they need to provide it to us when requested. It takes our time or time away from the administrators and the supervisors of the event if they have to be called in to demand their employee provide that.

Any questions, comments, concerns on the change to Subsection 1 of NAC 648.3385 and the amount of \$500?

MR. BAKER: Is that fine on the officer, the

company, or both?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Right now all of our fines are issued to the company, the license holder, or the qualifying agent of the company.

MR. PURVES: Jay Purves, Contemporary Services again. Okay. So you have a cardholder, they go through the state, they pay the fees to become the cardholder; right?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: For clarification,

the cardholder, are you talking about the work card holder?

MR. PURVES: Yes, the work card holder. So the work card holder goes to the state, they pay their fees. They now have a licensed card in the State of Nevada. The state is not allowed to give the companies any information on that work card. So let's say a work card person, for instance, if you deny someone, they can't work, you can't tell the company what that reason is for. If you tell the company, you have to terminate that person, you can't tell us what that's for. So you are in direct contact with that person with that work card.

Now, why should the company be held responsible? We go through the process of hiring a work card person. We find out they do have a legal work card. We bring them -- We hire them. We provide them an opportunity to work. They come to the event to work. You do your inspection. You find the guy does not have his work card. Why should the company

be the one who's eating that fine when it should be the person who is the work card holder? If I have a driver's license in the State of Nevada, if I get pulled over, I get a fine or a ticket. I have to pay the ticket for speeding. This person is licensed through the State of Nevada. We hire them because the State of Nevada says we can work this person. They know the rules or the regulations of having their work card on them. They come to do an event. Maybe we missed that person that day. Why should we be held -- Why aren't they the ones that are getting the fines from the state just like if you were getting a speeding ticket with your driver's license?

question. And the answer would be that the agency, the qualifying agent, is responsible for the conduct and professionalism of every employee in the state. Licensees have a roster of the individuals they're hiring for an event. It's the licensee or the qualifying agency's responsibility to make sure that their work card is still active in the system pursuant to other laws and regs that are not being reviewed today. So when you're conducting a muster or your check-ins, which all of your licensees working the large events do, it's the responsibility of the staff that you've designated to send people to a post to verify that they have a work card on them and to make sure that they maintain their

work card on them.

What we have seen historically is that when they go through your check-in -- You okay, and I'm not saying you specifically. I'm talking licensees in general, okay. When they report in with the licensee at check-in, they have their card on them or you don't send them to post; correct?

MR. PURVES: Correct.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: And then what happens? They go to their car and they put their bag and their ID in their car and then they go to post. You don't have specific control over that employee at that time, I understand that. But it's your responsibility to communicate to that employee, I see your card right now, make sure you keep this card on your person at all times.

Then let's say they don't have a card and we issue a citation, you can enter in to any kind of a contractual agreement with that employee that if we're issued a fine for this, you're to be responsible for the fine.

That's between you and your employees. We don't regulate that. What we regulate are licensees and work card employees.

Now, there is -- there are some new revisions that were added during the legislative session that allow us now to bring a work card employee before the board for possible disciplinary action. So while the fine would be

didn't.

issued to you as the supervisor, the person responsible for the good conduct and professionalism of your staff making sure they're following the laws and regulations under you committee can then also bring that employee before the board for review, possible probation, suspension, or revocation of the work card at well. We did not have that authority before. So that is something that we could do as well.

MR. PURVES: Well, I just feel that it's not — even though we have processes in place and even like you've seen at Rock in Rio where five of our employees went to their car or went and put their stuff in their locker and they didn't have it on them, when they went through the check—in process, we did all of the things that he just said. We made sure they had their card. But from the time they went and then went there, they don't have their card when you come around. But the company is the one who gets fined even though we did what we were supposed to do and the employee

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: And I think that's the same with any company or any agency. If one of the staff were to report to me as the executive director and violate some type of law or violate somebody's civil rights, I'm going to discipline the employee, but who is ultimately responsible for that? I am as the executive director of the agency; right? So I don't think it's any different than any

other company or agency that the top person is always responsible for the conduct of their staff.

So I don't see that as any different from any other state agency or company in the way they do business. I mean, yes, I'm going to have to discipline my staff. But when the complaint goes to the governor, the governor is not going to call my staff member. They're going to call me, right, and I'm going to responsible for the governor to make sure that I've handled that. If I don't, then I'm not going to have a job.

MR. PURVES: Well, if we're all about behavior and performance, I think that is a little stiff of a fine for the company to take when there is opportunity for error on the employee card and we're taking that responsibility for that employee. I think we go through the process, we check their cards when they come to sign in. However they get to that post between the sign-in process and they don't have the card when you come around -- I mean, you've come around where you've seen that they had their card at sign-in and then when you went and checked again while they were at post they didn't have the card.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: What would be your suggestion of a fine amount?

MR. PURVES: Well, if it's going to also come back to the company, then \$50, or leave it at a hundred

dollars where it's at right now. I mean, I just don't feel it's right. I think that some point the state issues that card to that employee, gives them the right to work, that fine -- of all of your fines, this is the one fine that should be -- that employee should be brought before the board or that employee should be the one getting the fine. It shouldn't come to us.

So when we go, we take money out of their paycheck for that fine, you open up a can of worms for us as well when you say, oh, no, the fine is given to the company. Now I've got issues with the Nevada State Department of Labor because the employee is, like, hey, you shouldn't be taking that from us. But they're the ones who made the mistake. It wasn't the company. It was the employee who made the mistake.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: I understand. Would you be willing to put these suggestions in writing for me as well?

MR. PURVES: Absolutely.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: I appreciate that.

And I make note here that your statement is to either leave the fine at a hundred dollars or even reduce it to 50.

MR. PURVES: Sure. If that is always going to be that error for that amount of fine because that is one that we cannot control, that's the employee themselves that has

control over that. We don't know if they lose their card. You know, they lose their card and they're supposed to come back to you to pay \$25 to get another card, right. They come to the event and they don't have the card, we send them home. You know, I can't control the errors of an employee.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: And again, another suggestion would be, is that a person who knows that, is that a person you're going to employ again? So we'll take this in to consideration. If you'll put that in written format for me or it can be e-mail and we'll consider that as well. Thank you very much. Did you have anything else?

MS. IRIZARRY: I just had a question. If the law was to change and it would be reflected on to the individual, what would you assess that fine amount to be if we were to fine the individual, not the company?

MR. PURVES: A hundred dollars.

MS. IRIZARRY: I think our reason for justifying why a thousand to 500 is we were discussing this, the thought was someone not having a card at all, a thousand dollars, you would have the card. So for us to go on site and you don't have a card to produce to us, there is no way for us to look it up at that exact moment. We can't. So how do we know somebody is supposed to be on post or not? That was the reason for justifying it. We won't give you the thousand dollar fine, we'll cut it in half. Simply stiff enough so

that it would be they need to be on post with their cards. To set a precedent, it was our justification.

MR. PURVES: If you do a fine of that magnitude to the employees, a lot of these guys, they don't make that kind of money to pay that type of fine. So they'll never work as a security guard again. So maybe you bring them before the board and you discipline them before the board like they do in other states. So you know, you have a fine and/or however you guys work it out amongst yourselves. it shouldn't be the company for an employee error for that. I mean, the other fines, I'm okay with all the increases you're doing, that's great. But that one directly, even though if I go through all the processes of recruiting, hiring, and training and checking, you're always going to have that human error of people that they have it or don't have and/or they lost it between sign-in to the post, you know. So why do I get punished for that? And then it impedes the event, as you know, a lot of major events in town.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Sure.

MR. PURVES: So that's all I have to stay.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Great. Thank you for

your time.

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Any other comments, questions, concerns?

MS. MOHEN: Linda Mohen, M-o-h-e-n. And excuse

me if I'm being ignorant, but I thought security guards had
to wear a lariat with their identification there in plain
view.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: No, there is no

requirement for that.

MS. MOHEN: Well, maybe there should be and then that guy wouldn't have to keep paying these fines. Maybe if these people are wearing this identification where it could be seen, they're not going to lose it. I see a lot of people in business that wear these lariats. We work in the courts. The court workers, they have to to get in and out of the building. Why not, instead of worrying about the fines, provide your employees with that type of ID? You're not going to lose something that's hanging around your neck with your picture and your ID hanging on it. Why would you put it in your pocket? Just a suggestion.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Great. Thank you. Would you be willing to put that in writing?

MS. MOHEN: Absolutely.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Thank you. That way we can accurately capture everything. Mr. Sammut, you had a question.

MR. SAMMUT: Steve Sammut, once again, Rock
Security. I have to agree with Mr. Purves. The amount of
the fine is exorbitant considering the margin of error that

you're going to have when you have minimum wage employees in mass. We went through the check-in process at Life is Beautiful. We checked everybody's cards to make sure everybody had their cards when they went through sign-in. And lo and behold, I have a citation sitting on my desk since yesterday for six individuals that were located without their cards on them on post. We checked them at the post or at sign-in. Somewhere between sign-in and their post, which was a block away, their guard card magically disappeared.

As far as wearing the cards, that's not a good option because the cards end up of falling off of them.

However, in the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority requires them to wear their guard cards on their person the whole time.

I think it should be a fine against the officer. And if they're going to try and charge \$500, they'll never pay it. It will never happen. If we get the bill for \$500 and we can enter to an agreement with the officers in advance before they even become an employee that they're going to be subject to that fine through us through payroll deduction, most of them only come out and work two or three days at an event, they walk away with a \$250 paycheck. We're not going to recoup our money. And they'll just go away and go to another company and work for them. My people work for CSC. CSC people work for me. We have people that work for Pro

Tech. Everybody, we use the same guards, all of us. So when we're doing these large events, we use the same employee base.

So I suggest that either, as Jay said, the fine needs to be smaller than \$500.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: And what would be your suggestion?

MR. SAMMUT: I think you ought to keep it where t is.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: A hundred dollars?

MR. SAMMUT: Yeah. Or give it to the guard.

Cite them just like if I'm driving without a driver's license

I get the ticket, you know. If you're working as a security

officer without your license on you, you get the ticket.

That's the way it should be.

Just a little bit of input there, one of the things that historically happens is -- And I personally experienced this at the Life is Beautiful event where no sooner did we leave the check-in, that the first person I stopped and asked for an ID card, a work card, was a supervisor who didn't have it on them. And they had just told me that they checked guard cards for every employee that they're putting on post.

Additionally, one of the individuals that was found to have no work card and no driver's license was

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

told -- told their supervisor they didn't have their ID. And the supervisor told them that's okay, go ahead and go on post. So I think it's part of the licensee responsibility or the QA if it's a corporation, is to train your supervisory staff to do the right thing as well. Because your supervisors are the ones that you're delegating this authority to. And if they're willing to break the law and not follow the rules and regulations, it's easy to see why staff would not because they're the role models for the agency, just to put that on record.

Is there any other comments, questions, concerns on the Subsection 1 citation about \$500 for NAC 648.3385?

MR. BAKER: I don't see that listed on the -MS. IRIZARRY: I had stated making a correction,
it says Subsection 2, but it should be Subsection 1.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: And that was due to the recent language change. Sorry. Mr. Baker, thanks for pointing that out. I confuse myself sometimes.

Subsection 5 of NAC 648.3385.

MS. IRIZARRY: So Subsection 5 states, each licensee shall maintain a passport-sized photograph of each person employed by the licensee. The licensee shall retain the photograph for not less than five years after the last date of which the person is employed by the licensee. The photograph may be in the form of a photograph or may be

digitally stored, but the photograph must be capable of being produced and available at the request of the board.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: There is currently not a citation amount established in NAC, so the addition of this would carry a \$50 citation or fine for not having that picture. There are times that board staff is contacted by local law enforcement. For example, if there is a use of force or a discharge of a firearm, law enforcement will contact the board and say, number one, is this person registered, number two, have they gone through all the qualifications, and number three, do you have a picture that you can provide law enforcement, so that they cannot identify that that in fact is the person on the work card that they have an investigation going with.

So again, if we don't have that available, a lot of times the work card, again, five years is a long time for a work card. People change. One day I had hair. The next day I was bald, okay, for example. So the licensees have an updated photograph in their files and records should we need it would be something that we feel would be appropriate. And also that is part of the audit function.

Mr. Baker.

MR. BAKER: Just a question. Would a photocopy of a current work card be valid?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: As long as you can

1	see it. You know, there's some photocopies that
2	MR. BAKER: Would a legible copy?
3	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: There you go.
4	Absolutely.
5	MR. BAKER: So we should just put that in there
6	that in their file we have a legible copy of their that
7	shows clearly the photograph.
8	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Okay. That's a good
9	suggestion. So we'll add that in to the audit, a legible
10	copy.
11	MR. BAKER: Which also ties in with the section
12	above where question
13	(The court reporter interrupts)
14	MR. BAKER: What I was saying is it also just
15	ties in with the preceding item in that statute under point
16	two that requires a licensee to check the status of the
17	employee's work card at the time of hire, which basically
18	means we have to log in to GLSuite and print out that page
19	and show that it's not suspended and valid at the time of
20	hire. So those two things. And it also ties in to your
21	audit.
22	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Again, can you add
23	that to your
24	MR. BAKER: Sure.
25	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Thank you. I thought

you said you weren't going to comment anymore.

Okay. The next section, NAC 648.343, if you'll just go ahead and read that in to the record.

MS. IRIZARRY: NAC 648.343, what we're mainly speaking about there is Subsection 4 where it talks about the failure of the licensee to furnish the information necessary to conduct an audit is grounds for fine not to exceed 5,000 and for the licensee to be brought before the board for possible disciplinary action.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: So this just goes in line with what the proposed language was for NAC 648.343 on the audit. And again, putting in there not more than \$5,000. And again, that would be based on what the person is failing to provide us. I don't see that that citation would ever be issued. I would hope not. Most licensees when we contact, they provide us everything we need. But we just want to be prepared for that one person that says, I'm not going to show you anything, you know.

Any questions, comments, or concerns about that?

All right. Subsection 3 of NAC 648.350.

MS. IRIZARRY: You skipped one.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Did I?

MS. IRIZARRY: NAC 648.345.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Okay.

MS. IRIZARRY: So this is a long NAC, so I'll

read Subsection 1 which pretty much sums it up. A licensee or an employee who is registered pursuant to NRS 648.1493 may not carry any firearm while performing the duties for the type of business for which he or she is licensed or employed unless the licensee or employee, A, is certified by the board as a firearms instructor pursuant to Subsection 2 or has successfully completed and received certification from a course of training approved by the board in carrying, handling, and using firearms safely. So this subsection mainly talks about someone who is working without having gone through the firearms required course.

individual out there that's been put in to an armed post with an unarmed work card and they're working that post armed and they haven't followed the provisions of that regulation, that we feel that should be a pretty hefty fine. They haven't been certified to carry a firearm. They haven't been trained. We're not aware that they're out there working armed. Law enforcement had a lot to say about this as well, as I'm sure you can imagine.

We felt that it should carry an automatic \$1500 citation with board review. And again, you know, board review now having the ability to put a -- place on probation, revoke, or suspend an individual. Yes, this fine would be assessed to the licensee, because, again, as a licensee

you're responsible for verifying whether somebody should be working armed or not.

Any questions, comments, suggestions on this?

MR. BAKER: Steve Baker. Just for clarification, this particular fine is directed only at instances where the licensee knew that the person was working armed? It wasn't when -- Is it a situation where an employee brings a firearm that they're not authorized to have?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: That would be correct.

MR. BAKER: And I believe that the fine on this should actually be 2500. The issues that I'm familiar with in the past have actually laid out what the profit margin is and what the risk is and we need to make that substantial. The issue of firearms and certification and proof of training are not just detrimental to that licensee and their business but to the rest of us as well. So I seriously think we should consider a substantial fine and board review of 2500. Thank you.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Any questions, comments, or concerns about that?

Thank you. Subsection 3 of NAC 648.350. Last but not least.

MS. IRIZARRY: NAC 648.350, Subsection 3, reads, a person who has been certified pursuant to this section and

who wishes to maintain his or her certification must successfully qualify for certification every six months on the day -- on any day during his or her designated -- designated qualification. The designated qualification months are determined by the month of the person's initial qualification and will not change. If after a person's initial qualification, the person successfully qualifies for certification or for a different type or caliber of firearm during a month that is not that of his or her designated qualification months, the person must successfully qualify again during his or her next designated qualification month, even if the period between such qualification -- qualifications is less than six months. The qualification cycle will be as follows. And it goes on in to the months below.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: So this fine would be assessed in the amount of \$500 for an individual that fails to make the second qualification. We're not talking about if they miss their first six-month qualification, because there is verbiage in there that says, okay, well, if they miss one then during the second qualification they have to go through the whole class again. So we're talking about an individual that misses the two consecutive and is still out there.

Any questions, comments, concerns, input?

MR. BAKER: I kind of have some issues on really

what we're looking at where it should be defined is if you 1 2 miss your qualification. So it's not first or second. The 3 second one is just if you have not been working armed. Τf you're working armed and you miss a qualification, then your 4 5 card is technically invalid because you have to have that 6 qualification every six months to keep the card valid. 7 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Correct. 8 MR. BAKER: So if a licensee allows someone to 9 work who has not kept their card up, then there should be a 10 fine. 11 I also believe that --12 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Let me stop you Are you talking about if they miss the first six 13 14 months there should be a fine right at that point? 15 If they're still working. MR. BAKER: 16 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: And what would be 17 your suggestion on the fine amount for that, missing the six 18 months? 19 MR. BAKER: Well, are we talking a fine to the 20 licensee here? 21 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Correct. 22 MR. BAKER: I would think 250. And I would think 23 an equal fine to the officer, because it's their

the licensee would not be fined for the officer if they're no

responsibility to keep their cards up and get qualified.

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longer working armed. However, if they're working armed and 1 2 it's expired, then it's an egregious violation, and I think a 3 board review would be in order in that case. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: And then the second 5 amount if they failed to do it twice? 6 MR. BAKER: I would put board review and 7 potential revocation. Again, playing with the firearms. 8 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Absolutely. And 9 you'll put that in writing as well? 10 MR. BAKER: Yes. 11 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Thank you, sir. 12 Any other questions, comments, concerns, input? Any comments on what Mr. Baker discussed? 13 14 Are we still empty in the north? 15 MR. SCHMELZER: We're still here but nobody else 16 is. 17 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INGRAM: Okay. All right. So 18 that concludes the review of the individual proposed 19 regulations. So at this time I'd like to open it up again 20 for any public comment. 21 Seeing none, we'll go ahead and adjourn the 22 meeting. Thank you all very much for participating. Please 23 make sure that you've signed in on the sign-in sheet. 24 again, if you have time to think about this, you want to 25 provide more written comments later, please send them

1	directly to me and I'll be happy to entertain those. Thank
2	you very much.
3	(Hearing concluded at 10:33 a.m.)
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1	STATE OF NEVADA)
2)ss. CARSON CITY)
3	
4	I, CHRISTY Y. JOYCE, Official Court Reporter for
5	the State of Nevada, Private Investigators Licensing Board,
6	do hereby certify:
7	That on Thursday, the 22nd day of October, 2015, I
8	was present at the Office of the Attorney General, 100 North
9	Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada, for the purpose of
10	reporting in verbatim stenotype notes the within-entitled
11	public workshop;
12	That the foregoing transcript, consisting of pages
13	1 through 100, inclusive, includes a full, true and correct
14	transcription of my stenotype notes of said public workshop.
15	
16	Dated at Reno, Nevada, this 2nd day of November,
17	2015.
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21	CHRISTY Y. JOYCE, CCR Nevada CCR #625
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