## Agenda Item 3



#### STATE OF NEVADA COMMISSION ON ETHICS

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## MINUTES of the meeting of the NEVADA COMMISSION ON ETHICS

The Commission on Ethics held a public meeting on Wednesday, January 16, 2019, at 10:00 a.m. at the following location:

Nevada Commission on Ethics 704 W. Nye Lane Suite 204 Carson City, NV 89703

These minutes constitute a summary of the above proceedings of the Nevada Commission on Ethics. Verbatim transcripts are available for public inspection at the Commission's office located in Carson City.

#### 1. Call to Order and Roll Call.

Chair Cheryl A. Lau, Esq. appeared telephonically and called the meeting to order at 10:03 a.m. Also appearing telephonically were Vice-Chair Keith A. Weaver, Esq. and Commissioners Barbara Gruenewald, Esq., Teresa Lowry, Esq., and Amanda Yen, Esq. Appearing in Carson City were Commissioners Brian Duffrin, Phillip K. (P.K.) O'Neill, and Kim Wallin, CPA. Present for Commission staff in Carson City were Executive Director Yvonne M. Nevarez-Goodson, Esq., Commission Counsel Tracy L. Chase, Esq., Associate Counsel Judy Prutzman, Esq., and Executive Assistant Kari Pedroza.

The pledge of allegiance was conducted.

#### 2. Public Comment.

The Chair asked for public comment. No public comment was provided.

#### Approval of Minutes of the December 4, 2018 Commission Meeting.

Commissioner Yen moved to approve the December 4, 2018 Minutes. Commissioner Wallin seconded the motion. The Motion was put to a vote and carried unanimously.

4. <u>Discussion and approval of a Proposed Stipulation concerning Ethics Complaint No. 18-062C regarding Lawrence Weekly, Chair, Board of Directors, Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority, State of Nevada.</u>

Chair Lau recognized that Mr. Lawrence Weekly was not in attendance but that he was provided proper notice of the Agenda Item and understood that the Commission would proceed in his absence.

Associate Counsel Judy A. Prutzman, Esq. appeared on behalf of the Executive Director Nevarez-Goodson and provided an overview of the Ethics Complaint Case No. 18-062C and the Proposed Stipulated Agreement. The Complaint alleged that Mr. Weekly violated the Ethics Law when he used approximately \$1,400 worth of Southwest Airlines gift cards purchased by the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority ("LVCVA") for personal travel. A Review Panel consisting of 3 members of the Commission on Ethics determined that just and sufficient cause exists for the Commission to render an Opinion regarding the allegations pertaining to NRS 281A.400 subsections (1), (2), (7) and (9).

The Proposed Stipulated Agreement reflects that Mr. Weekly supported an outside audit of the LVCVA's purchase/receipt of Southwest Airline gift cards and publicly accepted responsibility for his personal use of such gift cards under certain circumstances. However, the personal use of LVCVA property and the failure to reimburse the entire amount of his personal flights results in a willful violation of the Ethics Law and the imposition of a \$2,398.64 civil penalty (\$1,000.00 penalty plus an additional \$1,398.64 penalty equal to twice the financial amount realized for the cost of the flight that was not reimbursed).

Commission Counsel Tracy Chase stated for the record that Commissioners Gruenewald, Wallin and Yen served as members of the Review Panel and would be precluded from participating in this item.

Commissioner Duffrin made a motion to accept the terms of the Stipulated Agreement as presented by the parties and direct Commission Counsel to finalize the Stipulation in appropriate form. Chair Lau seconded the motion. The Motion was put to a vote and carried as follows:

Chair Lau: Aye.
Commissioner Duffrin: Aye.
Commissioner O'Neill: Aye.
Commissioner Lowry: Aye.
Vice Chair Weaver: Aye.

- 5. Report by the Executive Director on agency status and operations and possible direction thereon. Items to be discussed include:
  - Education and Outreach by the Commission
  - Case and Opinion Status Update
  - Meeting Schedule
  - FY19 Budget Update
  - Commission's 2019 Bill Draft Request No. 23-191

Education and Outreach by the Commission: Executive Director Nevarez-Goodson provided an update on the Commission's efforts in training, outreach, and education conducted during the fiscal year. She informed the Commission that she has received a few additional requests for training for newly elected officials and would be providing trainings in Las Vegas later in the week as well as the following week. She extended an invitation to any interested Commissioners to attend any presentation.

<u>Case and Opinion Status Update</u>: Executive Director Nevarez-Goodson summarized the Case Status Log which identifies all pending cases before the Commission and pointed out the overall increase in cases received during the current fiscal year which she would highlight at the upcoming Legislative meetings.

<u>Meeting Schedule:</u> Executive Director Nevarez-Goodson referenced the 2019 Commission Meeting schedule provided to the Commission, reiterating that meetings would be

scheduled for the third Wednesday of each month and asked that Commissioners be available on these days. She stated that the next meeting in February would be a brief teleconference and the March meeting would likely be held in Las Vegas.

<u>FY19 Budget Update</u>: Executive Director Nevarez-Goodson reserved her budget update for the next Agenda Item.

Commission's 2019 Bill Draft Request No. 23-191: The Executive Director provided an update to the Commission on the status of the proposed Bill Draft Request (BDR). She reported that staff has received a draft of the proposed BDR from the Legislative Counsel Bureau (LCB) and are awaiting the final version of the proposed BDR and once received will provide it to the Commission. She stated that the next steps will include presentations to both the Assembly and Senate Committees on Legislative Operations and Elections. She asked the Commission for questions and/ or concerns about the plan going forward in the Legislative Session.

Commissioner O'Neill asked to be apprised of upcoming presentations to the Legislature so that the Commissioners may attend and provide support to staff. Executive Director Nevarez-Goodson confirmed that she would keep the Commissioners apprised of the schedule.

Commissioner O'Neill moved to accept the Executive Director's report. Commissioner Lowry seconded the motion. The motion was put to a vote and carried unanimously.

- 6. Consideration and approval for the Executive Director to pursue Requests for Enhancements from the Legislature for the Commission's Biennial Budget (FY20 FY21), including, without limitation:
  - Salary Enhancements
  - Additional Staff Position
  - Travel funds for Investigations
  - Digital Training/ Outreach Platform
  - Travel funds for Outreach/ Training
  - Conversion to Enterprise Information Technology Services (EITS)
  - New Office Lease (Additional Space)
  - Equipment Replacement
  - Staff Cell Phones
  - Investigatory Resources
  - Additional Training funds to attend the annual Conference on Governmental Ethics Law (COGEL)

Executive Director Nevarez-Goodson outlined the above Enhancements that were requested as part of the Commission's "Agency Requested Budget" to the Governor for the next biennium, but were not included in the Governor's Recommended Budget. Director Nevarez-Goodson explained the need and justification for these enhancements which were previously supported by the Commission and requested whether the Commission would like to pursue these enhancements through a requested Budget Amendment or further consideration by the Legislature. Training enhancements were discussed by the Commission which could be included as an amendment to the Commission's Bill. Executive Director Nevarez-Goodson notified the Commission regarding current budget (FY19 Budget) expenditures for LCB's services in drafting regulations and in the amount of \$5,500. To fund the expense the approved budget for equipment replacement was used, which will delay computer replacement.

Commissioner Wallin made a motion to approve the Executive Director's report including the pursuit of enhancements. Commissioner Gruenewald seconded the motion. The Motion was put to a vote and carried unanimously.

7. Commissioner comments and identification of future agenda items. No action will be taken under this agenda item.

No commissioner comments.

8. Public Comment.

No public comment.

9. Adjournment.

Commissioner Wallin made a motion to adjourn the public meeting. Commissioner Duffrin seconded the motion. The Motion was put to a vote and carried unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at 10:59 a.m.

Minutes prepared by:	Minutes approved February 20, 2019:		
/s/ Kari Pedroza	/s/ Cheryl A. Lau		
Kari Pedroza	Cheryl A. Lau, Esq.		
Executive Assistant	Chair		
/s/ Yvonne M. Nevarez-Goodson	/s/ Keith A. Weaver_		
Yvonne M. Nevarez-Goodson, Esq.	Keith A. Weaver, Esq.		
Executive Director	Vice-Chair		

## Agenda Item 4



#### STATE OF NEVADA

#### BEFORE THE NEVADA COMMISSION ON ETHICS

In the Matter of the Third-Party Request for Opinion Concerning the Conduct of **Gerald Antinoro**, Sheriff, Storey County, State of Nevada, Request for Opinion No. 17-21C

Subject. /

## PROPOSED OPINION

#### I. INTRODUCTION AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Pursuant to NRS 281A.440(2)(b), a *Third-Party Request for Opinion* ("Complaint") was filed with the Nevada Commission on Ethics ("Commission") on June 26, 2017, alleging that Gerald Antinoro, ("Antinoro"), Storey County Sheriff, violated various provisions of the Ethics in Government Law set forth in Chapter 281A of the Nevada Revised Statutes ("Ethics Law").

On or about July 12, 2017, the Commission served Antinoro via certified mail with a *Notice to Subject* advising him of the allegations set forth in the Complaint implicating NRS 281A.400(2) (using public position to grant an unwarranted advantage to himself or others), NRS 281A.400(7) (using governmental time, property, equipment or other facility to benefit a significant personal or pecuniary interest) and NRS 281A.400(9) (attempting to benefit a personal or pecuniary interest through the influence of a subordinate).

On July 17, 2017, Antinoro, by and through his attorney, Katherine F. Parks, Esq., with Thorndal Armstrong Delk Balkenbush & Eisinger, provided a waiver of statutory time limits for an investigation and a hearing in this matter pursuant to NRS 281A.440(6) and submitted a response to the allegations on September 28, 2017.

On February 26, 2018, the Commission's Review Panel ("Panel") issued its *Panel Determination* finding just and sufficient cause for the Commission to hold a hearing and render an opinion in this matter based on credible evidence that alleged Antinoro violated NRS 281A.400(2) and (7) related to Antinoro's use of the Sheriff's Office for his stepchild's supervised visitation appointment. Additionally, Under NAC 281A.435, the Panel concluded that the facts did <u>not</u> establish credible evidence to substantiate just and sufficient cause for the Commission to consider the alleged violations of NRS 281A.400(2) and NRS 281A.400(9) related to the investigation conducted by Antinoro's subordinate of a child welfare matter involving Antinoro's step-child. Therefore, those allegations were dismissed. Pursuant to NRS 281A.740, the Panel determined that Antinoro's conduct could be corrected by a deferral agreement that contained certain

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Commissioners Gruenewald, Stewart and Yen served on the Investigatory Panel and are precluded by NRS 281A.220(4) from participation in further matters after issuance of the Panel Determination. Accordingly, the necessary quorum to act upon this matter and the number of votes necessary is reduced as though these members were not members of the Commission under NAC 281A.200. All other Commissioners are eligible to participate in the consideration of this matter.

conditions. However, no deferral agreement was presented to the Panel for approval. Consequently, in furtherance of its determination, the Panel issued a Referral Order on March 22, 2018, referring the Complaint to the Commission to render an opinion in the matter.

On March 29, 2018, the Commission issued a *Notice of Hearing and Scheduling Order and Notice of Hearing and Meeting to Consider Your Character, Alleged Misconduct, Professional Competence or Health (NRS 241.033)* setting a hearing for June 20, 2018 to consider dispositive motions. Thereafter, each party filed a Motion for Summary Judgment (collectively the "Motions"), which were fully briefed and submitted for the Commission's consideration. After considering the parties' briefs and arguments, presented by their representative counsel, and considering the entire record, the Commission issued an order on July 2, 2018, denying both Motions. In addition, the Commission instructed Commission Counsel to issue a *Notice of Adjudicatory Hearing and Scheduling Order ("NOAHSO"*) allowing further discovery and scheduling an adjudicatory hearing before the Commission on October 17, 2018, which was issued on July 2, 2018. Later amendments of the NOAHSO were issued to clarify certain procedural matters.

On July 10, 2018, Antinoro signed a Waiver of Notice Required under NRS 241.033(1) to Consider Character, Misconduct, or Competence of Person in Ethics Complaint Adjudicatory Hearing and Other Proceedings to be Heard by the State of Nevada Commission on Ethics.

On September 13, 2018, the Executive Director filed a *Motion in Limine to Exclude Certain Evidence or Testimony* ("*Motion in Limine*"). Subject Antinoro's opposition to the *Motion in Limine* was served on the Executive Director on September 24, 2018 and was filed with the Commission on September 25, 2018. On October 9, 2018, the Chair issued an *Order granting in part and denying in part the Motion in Limine*.

On October 8, 2018, the Executive Director filed *Executive Director's Objection* to certain evidence or testimony. On October 10, 2018, the Chair of the Commission held a Prehearing Conference which was attended by Executive Director Nevarez-Goodson represented by Associate Counsel Prutzman and Subject Antinoro represented by Ms. Parks, Esq. The Chair provided the parties information on the adjudicatory hearing process established in Section 58 of Approved Regulation of the Commission on Ethics, LCB No. R108-18, and received comments from the parties on exhibit objections, use of declarations, stipulations and redactions, among other matters. On October 10, 2018, an order was issued detailing pre-hearing rulings issued by the Chair.

On October 17, 2018, the Commission held an adjudicatory hearing to consider whether Antinoro had violated NRS 281A.400(2) or NRS 281A.400(7). At the conclusion of the adjudicatory hearing and after fully considering the record, testimony, evidence and arguments of the parties, in accordance with the requirements of the law including, without limitation, the mitigating factors set forth in NRS 281A.475, the Commission deliberated and announced its decision on the record that, based upon a preponderance of evidence, Subject Antinoro engaged in one willful violation of NRS 281A.400(7). No violation was found with regard to NRS 281A.400(2). A penalty in the amount of \$2,500.00 was imposed on Antinoro. The Commission now renders this written opinion setting forth its formal findings of fact and conclusions of law in compliance with NRS 233B.125.

#### II. FINDINGS OF FACT

In rendering this opinion, the Commission reviewed and considered all evidence and testimony set forth in the record including the following facts to be established under the preponderance of evidence standard set forth in NRS 281A.480:

- 1. Antinoro is the elected Sheriff of Storey County, a public officer as defined in NRS 281A.160.
- 2. Storey County is a political subdivision as defined in NRS 281A.145.
- 3. The Storey County Sheriff's Office is a local agency as defined in NRS 281A.119.
- 4. The Storey County Sheriff has a station located at 205 South C. Street, Virginia City, Nevada ("Main Station") and a substation located in Lockwood, Nevada ("Lockwood Substation").
- 5. The Main Station is open to the public for business Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., and the Lockwood Substation is open to the public for business Tuesday through Thursday, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 6. The Main Station and the Lockwood Substation ("Stations") are not regularly open to the public for business outside of the posted public business hours. There are certain exceptions to the weekend closures for special events. In addition, the public may request assistance by calling dispatch or 911, or possibly knock on the locked door of the respective station to determine whether a deputy is on duty and/or available to respond.
- 7. During the relevant time period, Antinoro was married to Laura Antinoro, the prior spouse of Clarence Grempel ("Grempel").
- 8. Laura Antinoro and Clarence Grempel were divorced on November 30, 2011.
- 9. The Divorce Decree awarded sole legal and physical custody of a minor child to Laura Antinoro. Grempel was granted supervised visitation with the minor child every other Saturday from 9 a.m. until 1 p.m. Laura Antinoro was permitted to choose the location for the supervised visitation and who would provide the supervision.
- 10.On approximately May 5, 2017, Grempel contacted Mrs. Antinoro requesting visitation with the minor child.
- 11. On approximately May 14, 2017. Grempel and Mrs. Antinoro agreed that supervised child visitation would occur on Saturday, May 20, 2017, at a local park.
- 12. Thereafter, in a conversation between Mrs. Antinoro and Antinoro, Mrs. Antinoro expressed a concern about the upcoming supervised child visitation because Grempel had not seen the minor child in approximately 6 years. In that conversation, Antinoro offered the Main Station for the visitation since it is a secure location. No other alternatives were considered.
- 13. Antinoro has a significant personal interest in assuring his step-child was properly supervised during the child visitation with Grempel.

- 14. Mrs. Antinoro testified that whenever her ex-husband Grempel requested visitation with their minor child, she "never at any time said no" to the visitation. On this occasion, Mrs. Antinoro told Grempel that she would be "happy to meet him wherever he wanted" and suggested a park. Within minutes, she changed her mind and altered the location to the Main Station. Her reasons for the change pertained to her concerns about the length of time between supervised child visitations and because she believed Grempel had contact with a person that she found to be deranged, therefore, she did not want the visitation to be conducted in the "open."
- 15. Grempel resided in Arizona and was agreeable to a supervised child visitation in accordance with the Divorce Decree. He brought his current spouse to Nevada for the visitation. The record and testimony before the Commission did not establish facts supporting the existence of any implied or actual threat made by Grempel associated with the safety of the minor child or that of Mrs. Antinoro.
- 16. On May 20, 2017, the Main Station was closed to the public. Antinoro unlocked the doors of the Main Station for the supervised child visitation.
- 17. Grempel and his current spouse arrived mid-morning for the supervised child visitation and the visitation occurred mainly in the squad room of the Main Station. The squad room is a large open room with work stations.
- 18. Two deputies were on duty on May 20, 2017, and they were busy conducting a shift change at the time of the supervised child visitation and advising one another of matters relevant thereto. Neither deputy provided any assistance nor did they involve themselves with the visitation.
- 19. Prior to opening the Main Station, Antinoro did not know that the two deputies were on duty at the Main Station. Antinoro welcomed the Grempels and supervised the child visitation, which was without incident.
- 20. Antinoro testified that his use of the Main Station for supervised child visitation could be classified as a "civil standby" to protect the welfare of the mother and minor child. However, Mrs. Antinoro did not request a civil standby and Antinoro did not seek the services of the on-duty deputies, contact dispatch to report the civil standby, or complete an incident report as is protocol because there were no problems with the visitation.
- 21. Antinoro testified that for officer safety, it was best practices or standard procedure for an officer to call dispatch and complete an incident report when conducting a civil standby. He did not contact dispatch for this matter because he felt it was a "low-level" issue.
- 22. The Storey County Sheriff's Office has established a policy manual. In synopsis, the policy manual contains the following provisions that apply to all members of the Sheriff's Office, including the Sheriff, and which the Commission determines are relevant:
  - a. <u>Policy 106.1</u> Establishes that all members [of the Storey County Sheriff's Office], regardless of assignment (Detention or Sheriff's Office), are required to conform to the provisions of the manual.

- b. <u>Policy 204</u> Establishes methods by which the policy manual may be amended pursuant to departmental directives or special orders.
- c. <u>Policy 214.5</u> Establishes that a departmental directive or special order to ensure the effective operations of the Sheriff's Office are promulgated by either the Sheriff or authorized designee.
- d. <u>Policy 320.2</u> Requires that members of the Sheriff's Office responding to incidents of domestic violation and violation of related court orders must stress enforcement of the law to protect the victim and shall communicate the philosophy that domestic violence is a criminal behavior. It is also the policy of the Sheriff's Office to facilitate victims' and offenders' access to appropriate civil remedies and community resources whenever feasible.
- e. Policy 472 Establishes policy on civil disputes that mandates members of the Sheriff's Office must not become personally involved in the dispute and shall at all times remain impartial. The policy does not reference providing supervised visitation for a child custody civil matter. Instead, the policy references civil standbys to maintain the peace at the scene of a civil dispute with the goal of safeguarding persons and property, provided that the member refrain from providing legal advice or inappropriate advice. The policy details two forms of civil disputes for standby assistance: (1) standby to retrieve personal property and (2) procedures for violation of court orders should be addressed by issuing court, unless there is an immediate need for an arrest, which arrest must be approved by a supervisor.
- f. Policy 1050 Establishes policy on "Nepotism and Conflicting Relationships" which defines "conflict of interest" to be "any actual, perceived or potential conflict of interest in which it reasonably appears that an employee's action, inaction or decisions are or may be influenced by the employee's personal or business relationships." The policy defines "relative" to include a spouse and step-child. The policy mandates that whenever an employee is placed in circumstances that would require the employee to take enforcement action or provide official information or services to any relative, the employee shall notify their supervisor. If there is no supervisor, the employee shall notify dispatch to have another uninvolved employee to relieve the involved employee or remain present to witness the action.
- 23. Antinoro admitted that the written policies of the Sheriff's Office do not specifically reference supervised child visitations and that he used the Main Station for the supervised child visitation under the "generalized" civil standby policy.
- 24. Neither the Sheriff nor his designee issued a departmental directive or special order that permitted a member of the Sheriff's Office to hold or supervise a private child visitation during non-business hours at the Main Station pursuant to Policy 204.
- 25. Neither the Sheriff nor his designee issued a departmental directive or special order establishing an exception to the public hours established for the Main Station to permit a member of the Sheriff's Office to provide supervised child visitations services for himself or for the public pursuant to Policy 214.5.

- 26. The Sheriff's Office does not provide information to the public regarding child visitation services, it has no established program or protocols governing such services, and it does not train its administrative staff or police officers on child visitation services.
- 27. Ms. Gavenda, Administrative Assistant II, Storey County Sheriff's Office, testified the Main Station was open from 8 to 5, Monday through Friday, and the doors are locked when the facility is not open to the public. She also testified that if a deputy was in the Main Station after hours, the deputy might be able to respond should someone knock on the door for assistance.
- 28.Ms. Gavenda did not recall ever having received a request for the Sheriff's Office to provide supervised child visitation services. She testified that if she had received such a call, no written or other protocols had been established to allow administrative staff to schedule or permit supervised visitation in the Sheriff's office. The matter would be referred to dispatch or alternatively, if a deputy was available to take the call, it could be transferred accordingly.
- 29. Storey County Dispatch produced dispatch records ("CAD Incident Reports") that detailed domestic or child custody incidents occurring between May 1, 2016 and May 1, 2018. These records pertained to responses to child welfare matters and associated child custody exchanges which occurred at various locations.
- 30. In responding to interrogatories, Antinoro identified one CAD record he thought pertained to a previous supervised child visitation that lasted 30 minutes and occurred at the Main Station on December 1, 2017. See ED 557.
- 31. A detail review of the CAD Incident Record <u>ED</u> 557 and testimony associated with its verification confirmed that it was an incomplete version or redacted record. <u>ED</u> 623 represented the complete document.
- 32. <u>ED</u> 623 indicates that the reporting party was directed to the Detention Facility (identified as "911" in the record) for assistance and the matter was a civil standby for an issue pertaining to a custody agreement which took approximately 20 minutes. Upon review of <u>ED</u> 623, Antinoro could not confirm whether the reported incident pertained to a 30-minute supervised child visitation at the Main Station.
- 33. When questioned about the other CAD Incident Records, Antinoro was unable to confirm whether any supervised child visitation had occurred at the Main Station or at the Lockwood Substation between May 1, 2016 and May 1, 2018.
- 34. Based upon a review of the entire record, the Commission does not find that the CAD Incident Records establish that any supervised child visitation had occurred between May 1, 2016 and May 1, 2018, at either the Main Station or the Lockwood Substation.
- 35. Antinoro testified that, in his history with the Sheriff's Office, he had personal knowledge of the Sheriff's Office being open for members of the public as a place to conduct child custody exchanges. Separately, he recalled one prior supervised child visitation, which possibly occurred in 2011 or 2012.
- 36.Ms. Parsons, a Senior Communications Specialist employed by Storey County Dispatch for over 10 years, testified that, during her service as a dispatcher, she was

- aware of requests for civil standbys for child custody exchanges, but did not recall ever receiving or processing any requests for supervised child visitation by law enforcement or from the public. If Dispatch had received such a request, the protocol would be to route the inquiry to the Sheriff's Office.
- 37. Additionally, Ms. Parsons does not recall ever receiving a call from the public to utilize the Storey County Sheriff's Office for supervised child visitation services, including a request for such services after hours.
- 38. Sergeant Kern, who has been employed approximately 9 years by the Storey County Sheriff's Office, testified that civil standbys usually pertain to property exchanges or child custody exchanges. A civil standby generally takes approximately 5 to 30 minutes, however, they could be longer. He recalls possibly one family utilizing the squad room at the Main Station for a supervised child visitation in the past, but could not confirm any specific details because he was not involved in the matter. Sergeant Kern testified that the recalled visitation was the only one of like nature that he was aware of during his term of service for Storey County. In addition, Sergeant Kern confirmed that it is not part of the Sheriff's Office training or written protocols for officers to make its facilities available for supervised child visitations.
- 39. Sergeant Kern, as a supervisor in the Sheriff's Office, testified that he was aware of the nepotism policy [Policy 1050], which defines a "conflict of interest" as: "[a]ny actual, perceived or potential conflict of interest in which it reasonably appears that an employee's action, inaction or decisions are or may be influenced by the employee's personal or business relationship." When asked whether he would allow a deputy he supervised to use his official position to supervise a child visitation for his own step-child, Sergeant Kern indicated he would comply with the policy and, at a minimum, have another officer who was not related to the matter be present.
- 40. The Commission finds that there was not an established policy governing supervised child visitations by the Storey County Sheriff's Office. The record demonstrates that supervised child visitations would be very unusual and so infrequent as to have no written policies or protocols.
- 41. The Commission does not find that a policy had been created by custom or practice that would permit the after-hour use of the squad room at the Main Station for a private supervised child visitation matter. The testimony presented on the prior use of the Main Station for one supervised child visitation years ago was inconclusive and without specifics as to whether it was conducted pursuant to a court order or as a civil standby. The testimony did not provide evidence that government resources or facilities were provided for private supervised child visitation matters for employees and members of the Sheriff's Office. Furthermore, use of government facilities for a private purpose benefitting a relative would be inconsistent with other established written policies of the Sheriff's Office.
- 42. Based upon the record, the Commission does not find credible evidence establishing that the supervised child visitation constituted a civil standby. The matter was not of an urgent nature, did not constitute an emergency situation, and no established protocols for a civil standby were followed, such as reporting to dispatch, asking another deputy to assist given the nepotism policy, completion of an incident report and other relevant protocols.

- 43. Based upon the record, the Commission finds that the supervised child visitation was a private civil matter and the Sheriff's Office had a practice of referring private civil matters to appropriate resources.
- 44. Even arguably if the supervised child visitation constituted a police matter, Antinoro did not comply with established policies of the Sheriff's Office, including the nepotism policy restricting handing matters for relatives who are persons to whom there is a private commitment. He did not direct his spouse to administration, dispatch or another member of the Sheriff's Office to ascertain the availability of police resources to handle the subject civil matter because it was "easier" to deal with it himself.
- 45. Although other officers were present at the Main Station, performing other duties on the weekend day of the subject supervised child visitation, Antinoro did not request any other member to handle the situation or be present during the visitation given his conflict.
- 46. The record establishes that Antinoro violated NRS 281A.400(7) by using his authority as Sheriff of Storey County to personally and singularly offer, schedule and oversee a supervised child visitation for his own step-child in furtherance of his significant personal interest. In particular Antinoro offered the Main Station as a secure location and personally opened government facilities for a private civil matter at a time the facility was closed to the public. In doing so, the record establishes that Antinoro did not follow established Storey County Sheriff's Office policies and procedures, which were designed to prevent him from utilizing his official authority to use government property and resources in furtherance of a private, civil matter.
- 47. Pursuant to the Divorce Decree, Antinoro, as a private citizen, certainly could have supervised the subject child visitation at a private location rather than utilizing Storey County government facilities.
- 48. The record does not establish by a preponderance of evidence that Antinoro violated NRS 281A.400(2), pertaining to improper use of a government position to grant an "unwarranted" preference or privilege given the definition of "unwarranted" set forth therein.

#### III. STATEMENT OF THE ISSUE AND RELEVANT STATUTES

#### A. ISSUE

The issues considered by the Commission are whether Antinoro's conduct in utilizing government property to benefit a significant personal interest constitutes a violation of either NRS 281A.400(2) or NRS 281A.400(7). The Nevada Legislature has expressly declared that public office is a public trust to be held for the sole benefit of the people. The Ethics Law governs the conduct of public officers and employees and requires that public officers and employees must avoid conflicts between their private interests and those of the general public they serve. See NRS 281A.020(1) and NRS 281A.400 (Code of Ethical Standards).

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#### **B. RELEVANT STATUTES**

#### 1. Duty to Avoid Conflicts - NRS 281A.020(1) provides:

- 1. It is hereby declared to be the public policy of this State that:
- (a) A public office is a public trust and shall be held for the sole benefit of the people.
- (b) A public officer or employee must commit himself or himself to avoid conflicts between the private interests of the public officer or employee and those of the general public whom the public officer or employee serves.

#### Use of Government position to secure or grant "unwarranted" privileges, preferences or advantages – NRS 281A.400(2) provides:

A public officer or employee shall not use the public officer's or employee's position in government to secure or grant unwarranted privileges, preferences, exemptions or advantages for the public officer or employee, any business entity in which the public officer or employee has a significant pecuniary interest or any person to whom the public officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity. As used in this subsection, "unwarranted" means without justification or adequate reason.

## 3. Improper use of Government Resources and Property - NRS 281A.400(7) provides:

Except for State Legislators who are subject to the restrictions set forth in subsection 8, a public officer or employee shall not use governmental time, property, equipment or other facility to benefit a significant personal or pecuniary interest of the public officer or employee. This subsection does not prohibit:

- (a) A limited use of governmental property, equipment or other facility for personal purposes if:
- (1) The public officer or employee who is responsible for and has authority to authorize the use of such property, equipment or other facility has established a policy allowing the use or the use is necessary as a result of emergency circumstances;
- (2) The use does not interfere with the performance of the public officer's or employee's public duties;
  - (3) The cost or value related to the use is nominal; and
  - (4) The use does not create the appearance of impropriety;
- (b) The use of mailing lists, computer data or other information lawfully obtained from a governmental agency which is available to members of the general public for nongovernmental purposes; or
- (c) The use of telephones or other means of communication if there is not a special charge for that use.
- .....If a governmental agency incurs a cost as a result of a use that is authorized pursuant to this subsection or would ordinarily charge a member of the general public for the use, the public officer or employee shall promptly reimburse the cost or pay the charge to the governmental agency.

### 4. Standards for Determining Willful Violation – NRS 281A.475 provides:

- 1. In determining whether a violation of this chapter is a willful violation and, if so, the amount of any civil penalty to be imposed on a public officer or employee or former public officer or employee pursuant to NRS 281A.480, the Commission shall consider [:], without limitation:
- (a) The seriousness of the violation, including, without limitation, the nature, circumstances, extent and gravity of the violation;
- (b) The number and history of previous warnings issued to or violations of the provisions of this chapter by the public officer or employee;
- (c) The cost to the Commission to conduct the investigation and any hearing relating to the violation;
- (d) Any mitigating factors, including, without limitation, any self-reporting, prompt correction of the violation, any attempts to rectify the violation before any complaint is filed and any cooperation by the public officer or employee in resolving the complaint;
- (e) Any restitution or reimbursement paid to parties affected by the violation:
  - (f) The extent of any financial gain resulting from the violation; and
  - (g) Any other matter justice may require.
- 2. The factors set forth in this section are not exclusive or exhaustive, and the Commission may consider other factors in the disposition of the matter if they bear a reasonable relationship to the Commission's determination of the severity of the violation.
- 3. In applying the factors set forth in this section, the Commission shall treat comparable situations in a comparable manner and shall ensure that the disposition of the matter bears a reasonable relationship to the severity of the violation.

#### 5. Definitions applicable to Willfulness Determination:

#### NRS 281A.105 "Intentionally" defined:

"Intentionally" means voluntarily or deliberately, rather than accidentally or inadvertently. The term does not require proof of bad faith, ill will, evil intent or malice.

#### NRS 281A.115 "Knowingly" defined:

"Knowingly" imports a knowledge that the facts exist which constitute the act or omission, and does not require knowledge of the prohibition against the act or omission. Knowledge of any particular fact may be inferred from the knowledge of such other facts as should put an ordinarily prudent person upon inquiry.

#### NRS 281A.170 "Willful" defined:

"Willful violation" means a violation where the public officer or employee:

- 1. Acted intentionally and knowingly; or
- 2. Was in a situation where this chapter imposed a duty to act and the public officer or employee intentionally and knowingly failed to act in the manner required by this chapter,

→ unless the Commission determines, after applying the factors set forth in NRS 281A.475, that the public officer's or employee's act or failure to act has not resulted in a sanctionable violation of this chapter.

## 6. Civil Penalties for Willful Violations – NRS 281A.480 provides in pertinent part:

- 1. In addition to any other penalties provided by law and in accordance with the provisions of <u>NRS 281A.475</u>, the Commission may impose on a public officer or employee or former public officer or employee civil penalties:
  - (a) Not to exceed \$5,000 for a first willful violation of this chapter;
- (b) Not to exceed \$10,000 for a separate act or event that constitutes a second willful violation of this chapter; and
- (c) Not to exceed \$25,000 for a separate act or event that constitutes a third willful violation of this chapter.

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9. A finding by the Commission that a public officer or employee has violated any provision of this chapter must be supported by a preponderance of the evidence unless a greater burden is otherwise prescribed by law.

#### IV. DECISION

### A. WILLFUL VIOLATION OF NRS 281A.400(7) - IMPROPER USE OF GOVERNMENT RESOURCES AND PROPERTY

The Ethics Law is designed to preserve the public trust and ensure that public officers and employees maintain proper separation between their public duties and private interests. See NRS 281A.020. In furtherance of State policy to protect the public trust, the Code of Ethical Standards was enacted to require proper separation of private interests and commitments from public duties. See NRS 281A.400. The Commission has recognized that public officers and employees should not participate or be involved with matters that directly pertain to relatives because such participation, at a minimum, creates an appearance of impropriety and often creates an impermissible conflict under the Ethics Law. See In re Murnane, Comm'n Op. No. 15-45A (2016) and In re Murray, Comm'n Op. No. 08-07C (2008).

Based upon the preponderance of evidence standard, the Commission does not find there to be a violation of NRS 281A.400(2). Remaining at issue is whether Antinoro's conduct in personally using government facilities was for a significant personal interest and, if so, whether the use constitutes a violation of the Ethics Law or is permitted under NRS 281A.400(7). NRS 281A.400(7) contains a strict prohibition against a public officer or employee from using government time, resources, property, equipment or other facility to benefit a significant personal or pecuniary interest of the public officer or public employee. Pursuant to NRS 281A.400(7)(a), a limited-use exception to the strict prohibition is established when the use is either the result of an emergency or the governmental agency established a policy permitting the use. In either case, the use must not interfere with the performance of public duties, the cost or value must be nominal and the use may not create an appearance of impropriety.

Antinoro contends that his use of the government facility (Main Station) for a supervised child visitation between his spouse, her ex-husband and his minor step-child was similar to an authorized use previously provided to the general public by the Sheriff's Office. Specifically, Antinoro contends that the use was permitted under his official authority and public duty to maintain public safety through civil standby services, as addressed in Policy 472 of the Storey County Sheriff's Office. Alternatively, Antinoro asserts that should Policy 472 not be controlling, a *de facto* policy was created by custom and practice of the Sheriff's Office that permits supervised child visitations to occur at the Main Station.

The Commission's analysis determines whether Antinoro had a significant personal interest in using the Main Station for the supervised child visitation and whether the use of government property was for an official purpose or private matter within the prohibition set forth in NRS 281A.400(7). The Commission then considers whether the limited-use exception applies. The Commission considers whether the use of government property was permitted under NRS 281A.400(7)(a) because it was a result of an emergency or otherwise permitted by an established policy of the Storey County Sheriff's Office.

## 1. Antinoro's Use of the Main Station for the Supervised Child Visitation was for a Substantial Personal Interest Prohibited by NRS 281A.400(7)

Antinoro contends his use of the Main Office for the supervised child visitation was in performance of his public duties. Certainly, police services may be requested by the public to assist in keeping the peace and maintaining the safety of persons involved in civil disputes. However, the record does not establish that police intervention was requested or necessary to keep the peace or that an emergency situation existed in which the safety of any person was at issue.

Antinoro holds a significant personal interest in assuring the child visitation for his step-child was properly supervised. Even though Antinoro's spouse expressed a concern about the visitation, the record did not establish that Grempel, who resided out of state, had made any implied or actual threats to Antinoro, his spouse or the minor child. Contrary to the concern, Mrs. Antinoro testified that she would not "at any time" say "no" to visitation. On this particular occasion, Mrs. Antinoro told Grempel that she would be "happy to meet him wherever he wanted" and suggested a park. In communications with his spouse, Antinoro testified that he offered the Main Station for the supervised child visitation. Mrs. Antinoro then moved the supervised visitation to the Main Station, without objection from Grempel.

The supervised child visitation was held on a weekend when the Main Station was closed to the public and took approximately one hour. Antinoro used his official authority to open the Main Station to conduct the supervised child visitation. Antinoro confirmed he did not know whether the Main Station would even be occupied at the time he opened the doors. Present during the supervised child visitation were Antinoro, his spouse, Mr. Grempel, Mr. Grempel's spouse, and the minor child. Antinoro indicated that two deputies were on duty conducting a shift change at the time. However, Antinoro did not discuss the matter with the deputies nor did he utilize their services because the supervised child visitation was a "low-level" issue he could handle himself. By all accounts, the visitation was friendly, lacking any dispute and without incident. No party testified that the visitation created an emergency situation or necessitated or required police intervention to protect the safety of any person.

Credible evidence was not provided to establish that Antinoro's personal supervision of his step-child's visitation constituted a police civil standby situation. Antinoro, himself, had no safety concerns. Moreover, Grempel had not made any threats and Mrs. Antinoro did not specifically request police intervention, a civil standby or the use of police facilities. The record and policies of the Sheriff's Office establish that child exchanges and property exchanges are likely of short duration and are the type of civil standbys usually conducted by the Storey County Sheriff's Office. Antinoro testified that it was proper procedure for officer safety to report a civil standby to dispatch and complete an incident report. However, Antinoro did not notify dispatch or contact on-duty deputies to notify them that he was conducting a civil standby and he did not prepare a police incident report. If Antinoro considered the supervision of his own step-child's visitation to be a police matter or a safety concern, it should have been properly handled pursuant to established policies and protocols of the Storey County Sheriff's Office.

Antinoro should have complied with Policy 320.2 associated with facilitating civil disputes to appropriate civil remedies and community resources. Antinoro did not consider nor discuss with his spouse any alternate locations or resources. Further, Policy 472, addressing civil disputes and civil standbys, mandates that members of the Sheriff's Office must not become personally involved in the disputes and shall at all times remain impartial. Here, the opposite occurred. Antinoro was personally involved in the matter as the child's step-father. Antinoro singularly supervised his step-child's visitation in accordance with the Divorce Decree. However, in doing so, Antinoro did not comply with Policy 472 or Policy 1050 pertaining to conflicts of interest. Policy 1050 addresses handling police matters for relatives and instructs on proper avoidance of a conflict of interest. However, Antinoro did not follow the Policy's directives to contact a supervising deputy or notify dispatch. Two deputies were on duty and available at the Main Station and neither were advised of the situation. Instead, Antinoro chose to use his official authority to permit use of the Main Station for his private matter. The lack of compliance with written policy directives of the Storey County Sheriff's Office confirms that Antinoro's use of the Main Station was a private use rather than a civil standby situation requiring implementation of police powers.

By handling the matter himself, Antinoro acted outside of the established policies and protocols of the Sheriff's Office. Antinoro should not have placed himself in a compromising situation between private interests and public duties. Accordingly, based upon the record, the Commission determines that Antinoro's use of the Main Station for his step-child's supervised visitation was in furtherance of a significant personal interest and was restricted by NRS 281A.400(7).

#### 2. The Limited-use Exception set forth in NRS 281A.400(7)(a)

The Commission next considers whether the subject use was permitted by the limited-use exception established in the statute. NRS 281A.400(7) is not violated when the circumstances confirm there is a limited use of governmental property, equipment or other facility for personal purposes provided that:

(1) The public officer or employee who is responsible for and has authority to authorize the use of such property, equipment or other facility has established a policy allowing the use or the use is necessary as a result of emergency circumstances;

(2) The use does not interfere with the performance of the public officer's or employee's public duties;

(3) The cost or value related to the use is nominal; and

(4) The use does not create the appearance of impropriety.

All four requirements must be met by the public officer or employee to be entitled to application of the limited-use exception. Initially, it is noted that the record does not establish the existence of an emergency nor does Antinoro contend that to be the case. Consequently, the Commission focusses on analyzing whether the use was permitted by an established and controlling policy. Antinoro contends that his use was permitted by Policy 472 governing civil standbys. Alternatively, he asserts that a *de facto* policy had been created permitting the use by custom and practice. In support of his positions, Antinoro asserts that, as the Sheriff, he could authorize the use, there was no interference with his job duties, the cost was nominal, and there was no appearance of impropriety.

Certainly, Antinoro can establish policies, directives or special orders under his authority as the Sheriff of Storey County. The central issue presented is not one of authority, but whether a policy had actually been established in writing or by custom or practice (a *de facto* policy), which would have permitted the personal or private use of the Main Station to benefit a significant personal interest. A policy is a standard course of action that has been officially established by an organization. See Black's Law Dictionary, 10<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2014. At a minimum, establishment of a policy, given the reference to the past-tense of the verb "established," connotes a past action, whether it be established by transmission to the organization and its personnel in writing or through knowledge, instruction, training or other relevant act.

Policy 472 governs the conduct of members of the Sheriff's Office in performing a civil standby under established protocols. The Commission is not persuaded that Policy 472 applies or governs this situation because it does not apply to the use of government property for a private matter by a member of the Sheriff's Office given the policy's stated impartiality requirements. Furthermore, Policy 472 does not establish protocols or even reference the rendering of supervised child visitations to the general public. Likewise, details permitting an after-hours use of government facilities for supervised child visitation are absent. It is further noted that Policy 320.2 establishes a protocol to refer civil domestic issues to appropriate civil resources.

Significantly, the directives of Policy 472 safeguard impartiality. Antinoro did not take any steps to remain impartial in compliance with established policy, which at a minimum, creates an appearance of impropriety under the Ethics Law given Antinoro's private use of government property. Antinoro handled his relatives' matter himself, without notification or assistance from other officers or notification to dispatch, without completion of an incident report and without referral to other civil resources. The conflict of interest is evident because Antinoro used the authority of his public office to handle his own significant private matter. Policy 1050 governing nepotism applies to the situation and the matter should have been handled by a disinterested member of the Sheriff's Office, including associated notification and reporting protocols. The policies of the Sheriff's Office do not permit or excuse the personal use of the government facility presented under the circumstances. Here, impartiality and conflict policy mandates applied, but were disregarded.

Separately, the Commission is not convinced and does not find that a *de facto* policy had been established based upon the prior use of the Main Station for a supervised child visitation. Child exchanges are not the same as conducting a private supervised visitation of a relative's child after-hours in a government facility.<sup>2</sup> The record and policy

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The fact that the Storey County Dispatch facility now has a designated area to promote public safety, which is monitored by cameras, is irrelevant and not determinative.<sup>2</sup> The area was established after the conduct at issue to provide a secure location for the private sales of goods and to conduct child exchanges.

parameters establish that child exchanges and property exchanges are likely of short duration and are the type of civil standbys usually conducted by the Storey County Sheriff's Office. Supervised child visitations vary and would be of longer duration, requiring dedicated resources, and are not addressed in policy.

Further, the record does not contain any documented instance verifying that a member of the Sheriff's Office used government facilities to supervise a child visitation for his own benefit or for the benefit of a relative, with the sole exception of Antinoro. Notably, supervised child visitations were so unusual that a testifying dispatcher and administrative personnel did not recall any calls requesting the use or the actual use of Sheriff's Office facilitates for supervised child visitation. Antinoro recalls one supervised child visitation at the Main Station that occurred possibly in 2011 or 2012. Sergeant Kerns recalls one family using the facility for supervised child visitation purposes years ago.3 With the exception of the prior supervised child visitation recalled, no witness testified to specific facts or details pertaining to prior supervised child visitations, no incident reports were produced, no member of the Sheriff's Office testified whether any such visitations were supervised by law enforcement or whether government facilities were made available for such visitations after hours. The witnesses' recollections pertaining to the prior supervised child visitation were general in nature, lacked detail, and established that such a situation was infrequent, if not rare. Importantly, the record does not establish any protocols or associated training for a deputy or other member of the Sheriff's Department regarding scheduling or supervising child visitation matters in a government facility. The lack of uniformity, absence of protocols and infrequent occurrences serve to negate the existence of a *de facto* policy established by custom or practice.

The Commission determines that not all requirements of the limited-use exception have been established. Antinoro's use of the Main Station to supervise his own stepchild's visitation created an appearance of impropriety, constituted a conflict and was not permitted by an established written policy or *de facto* policy of the Sheriff's Office. Antinoro either could have, but did not, participate in the supervised child visitation at a non-government location, or properly follow the policies of the Sheriff's Office and directives of the Ethics Law to avoid the conflict or appearance of impropriety for a supervised child visitation at the Main Station. Based upon the record, the Commission determines that Antinoro violated NRS 281A.400(7) because his private use of government facilities benefitted his own significant personal interests and such use was not permitted by the limited-use exception.

#### B. INTENTIONAL AND KNOWINGLY

Prior to application of the mitigating factors set forth in NRS 281A.475, the Commission considered whether Antinoro's use of government property for his stepchild's supervised visitation was intentional and knowing, which terms are defined in NRS 281A.105 and NRS 281A.115. The legislative history enacting these provisions associated with the definition of a willful violation of NRS Chapter 281A requires the Commission to interpret the meanings of "intentional" and "knowing" consistent with Nevada case law. See Legislative Minutes of Assembly Committee on Elections, Procedures, Ethics and Constitutional Amendments, May 12, 2009, and Senate Committee on Judiciary, May 21, 2009, regarding Senate Bill 160 of the 75<sup>th</sup> Legislative Session of Nevada (2009).

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> It is likely that both recollections involved the same supervised child visitation. However, even if there were two incidents, it would not have been determinative to the analysis.

For an act to be intentional, NRS 281A.105 requires that Antinoro acted "voluntarily and deliberately." See In re Fine v. Nevada Commission on Judicial Discipline, 116 Nev. 1001 (2000) ("the relevant inquiry regarding willful misconduct is an inquiry into the intentional nature of the actor's conduct."). Here, Antinoro offered the Sheriff's Main Station for the supervised child visitation, even when other options were available to him. Antinoro's conduct was not accidental or inadvertent nor did he claim it to be. Id.<sup>4</sup>

The Ethics Law requires that Antinoro had knowledge of his actions or use of the government facilities for a private purpose. See NRS 281A.115 (definition of "knowingly"). It is properly noted that the provisions of NRS Chapter 281A do not require Antinoro to have actual knowledge that his conduct violated the Ethics Law but it does impose constructive knowledge on a public officer when other facts are present that should put an ordinarily prudent person upon inquiry. See Garcia v. The Sixth Judicial District Court of Nevada, 117 Nev. 697, 30 P.3d 1110 (2001) ("constructive knowledge fulfills a statutory requirement that an act be done 'knowingly.' State of mind need not be proved by positive or direct evidence but may be inferred from conduct and the facts and circumstances disclosed by the evidence."); and State v. Rhodig, 101 Nev. 608, 707 P.2d 549 (1985) ("... the law does not require knowledge that such an act or omission is unlawful.").

The Commission confirmed in a recent opinion that the Subject's conduct was willful pursuant to NRS 281A.170 because he acted intentionally and knowingly, as those terms are defined in NRS 281A.105 and 281A.115, respectively. See *In re Boldt*, Comm'n Op. No. 17-37C (2018). As established in NRS 281A.400(7), the impropriety in using government facilities for a private use when no exception applies is clear and unambiguous. As in *Boldt*, the record before the Commission established that Antinoro intentionally and knowingly acted when he used the Main Station, a government facility, after hours for a private child visitation, which he accessed for the supervised visit.

#### C. NRS 281A.475 - MITIGATING FACTORS AND CIVIL PENALTY

The Commission considers all relevant mitigating factors set forth in NRS 281A.475 in determining whether a civil penalty is appropriate. However, each factor may not necessarily be present or be provided equal weight. In synopsis, these factors are:

- 1. Seriousness of Violation,
- 2. History of Warnings or Violations,
- 3. Cost of Investigation and Hearings,
- 4. Mitigating Factors (cooperation, self-reporting, correction of violation, etc.),
- 5. Restitution or Reimbursements paid to Affected Parties,
- 6. Extent of Financial Gain, and
- 7. Other Matters as Justice Requires.

NRS 281A.400(7) establishes a strict prohibition against use of public facilities and resources unless the use is permitted by the limited-use exception. The Commission considered the lack of associated costs and absence of financial gain and the history of Antinoro's two previous violations, which occurred prior to the conduct at issue. The Commission provided less weight to the two prior violations than other factors given that Antinoro stipulated to resolve RFO No. 14-59C as a non-willful violation, and RFO No. 16-54C remains subject to appellate proceedings.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> The law does not require proof that the intentional behavior was engaged in bad faith or with malicious motive to be deemed willful. See *In re Matson*, Comm'n Op. No. 14-70C (2016).

<sup>5</sup> In public comment occurring during the Commission's public meeting on October 17, 2018, assertions were made by a member of the public alleging improper conduct by Antinoro. This alleged conduct

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The Commission provided greater weight to factors pertaining to the seriousness of this violation as established by the record, including the strict prohibition in the Ethics Law restricting public officers and employees use of public facilities to benefit a significant personal interest, the obvious conflict associated with handling matters for relatives benefiting Antinoro's own significant private interests, lack of self-reporting or correction of the violation, lack of personal responsibility, failure to mitigate, and other matters justice required. Antinoro did not comply with established policies and procedures of the Sheriff's Office or the Ethics Law, which he is charged with enforcing as the head of the organization. Antinoro's reticence in taking personal responsibility or steps to mitigate the circumstances, such as implementing additional training in the proper use of government facilities or instituting other actions to properly avoid similar conflicts in the future, is also provided greater weight.

The nature of the violation and the totality of Antinoro's conduct is determined to be significant when measured against the public's trust and the public policy of the State of Nevada requiring public officers and employees to maintain a proper separation between the role of a public servant and a private citizen. NRS 281A.020(2) and NRS 281A.400(7). Based upon the record, the Commission determines that Antinoro's conduct constitutes a single willful violation of NRS 281A.400(7) and imposes a civil penalty of \$2,500 against Antinoro.

#### V. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. At all times relevant to this matter, Antinoro was a "public officer," as defined by NRS 281A.160.
- 2. Pursuant to NRS 281A.440(1) and NRS 281A.460, the Commission has jurisdiction to render an opinion in this matter.
- 3. Antinoro, as a public officer, has a duty under the Ethics Law and its interpretive opinions to maintain proper separation between public duties and private interests. See NRS 281A.020.
- 4. Pursuant to NRS 281A.400(7), Antinoro, as a public officer, is prohibited from using government time, resources, property, equipment or other facility to benefit his significant personal or pecuniary interest, unless the limited-use exception applies to the circumstances.
- 5. Pursuant to the provisions of the Ethics Law and the record, all requirements of the limited-use exception set forth in NRS 281A.400(7)(a) are not met; therefore, the conduct is not excused by the exception.
- 6. Based upon the preponderance of evidence standard, Antinoro willfully violated NRS 281A.400(7) by using government property in furtherance of his significant personal interest in supervising the subject child visitation.
- 7. Based upon the preponderance of evidence standard, the Commission concludes there is insufficient evidence in the record to establish that Antinoro violated NRS 281A.400(2).

commented on was not part of Antinoro's adjudicatory hearing and was  $\underline{not}$  considered by the Commission in rendering its determinations or this opinion.

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8. In accordance with the authority of the Commission under NRS 281A.475 and NRS 281A.480, civil penalties are imposed and Antinoro must pay a civil penalty in the amount of \$2,500. Authorization is provided for the Executive Director and Subject Antinoro to enter into a payment schedule, with payment being completed within six (6) months after the date of issuance of this opinion.

Any Finding of Fact hereafter construed to constitute a Conclusion of Law, or any Conclusion of Law construed to constitute a Finding of Fact, is hereby adopted and incorporated as such to the same extent as if originally so designated.<sup>6</sup>

The following Commissioners participated in this Opinion:			
Dated this day ofFebruary_	, 2019.		
NEVADA COMMISSION ON ETHICS	5		
By: <u>/s/ Cheryl A. Lau</u> Cheryl A. Lau, Esq. Chair	By: /s/ Philip K. O'Neill Phillip K. O'Neill Commissioner		
By: <u>/s/ Teresa Lowry</u> Teresa Lowry, Esq. Commissioner	By: <u>/s/ Kim Wallin</u> Kim Wallin, CPA Commissioner		

#### Separate Statement:

This Commissioner did not vote in favor of the majority opinion even though he respects the opinion of the majority from a statutory construction and legal perspective. Instead, he made a motion, which did not receive a second, that referenced the mitigating factors contained in NRS 281A.475 and preponderance of evidence standards established in NRS 281A.480, to find that Antinoro's conduct constituted a single violation of the Ethics Law of NRS 281.400(7). The motion confirmed that the violation was not willful and no fine should be imposed because the welfare of a child was a proper concern of the sheriff's department and the sheriff, and there was testimony that the same accommodation would have been provided to any other member of the public. Further, the Commission could have instituted corrective measures including education and training, and direction to the Sheriff to properly establish a policy pertaining to the handling of supervised child visitations by members of the Storey County Sheriff's Office.

Ву:	/s/ Brian Duffrin
•	Brian Duffrin
	Commissioner

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Findings of Fact and Conclusion of Law are set forth separately in this opinion as required by NRS 233B.125; however, they are deemed interchangeable for interpretive purposes. *See State, Dep't of Commerce v. Soeller,* 98 Nev. 579, 586, 656 P.2d 224, 228 (1982)(concluding that when "the conclusion itself gives notice of the facts on which the Commission relied ... we may imply the necessary factual findings, so long as the record provides substantial evidence to support the Commission's conclusion").

#### Dissent:

This Commissioner dissents from the majority opinion because the evidence demonstrated the existence of a safety concern for a child's welfare. The accommodation that what was offered to Antinoro's spouse and child was available to the general public despite the absence of clear evidence the general public used the benefit. Specifically, there was testimony that, even though requests were rare, if the Storey County Sheriff's Office had been asked by a member of the public to use its facilities for supervised child visitation purposes, such a request would have been routed to a deputy to determine whether the requested government facilities or deputy supervision and law enforcement resources would be available. As a matter of public policy, appropriate government facilities and resources should be made available for public use to address public safety concerns. Because Antinoro testified that his use of government facilities was in furtherance of a child welfare concern, he should proceed to establish a written policy and associated program so it is clear that the facilities and resources of the Storey County Sheriff's Office are available to the members of the public for public safety matters including supervised child visitations. The establishment of a written policy and program would assure that the general public has knowledge regarding and access to government facilities and resources and alleviate any claims of preference, impropriety or noncompliance with the Ethics Law.

By: <u>/s/ Keith A. Weaver</u> Keith A. Weaver, Esq. Vice-Chair

#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that I am an employee of the Nevada Commission on Ethics and that on this day in Carson City, Nevada, I transmitted a true and correct copy of the **OPINION** in Request for Opinion No. 17-21C via U.S. Certified Mail and electronic mail to the Parties as follows:

Yvonne M. Nevarez-Goodson, Esq. Executive Director Nevada Commission on Ethics 704 W. Nye Lane, Suite 204 Carson City, Nevada 89703	Email: <u>ynevarez@ethics.nv.gov</u>
Judy A. Prutzman, Esq. Associate Counsel Nevada Commission on Ethics 704 W. Nye Lane, Suite 204 Carson City, Nevada 89703	Email: jprutzman@ethics.nv.gov
Katherine F. Parks, Esq. Thorndal Armstrong et al 6590 S. McCarran Blvd., #B Reno, NV 8950	Email: kfp@thorndal.com cc: psb@thorndal.com
Attorney for Subject Gerald Antinoro	
Gerald Antinoro Storey County Sheriff's Office P.O. Box 176 Virginia City, NV 89440	Certified Mail:gantinoro@storeycounty.org
DATED: February ##, 2019	An employee, Nevada Commission on Ethics



#### **BEFORE THE NEVADA COMMISSION ON ETHICS**

In the Matter of the Third-Party Request for Opinion Concerning the Conduct of **Gerald Antinoro**, Sheriff, County of Storey, State of Nevada,

Request for Opinion No. 17-21C

Subject. /

Notice of Hearing and Meeting to Consider Your Character, Alleged Misconduct, Professional Competence or Health (NRS Chapter 281A and NRS 241.033)

On October 17, 2018, the Nevada Commission on Ethics ("Commission") held an adjudicatory hearing during a noticed public meeting to consider the alleged misconduct as it pertains to the Nevada Ethics in Government Law set forth in NRS Chapter 281A ("Ethics Law"), and directed Commission Counsel to provide a written opinion in furtherance of its determinations that the Subject had willfully violated NRS 281A.400(7).

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, on <u>February 20, 2019</u>, at <u>9 a.m.</u>, the Commission will hold a public meeting to consider the approval of the written opinion in this matter, which meeting will include consideration of the alleged misconduct, professional competence or health of the Subject, at the following location:

Nevada Commission on Ethics 704 W. Nye Lane, Suite 204 Carson City, NV 89703

The evidentiary and presentation portion of the adjudicatory proceedings have been completed. Consequently, attendance of the parties is not required, but any party is welcome to attend the public meeting in person or by teleconference.

DATED:	January 15, 2019	/s/ Tracy L. Chase
		Tracy L. Chase, Esq.
		Commission Counsel

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Section 21(3) of the Commission's Approved Regulations, LCB File No. R108-18, Effective August 30, 2018

#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that I am an employee of the Nevada Commission on Ethics and that on this day in Carson City, Nevada, I deposited for mailing, via U.S. Postal Service, certified mail, return receipt requested, through the State of Nevada mailroom, and via electronic mail, a true and correct copy of the foregoing **Notice of Hearing** as follows:

Yvonne M. Nevarez-Goodson, Esq.

Email: ynevarez@ethics.nv.gov

**Executive Director** 

\_ \_ \_ \_

Judy A. Prutzman, Esq. Associate Counsel

Email: <u>iprutzman@ethics.nv.gov</u>

704 W. Nye Lane, Suite 204 Carson City, NV 89703

Gerald Antinoro

Certified Mail No.: 9171 9690 0935 0037 6376 10

Sheriff Storey County Sheriff's Office Email: gantinoro@storeycounty.org

205 S. C Street P.O. Box 498

Virginia City, NV 89440

Subject

Katherine F. Parks, Esq. Thorndal Armstrong et al

6590 S. McCarran Blvd., #B

Reno, NV 89509

Email: kfp@thorndal.com Email: psb@thorndal.com

Attorney for Subject

DATED: <u>January 15, 2019</u>

Employee of the Nevada Commission on Ethics

# NEVADA ETHICS OPINION REQUEST THIRD-PARTY REQUEST FOR OPINION

RECEIVED

17-21

NRS 281A.440(2)

1. Provide the following information for the public officer or employee you allege violated the Newada Hillics in Government Law, NRS Chapter 281A. (If you allege that more than one public officer or employee has violated the law, use a separate form for each individual.)

NAME: Sero	ld Cook-Ant	TITLE OF PU		
(Last, First)	ence to compe	(Position: e.g. city ma	nageri Sheritt	
PUBLIC ENTITY: (Name of the entity employing this position: e.g. the City of XYZ)  Vi Chinia City:  Storey  County				
ADDRESS: (Street number and name)	305 SC.St.	CPY, STATE, ZIP CODE	Virginia City NV 89440	
TELEPHONE:	Work:         Other: (Home           775-847-060-775-8	47-	0	
2. Describe in specific detail the public officer's or employee's conduct that you allege violated NRS Chapter 281A. (You must include specific facts and circumstances to support your allegation: times, places, and the name and position of each person involved.)				
Check hereif addit	ional pages are attached.			
Check here Wif additional pages are attached.  Antinoco used of his deportes Frank  A				
If yes, describe:				
4. What provisions of NRS Chapter 281A are relevant to the conduct alleged? Please check all that apply.				
Statute	Essence of Statute:			
NRS 281A.020(1)	Failing to hold public office as a pu	blic trust; failing to avoid conflic	ts between public and private interests.	
NRS 281A.400(1)	tend improperly to influence a reas public duties.	sonable person in his position	ement, emolument or economic opportunity which would to depart from the faithful and impartial discharge of his	
NRS 281A.400(2)	Using his position in government thinself, any business entity in which in a private capacity to the interest	ch he has a significant pecunia:	privileges, preferences, exemptions or advantages for y interest, or any person to whom he has a commitment	

NRS 281A.400(3)

business entity in which he has a significant pecuniary interest,

Participating as an agent of government in the negotiation or execution of a contract between the government and any

up visitation with my daughter. We were originally going to meet at a pack in Virginia City however this was charged l'ast minute and I was asked o meet Laura and office in Virginia City. Antinoro referred to the Office as

	NRS 281A.40	0(4)	Accepting any salary, retainer, augmentation, expense allowance or other compensation from any private source for the performance of his duties as a public officer or employee.			
Ø	NRS 281A.40	0(5)	Acquiring, through his public duties or relationships, any information which by law or practice is not at the time available to people generally, and using the information to further the pecuniary interests of himself or any other person or business entity.			
	NRS 281A.40	0(6)	Suppressing any governmental report or other document because it might tend to affect unfavorably his pecuniary interests.			
V	NRS 281A.40	0(7)	Using governme exceptions apply	ntal time, property, equipm	ent or other facility to	benefit his personal or financial interest. (Some
	NRS 281A.40	(8)0	A State Legislator using governmental time, property, equipment or other facility for a nongovernmental purpose or for the private benefit of himself or any other person, or requiring or authorizing a legislative employee, while on duty, to perform personal services or assist in a private activity. (Some exceptions apply).			
	NRS 281A.40					
	NRS 281A.40	0(10)	Seeking other en	nployment or contracts throug	jh the use of his official p	osition,
	NRS 281A.41	S 281A.410 Failing to file a disclosure of representation and counseling of a private person before public agency.			person before public agency.	
	NRS 281A.42	0(1)	Failing to sufficie	ntly disclose a conflict of inte	rest.	
	NRS 281A.42	0(3)	Failing to abstain from acting on a matter in which abstention is required.			
	NRS 281A.43	0/530	Engaging in gove	ernment contracts in which pu	blic officer or employee i	nas a significant pecuniary interest.
	NRS 281A.50	NRS 281A.500 Falling to timely file an ethical acknowledgment.				
	NRS 281A.51	0	Accepting or rece	eiving an improper honorarium	n.	
	NRS 281A,52	0	Requesting or oth a ballot question	herwise causing a government or candidate during the relev	ntal entity to incur an exp ant timeframe.	ense or make an expenditure to support or oppose
	NRS 281A.550 Failing to honor the applicable "cooling off" period after leaving public service.			ervice.		
				wledge of the facts a will provide. Check		s you have described, as well as the nal pages are attached.
	E and TITLE: on #1)	F	Zax	Valdez		
ADD	RESS:	205	5 S.C.	Sł.	CITY, STATE, ZIP	Virginia City W
TELE	EPHONE:	Work: ファ	- 8U7-09 <del>9</del> 9	Other: (Home, cell)	E-MAIL:	े 89446
		FO	ank Yo	ildez calle	d me to	question me
	URE OF FIMONY:	abo		rsonal inf		T know about
	E and TITLE: on #2)			<del> </del>		
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	URE OF FIMONY:					

Attach all docum credible evidence	BMIT EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT YOUR ALLEG ents or items you believe provide <u>credible evi</u> e as any reliable and competent form of proof papes, photographs, concrete objects, or other	dence to support your provided by witness	our allegations. NAC 281A.435(3) defines es, records, documents, exhibits, minutes,	
	per article or other media report will not support			
State the total nu	ımber of additional pages attached (incl	uding evidence)		
7. REQUESTER'S	S INFORMATION:			
YOUR NAME:	Clarence Grempe	1 111		
YOUR ADDRESS:	1305 V. Cliff Rose Rd	CITY, STATE, ZIP:	Prescott, AZ86305	
1	Day: Evening: 역원 - 583 - 나니니 역 교육	E-MAIL:	(1)120520 and 1.10	
By my signature below, I affirm that the facts set forth in this document and all of its attachments are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I am willing to provide sworn testimony if necessary regarding these allegations.				
I acknowledge that, pursuant to NRS 281A.440(8) and NAC 281A.255(3), this Request for Opinion, the materials submitted in support of the allegations, and the Commission's investigation are confidential until the Commission's Investigatory Panel renders its determination, unless the Subject of the allegations authorizes their release.				
Signature:	TA	Date:	-21-17	
CLARENCE Print Name:	GREMPELITE			

You must submit an original and two copies of this form bearing your signature, and three copies of the attachments to:

Executive Director Nevada Commission on Ethics 704 W. Nye Lane, Suite 204 Carson City, Nevada 89703



Forms submitted by facsimile will not be considered as properly filed with the Commission. NAC 281A.255(3)

TELEPHONE REQUESTS FOR OPINION ARE NOT ACCEPTED.

## Agenda Item 5

Cheryl A. Lau, Esq. Chair

Keith A. Weaver, Esq. Vice-Chair

Yvonne Nevarez-Goodson, Esq. Executive Director (D) 775-687-4312 ynevarez@ethics.nv.gov



### State of Nevada COMMISSION ON ETHICS

704 W. Nye Lane, Suite 204 Carson City, Nevada 89703 (775) 687-5469 • Fax (775) 687-1279 http://ethics.nv.gov

February 4, 2019

#### **BDR 23-191 Summary**

The Commission's bill addresses a multitude of administrative, procedural and substantive amendments to Nevada's Ethics in Government Law set forth in NRS Chapter 281A.

Albeit out of order from the sections of the bill, the Bill addresses the following topics:

- 1) Chair, Commission and Staff Qualifications, Duties and Responsibilities
- 2) Requests for Advisory Opinions
- 3) Ethics Complaints
- 4) Ethical Standards of Conduct
- 5) Acknowledgment Forms Fines
- 6) Cooling-Off Standards
- 7) Legal Defense of Public Officers/Employees Before Commission
- 8) Open Meeting Law Exemption/Application
- 9) Jurisdiction of State Legislators
- 10) Administrative Amendments

#### 1. Chair, Review Panel and Staff Qualifications, Duties and Responsibilities:

- Chair's duties may be assigned to Vice-Chair or other members of the Commission. Chair/Presiding officer may administer oaths.
- Executive Director must be licensed attorney in Nevada.
- Commission Counsel shall represent Commission and staff in litigation and may initiate, defend, participate and appeal in legal proceedings with consent or ratification of Commission.
- Review Panel member may serve as mediator in settlement negotiations between parties prior to adjudicatory hearing.
- Review Panel may dismiss a case after a finding of just and sufficient cause with a confidential letter of caution or instruction.
- Review Panel shall serve a written Panel Determination on the Subject.
- Review Panel shall establish deadlines for approval of deferral agreements in Panel Determination.

#### 2. Requests for Advisory Opinions

- A special or local ethics committee may now seek requests for advisory opinions.
- State and local agency legal counsel may request advisory opinion regarding hypothetical facts and circumstances involving particular position within agency; not involving specific facts of any public officer/employee.
- Commission may seek additional information from state or local agency legal counsel regarding request for advisory opinion by public officer/employee to assist in accurate advice; must retain confidentiality of subject.
- 2-year statute of limitations for advisory opinions regarding past conduct.
- Request for advisory opinion may be stayed or dismissed upon filing of ethics complaint involving same issues, facts or circumstances or for just adjudication/disposition of ethics complaint.
- Clarifying scope of waivers of confidentiality to opinion, information, hearing transcript or all.
- Distinction between issuing a decision versus a written opinion; extra time to issue written opinion.
- Materials and hearing are confidential and exempt from Open Meeting Law.
   Commission may hold open hearing upon waiver of confidentiality in accordance with regulations of Commission.

#### 3. Ethics Complaints

- No anonymous complaints unless preliminary investigation reveals information in an anonymous complaint that is otherwise publicly available that could have been readily discovered or is independently verified by Commission or staff as reliable and accurate.
- ED authorized to conduct preliminary investigation during jurisdictional phase to collect facts to determine jurisdiction and whether an investigation is warranted.
- Commission is authorized to extend 45-day deadline to determine jurisdiction based upon showing of good cause.

- Commission may dismiss complaint initiated on its own motion with a confidential letter of caution or instruction.
- Commission will serve a "Notice of Investigation" instead of a copy of the ethics complaint if the Commission accepts jurisdiction and directs an investigation.
- Clarifies that consistent with existing subpoena power, Subject of a complaint must participate in an investigation regardless of whether they file a written response to the allegations; exceptions if immunities or other privileges apply.
- Review Panel may grant an extension of 70-day timeline to investigate a case for good cause shown.
- Clarifies that the parties to adjudicatory proceedings after investigation include the Executive Director and Subject of the complaint who may each present/defend their cases to the Commission after the Commission issues a written notice of hearing and schedule for discovery, pursuant to which the subject may request evidence from the investigatory file that the Executive Director intends to present at hearing.
- Distinction between issuing a decision versus a written opinion; extra time to issue written opinion.
- Written opinions must state findings of fact and conclusions of law and comply with Nevada's Administrative Procedures Act (NRS 233B).
- Clarifies the protections for confidentiality of the identity of person who files an ethics complaint, including when they otherwise serve as witnesses.
- Confirms that evidence presented at an adjudicatory hearing will become public records after the final action as hearings are exempt from OML.
- Materials and hearings are exempt from OML (except final action). Clarifies that exemption exists even for final action, but the Commission will make its final decision in an open hearing in accordance with regulations of Commission.
- Eliminates distinction between an ethics violation and a willful violation; instead Commission will evaluate seriousness/severity of a violation to determine penalties/sanctions.
  - Safe Harbor protections for public officers and employees who rely in good faith upon legal determination of agency counsel will now receive full safe harbor from a violation, not just from a finding of willfulness.
  - Removal statutes which authorize or mandate the Commission to move for removal of a public officer/employee for certain number of willful violations will now require finding of a violation and imposition of an penalty of \$5,000 or more for one violation and \$10,000 or more for more than one violation.

#### 4. Ethical Standards of Conduct

- Clarifies scope of standards that apply to current and former public officers and employees.
- Clarifies standards are cumulative and supplement each other (separate statutory standards may apply separately to same facts/circumstances)
- Codifies Commission opinions establishing commitment-based conflicts based upon relationships to entities with which public officer or employee holds fiduciary/volunteer relationship.
- Establishes new and amends existing standards of conduct (prohibitions):

#### - Standards of Conduct:

- Reverse Cooling-Off:
  - Prohibits public officers and employees (for one year) from seeking or securing unwarranted benefit to their personal interests or the interests of persons to whom they have certain relationships related to a matter in which they acted in an official capacity in the immediately preceding year; exceptions.
- Abuse of Power/Authority:
  - Prohibits actions by pubic officers/employees that a reasonable person would find gross/unconscionable abuse of official position undermining faith, integrity or impartiality of public officer; Does not include allegations of bias, error or abuse of discretion within normal scope of duties.
- Misuse of Government Resources:
  - Clarifies prohibition of public officer/employee or State Legislator from using government resources for significant pecuniary or nonpecuniary personal interest.
  - Clarifies 2 of the 4 requirements of the limited-use exception: 1) to allow use if there is a written policy allowing such use before the conduct; and 2) defines "appearance of impropriety" as a perception by a reasonable person that the use is inappropriate, disproportionate, excessive or unreasonable.
- o Improper Influence of a Subordinate:
  - Clarifies that probation against improper influence of subordinate is tied to significant pecuniary or nonpecuniary personal interest.
- o Disclosure/Abstention:
  - New limited exception from disclosing certain information for legally protected confidential relationships (i.e. attorney/client) – abstention mandatory in such circumstances.
  - Adds abstention requirement for matters that are materially affected by the nature of private representations of private clients within the preceding year.
- Prohibited Contracts with Government Agencies:
  - Limits extent of prohibited government contracts by public officers/employees to agencies which employ or interact with the public officer/employee.
  - Clarifies the exceptions to prohibited contracts by delineating distinction between open-competitive contracts and contracts not suited to competitive process.
- Prohibited Honoraria exceptions:
  - Makes conforming change to capture domestic partners along with spouses where applicable.

### 5. Acknowledgment Forms - Fines

- Eliminates failure to file form or timely file form as ethics violation.
- Establishes administrative fines for failure to file or timely file form.
  - Fee structure modeled after fines attributed to failure to file Financial Disclosure Statements with Secretary of State.

### 6. Cooling-Off Standards

- Confirms that prohibitions apply to current and former public officers and employees.
- Expands prohibition against a public officer/employee leaving public service to
  work for a vendor to which the officer or employee was involved in "awarding" a
  contract over \$25,000 during the preceding year to any contract in which the
  public officer or employee was involved in the awarding, implementation,
  management or administration of such a contract.
- Authorizes public officers/employees to request information from a potential employer in a business or industry without being deemed to improperly negotiate future employment.

## 7. Legal Defense of Public Officers/Employees Before Commission

- Existing law requires Nevada Attorney General to provide legal defense to public officers and employees of Executive Department of State Government regarding Requests for Advisory Opinions and Ethics Complaints before Commission.
- Bill expands legal defense mandate to all levels of government, state and local, by agency counsel.
- Exceptions: Agency Counsel may determine whether conduct falls outside scope of official duties and was/will be performed in good faith.

# 8. Open Meeting Law Exemption/Application

- Under current law, the Commission is exempt from OML for its proceedings regarding requests for advisory opinions, review panels and for its receipt of information and deliberations regarding ethics opinions. Final actions taken in an ethics complaint must comply with OML.
- This bill requests complete exemption from OML and instead provides that the Commission will take final action in an open meeting defined under its regulations, but that is not required to comply with the notice, agenda and supplemental materials requirements of OML for confidential documents and scheduling/noticing challenges for cases.
- OML also now requires that a public body take legal action regarding litigation in an open, public meeting under OML. This bill authorizes the Commission to delegate litigation decisions to its Chair, Executive Director or both and to allow Commission Counsel to file pleadings with consent of the Commission or Chair/Executive Director (if so delegated), or upon later ratification by the Commission.

## 9. Jurisdiction of State Legislators

- Current law limits Commission's jurisdiction of State legislators to conduct that does not constitute a core legislative function or that implicates legislative privilege and immunity. Only the Legislator's own house can discipline a legislator for this conduct.
- The Commission has litigated the scope of its jurisdiction when a state legislator asserts the privilege before the Commission has conducted an investigation to determine whether the privilege applies. The Nevada Supreme Court did not reach a decision on the merits.
- This Bill authorizes the Commission to conduct preliminary investigations and direct its Executive Director to refer a matter or file a complaint against a State Legislator in the Legislator's respective House Ethics Committee for conduct determined not to be within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

#### 10. Administrative

- Requires law enforcement officers to serve process and on behalf of the Commission and execute lawful orders of the Commission.
- Requires all public officers and employees to cooperate in Commission's lawful investigations or proceedings and furnish information unless limited privileges, immunities or confidentiality apply.
- Published Commission opinions will be deemed administrative, persuasive precedent for future cases and not ad hoc rule-making.

#### SENATE BILL NO. 129-COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE OPERATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(ON BEHALF OF THE COMMISSION ON ETHICS)

Prefiled February 1, 2019

Referred to Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections

SUMMARY—Makes various changes relating to ethics in government. (BDR 23-191)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: May have Fiscal Impact. Effect on the State: Yes.

> CONTAINS UNFUNDED MANDATE (§§ 13, 46) (NOT REQUESTED BY AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT)

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

AN ACT relating to ethics in government; making various changes relating to the provisions governing ethics in government; providing penalties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

#### Legislative Counsel's Digest:

With certain exceptions, the Nevada Ethics in Government Law (Ethics Law) governs the conduct of public officers and employees and, in certain situations, former public officers and employees after the end of their period of public service or employment. The Ethics Law is carried out and enforced by the Commission on Ethics, which is authorized to issue opinions interpreting the statutory ethical standards established by the Ethics Law and applying those standards to a given set of facts and circumstances. The Ethics Law also authorizes any state agency or the governing body of a county or city to establish a specialized or local ethics committee to complement the functions of the Commission. (Chapter 281A of NRS)

Under the Ethics Law, the Commission is authorized to issue advisory opinions requested by current and former public officers and employees who are: (1) seeking guidance on matters which directly relate to the propriety of their own past, present or future conduct under the statutory ethical standards; or (2) requesting relief from certain provisions of the Ethics Law that allow the Commission to grant such relief. (NRS 281A.670-281A.690) The Commission is also authorized to issue opinions in response to ethics complaints filed with or initiated by the Commission regarding the propriety of the conduct of current and former public officers and employees under the statutory ethical standards. (NRS 281A.700-281A.790)





This bill amends the Ethics Law by clarifying, revising and adding to existing provisions which govern: (1) the operation, powers, functions and duties of the Commission, its members and staff and any specialized or local ethics committees; (2) the statutory ethical standards that apply to the conduct of current and former public officers and employees; and (3) the proceedings concerning requests for advisory opinions and ethics complaints and the issuance of opinions and the imposition of remedies and penalties by the Commission.

Sections 2, 7-9, 23-27 and 29-31 of this bill make various changes to existing provisions of the Ethics Law which govern the operation, powers, functions and duties of the Commission, its members and staff and any specialized or local ethics committees. (NRS 281A.200-281A.350) Under the Ethics Law, the Commission must annually elect a Chair and Vice Chair who are assigned certain powers, functions and duties. (NRS 281A.210, 281A.220, 281A.240, 281A.300) Sections 2 and 23 of this bill provide for the Chair's powers, functions and duties to be assigned for a particular matter to the Vice Chair or another member of the Commission under certain circumstances. Section 30 of this bill provides for a member of the Commission to administer oaths when appointed by the Chair to preside over any meetings, hearings or proceedings.

The Ethics Law requires the Chair to appoint review panels, consisting of three members of the Commission, to review ethics complaints during the investigatory stage of the proceedings, and if a review panel determines that there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render an opinion in a matter, the members of the review panel generally cannot participate in any further proceedings of the Commission relating to that matter. (NRS 281A.220) However, the Ethics Law permits the members of the review panel to authorize the development of approve a deferral agreement in the proceedings. (NRS 281A.730) Section 24 of this bill permits one or more members of the review panel, with the consent of the parties, to participate as mediators or facilitators in any settlement negotiations between the parties that are conducted in the proceedings before the Commission holds an adjudicatory hearing in the matter.

The Ethics Law requires the Commission to appoint and prescribe the duties of the Executive Director who must have experience in administration, investigations and law. (NRS 281A.230) Section 25 of this bill adds to these qualifications by requiring the Executive Director to be an attorney who is licensed to practice law in Nevada.

Under the Ethics Law, the Commission may conduct investigations and proceedings and secure the participation and attendance of witnesses and the production of any books and papers. (NRS 281A.290, 281A.300) Section 7 of this bill requires public officers and employees to cooperate with the Commission in its investigations and proceedings and to furnish information and reasonable assistance to the Commission, except to the extent that they are entitled to the protection of certain privileges or immunities or any confidentiality or other protection recognized by law. Section 8 of this bill requires, upon the request of the Commission, specified law enforcement officers to serve process on behalf of and execute lawful orders of the Commission. Sections 7 and 8 are modeled, in part, on similar provisions governing the Commission on Judicial Discipline. (NRS 1.460)

The Ethics Law requires the Commission on Ethics to appoint and prescribe the duties of the Commission Counsel who is the legal adviser to the Commission and who, in most cases, is directed by the Commission to act as legal counsel in any litigation in which the Commission or its members or staff are parties in an official capacity. (NRS 281A.250, 281A.260) Under Nevada's Open Meeting Law, the Commission may receive information regarding any litigation from its legal counsel and deliberate toward a decision regarding the litigation without holding a public meeting that complies with the Open Meeting Law. (NRS 241.015) However, the Commission cannot take action regarding the litigation, such as





authorizing an appeal in the litigation, unless the Commission takes the action in a public meeting that complies with the Open Meeting Law. (Comm'n on Ethics v. Hansen, 134 Nev. Adv. Op. 40, 419 P.3d 140, 142-43 (2018))

Section 9 of this bill allows the Commission to delegate authority to the Chair or the Executive Director, or both, to make decisions regarding any litigation in which the Commission or its members or staff are parties in an official capacity. Sections 9 and 64 of this bill also provide that during any period in which proceedings concerning a request for an advisory opinion or an ethics complaint are confidential under the Ethics Law, the Open Meeting Law does not apply to any meetings, hearings, deliberations or actions of the Commission involving: (1) any decisions in litigation concerning any judicial action or proceeding related to the request for an advisory opinion or the ethics complaint; and (2) any delegation of authority to make such decisions in the litigation to the Chair or the Executive Director, or both. Section 27 of this bill specifies the powers and duties of the Commission Counsel regarding any litigation in which the Commission or its members or staff are parties in an official capacity. Section 27 also authorizes the Commission Counsel to file an appeal or seek other appellate relief in the litigation with the consent or ratification of: (1) the Commission; or (2) the Chair or the Executive Director, or both, when the Commission has delegated authority under section 9 to provide such consent or ratification.

Under the Ethics Law, a specialized or local ethics committee may: (1) establish its own code of ethical standards suitable for the particular ethical problems encountered in its sphere of activity; and (2) render opinions upon the request of public officers and employees subject to its jurisdiction seeking an interpretation of its own code of ethical standards on certain questions. However, a specialized or local ethics committee may not attempt to interpret or render an opinion regarding the statutory ethical standards subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, but it may refer such questions to the Commission. (NRS 281A.350) Section 31 of this bill clarifies the circumstances when such questions may be referred to the Commission as a request for an advisory opinion. Section 31 also makes conforming changes to ensure consistency with the other revisions that this bill makes to the Ethics Law.

The Ethics Law establishes statutory ethical standards that are intended to enhance the people's faith in the integrity and impartiality of public officers and employees by requiring appropriate separation between the roles of persons who are both public servants and private citizens in order to avoid conflicts between their private interests and the interests of the general public whom they serve. (NRS 281A.020, 281A.400-281A.550) Sections 5, 6, 10-12, 18 and 32-38 of this bill make various changes to the statutory ethical standards.

Sections 5 and 6 of this bill restate more clearly the existing scope of the statutory ethical standards and their applicability to the conduct of current and former public officers and employees. Section 6 also codifies the existing rule of construction that the standards are cumulative and supplement each other and all such standards are enforceable to the extent that they apply to the given set of facts and circumstances.

The Ethics Law prohibits public officers and employees from engaging in certain unethical conduct that benefits themselves, any business entities in which they have a significant pecuniary interest or any persons to whom they have a commitment in a private capacity. (NRS 281A.400, 281A.420) The Ethics Law defines the persons to whom public officers and employees have a "commitment in a private capacity" to include: (1) the spouse or domestic partner of the public officer or employee, any member of his or her household or any relative within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity; (2) any person who employs the public officer or employee, his or her spouse or domestic partner or any member of his or her household; (3) any person with whom the public officer or employee has a





substantial and continuing business relationship; or (4) any person with whom the public officer or employee has any other commitment, interest or relationship that is substantially similar to the foregoing commitments, interests or relationships. NRS 281A.065) Section 18 of this bill amends this definition to provide that public officers and employees also have a "commitment in a private capacity" to any person for whom they serve in a private capacity: (1) as an officer or a member of the board of directors or in a similar fiduciary capacity; (2) as a volunteer for a substantial amount of their personal time; or (3) as a volunteer on a regular or recurring basis, regardless of the amount of their personal time devoted to such service.

The Ethics Law prohibits public officers and employees from using their position in government to secure or grant any unwarranted privileges, preferences, exemptions or advantages for themselves, any business entities in which they have a significant pecuniary interest or any persons to whom they have a commitment in a private capacity. (NRS 281A.400) Section 10 of this bill adds to the statutory ethical standards by providing that when public officers and employees approve, disapprove, vote or otherwise act upon a matter, they are prohibited for a 1-year period afterwards, regardless of whether their public service or employment ends during that period, from securing or granting any unwarranted privileges, preferences, exemptions or advantages reasonably related to the matter for the private benefit of themselves, any business entities in which they have a significant pecuniary interest or any persons to whom they have a commitment in a private capacity, including, without limitation, securing or granting any gift, service, favor, employment, engagement, emolument or economic opportunity reasonably related to the matter. However, the prohibition in section 10 does not apply if the resulting benefit accruing from the action is not greater than that accruing to any other member of any general business, profession, occupation or group that is affected by the matter. Section 10 also authorizes the Commission to grant relief from the strict application of this prohibition in specified circumstances.

Section 11 of this bill adds to the statutory ethical standards by prohibiting public officers and employees from using their position or power in government to take any actions or compel a subordinate to take any actions that a reasonable person would find, based on the given set of facts and circumstances, to be a gross or unconscionable abuse of official position or power that undermines the people's faith in the integrity or impartiality of public officers and employees. However, the prohibition in section 11 does not apply to any allegations claiming only bias, error or abuse of discretion in any actions taken by public officers and employees within the normal course and scope of their position or power in government.

The Ethics Law contains a general provision that prohibits public officers and employees from using governmental time, property, equipment or other facility to benefit a significant personal or pecuniary interest of the public officers and employees or any persons to whom they have a commitment in a private capacity. By contrast, the Ethics Law also contains a specific provision that prohibits State Legislators from using governmental time, property, equipment or other facility for a nongovernmental purpose or for the private benefit of the Legislators or any other persons. Both of these prohibitions contain separate limited-use exceptions that allow a limited use of governmental property, equipment or other facility for personal purposes if the limited use meets certain requirements. (NRS 281A.400) Section 32 of this bill revises these prohibitions and limited-use exceptions in several ways.

First, with regard to the prohibitions, section 32 of this bill changes the term "a significant personal or pecuniary interest" to "a significant pecuniary interest or a nonpecuniary personal interest," and section 32 also aligns the prohibitions so they employ the same prohibitive language for Legislators and other public officers and employees. As a result, subject to the limited-use exceptions, section 32 prohibits





all public officers and employees from using governmental time, property, equipment or other facility to benefit a significant pecuniary interest or a nonpecuniary personal interest of the public officers and employees or any persons to whom they have a commitment in a private capacity.

Second, with regard to the limited-use exceptions that apply to public officers and employees other than Legislators, one of the existing requirements for the exceptions is that the public officer or employee who is responsible for and has authority to authorize the limited use for personal purposes must have established a policy allowing the limited use. Section 32 of this bill clarifies the exception by providing that the limited use must be authorized by a written policy which was adopted before the limited use occurs.

Finally, with regard to the limited-use exceptions that apply to Legislators and other public officers and employees, one of the existing requirements for the exceptions is that the limited use for personal purposes must not create the appearance of impropriety. Section 32 of this bill defines the term "appearance of impropriety" as a perception by a reasonable person that, based on the given set of facts and circumstances, the limited use for personal purposes is inappropriate, disproportionate, excessive or unreasonable under that given set of facts and circumstances.

The Ethics Law prohibits public officers and employees from attempting, through the influence of a subordinate, to benefit a significant personal or pecuniary interest of the public officers and employees or any persons to whom they have a commitment in a private capacity. (NRS 281A.400) Section 32 of this bill changes the term "a significant personal or pecuniary interest" to "a significant pecuniary interest or a nonpecuniary personal interest" for the purposes of this prohibition.

With certain exceptions, the Ethics Law prohibits public officers and employees from acting upon a matter in which their personal or private interests may create potential conflicts of interests unless, at the time the matter is considered, they make a disclosure that is sufficient to inform the public of their potential conflicts of interests. (NRS 281A.420) Section 34 of this bill provides that, when public officers and employees make such a public disclosure, they are not required to disclose any information which is confidential as a result of a bona fide relationship that protects the confidentiality of the information under the terms of a contract or as a matter of law, such as the attorney-client relationship, if they: (1) disclose all nonconfidential information and describe the general nature of the protected relationship; and (2) abstain from acting upon the matter.

The Ethics Law allows certain public officers to represent or counsel private persons for compensation before state or local agencies in which they do not serve. In addition, although the Ethics Law requires public officers to disclose such private representation or counseling when it may create potential conflicts of interests with their public duties, they are not required to abstain from acting on a matter because of those potential conflicts of interests. (NRS 281A.410, 281A.420) Section 34 of this bill requires public officers to abstain from acting on a matter under certain circumstances when such private representation or counseling results in conflicts of interests with their public duties.

With certain exceptions, the Ethics Law prohibits public officers and employees from bidding on or entering into government contracts between any business entities in which they have a significant pecuniary interest and any state or local agencies. The Ethics Law contains several exceptions to the contracting prohibition, including an exception for certain contracts that are awarded by competitive selection. The Ethics Law also allows the Commission to grant relief from the strict application of the contracting prohibition in specified circumstances. (NRS 281A.430) Section 35 of this bill revises the contracting prohibition to provide that, with certain exceptions, public officers and employees cannot, directly or through a third party, negotiate, bid on, enter into, perform, modify or renew any



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government contracts between: (1) the public officers and employees or any business entities in which they have a significant pecuniary interest; and (2) an agency in which they serve or an agency that has any connection, relation or affiliation with an agency in which they serve. Section 35 also makes conforming changes to the existing exceptions and adds a new exception for certain contracts that, by their nature, are not adapted to be awarded by competitive selection.

With certain exceptions, the Ethics Law prohibits public officers and employees from accepting or receiving an honorarium to make a speech or appearance in their official capacity but allows: (1) the payment of costs incurred by a public officer or employee, his or her aide or his or her spouse for transportation, lodging and meals while away from the public officer's or employee's residence to make such a speech or appearance; and (2) the receipt of an honorarium by a spouse when it is related to the spouse's profession or occupation. (NRS 281A.510) Section 37 of this bill clarifies that the exceptions

which apply to a spouse also apply to a domestic partner.

The Ethics Law prohibits certain former public officers and employees, for a 1-year "cooling-off" period after the termination of their public service or employment, from soliciting or accepting private employment from any entities regulated or awarded certain contracts by the agencies that employed the former public officers and employees. However, the Ethics Law also allows the Commission to grant relief from the strict application of the prohibition in specified circumstances. (NRS 281A.550) Section 38 of this bill clarifies that certain current public officers and employees are subject to a similar "cooling-off" period during their public service or employment and cannot solicit or accept private employment from such entities under similar circumstances. Section 38 also provides that the "cooling-off" period applies when current and former public officers and employees are or were involved in the implementation, management or administration of certain contracts awarded by their employing agencies.

The Ethics Law requires public officers to execute and timely file with the Commission written acknowledgments that they have received, read and understand the statutory ethical standards and that they have a responsibility to become familiar with any amendments to those standards. (NRS 281A.500) Sections 12 and 36 of this bill allow the Commission to seek and recover civil penalties when public officers fail to file the acknowledgments or fail to file them in a timely manner. However, under section 66 of this bill, the Commission cannot seek and recover civil penalties for any overdue or late-filed acknowledgments if the last day for timely filing the acknowledgments with the Commission occurs before January 1, 2020. The civil penalties authorized by sections 12 and 36 are modeled on the civil penalties that the Secretary of State may recover from public officers when they fail to file financial disclosure statements or fail to file them in a timely manner. (NRS 281.581)

The Ethics Law contains existing provisions which govern the proceedings concerning requests for advisory opinions and ethics complaints and the issuance of opinions and the imposition of remedies and penalties by the Commission. (NRS 281A.665-281A.790) Sections 3, 4, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19-22, 28 and 39-62 of this bill make various changes to these existing provisions.

Under the Ethics Law, the Commission issues opinions interpreting the statutory ethical standards and applying those standards to a given set of facts and circumstances. (NRS 281A.680, 281A.710) The Ethics Law also directs the Legislative Counsel to prepare annotations of the Commission's published opinions for inclusion in NRS. (NRS 281A.290) Under existing legal principles governing administrative procedure, the published opinions of an administrative agency constitute administrative precedents with persuasive value. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. v. All States Life Ins. Co., 246 F.2d 161, 169 (5th Cir. 1957); E. H. Schopler, Annotation, Applicability of Stare Decisis Doctrine to Decisions of Administrative



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Agencies, 79 A.L.R.2d 1126 §§ 4-7 (1961 & Westlaw 2019); 2 Am. Jur. 2d Administrative Law § 360 (Westlaw 2019))

Section 4 of this bill defines "published opinion" as an opinion issued by the Commission that is publicly available on the Internet website of the Commission. Section 39 of this bill codifies existing legal principles by stating that the Commission's published opinions constitute administrative precedents with persuasive value. Sections 29 and 39 of this bill move and recodify within the Ethics Law the existing provision that directs the Legislative Counsel to prepare annotations of the Commission's published opinions for inclusion in NRS.

Under existing law, the Attorney General is the legal adviser on all matters arising in the state agencies of the Executive Department, unless a specific statute authorizes the state agencies to employ or retain legal counsel other than the Attorney General. (NRS 228.110) With certain exceptions, the Ethics Law requires the Attorney General to provide legal representation for current and former state officers and employees of the Executive Department who are subject to ethics complaints. (NRS 281A.163, 281A.705) Existing law also authorizes the Attorney General to provide legal representation for current state officers and employees of the Executive Department who file requests for advisory opinions involving state matters. (NRS 228.110) In proceedings under the Ethics Law, existing law also authorizes the Legislative Counsel to provide legal representation for current and former Legislators and other legislative officers and employees in their official capacity under certain circumstances. (NRS 218F.720; Comm'n on Ethics v. Hansen, 134 Nev. Adv. Op. 40, 419 P.3d 140, 143 n.4 (2018)) Finally, under existing legal principles governing counties, cities and other political subdivisions, local agencies are authorized to provide legal representation for current and former local officers and employees in their official capacity under certain circumstances, unless a specific statute provides otherwise. (56 Am. Jur. 2d Municipal Corporations, Counties, and Other Political Subdivisions §§ 187 & 194-197 (Westlaw 2019); Eugene McQuillin, Law of Municipal Corporations §§ 12:84 & 29:16-29:19 (3d ed. Westlaw 2019))

Sections 13 and 46 of this bill provide that, with certain exceptions, the official attorney of a state executive branch agency or local agency, as applicable, must provide legal representation for: (1) current public officers and employees who file requests for advisory opinions; and (2) current and former public officers and employees who are subject to ethics complaints. For the purposes of sections 13 and 46, the term "official attorney" is defined as: (1) the Attorney General for any state executive branch agency that is represented by the Attorney General; (2) the chief legal officer or other authorized legal representative for any state executive branch agency that is authorized to employ or retain legal counsel other than the Attorney General; and (3) the chief legal officer or other authorized legal representative for any local agency.

The Ethics Law authorizes public officers and employees to file with the Commission requests for advisory opinions to: (1) seek guidance relating to the propriety of their own past, present or future conduct under the statutory ethical standards; or (2) request relief from the strict application of certain provisions of the Ethics Law. (NRS 281A.675) Section 41 of this bill authorizes the supervisory head or the legal counsel of a public body, agency or employer to file with the Commission a request for an advisory opinion to seek guidance relating to the application of the statutory ethical standards to a hypothetical or general set of facts and circumstances involving one or more particular positions with the public body, agency or employer. Section 41 also allows the Commission to request additional information relating to a request for an advisory opinion from the requester and certain other specified persons.

If the requester properly files a request for an advisory opinion, the Ethics Law requires the Commission to render an advisory opinion in the matter within a





certain time limit after receiving the request, unless the requester waives the time limit. (NRS 281A.680) Sections 28 and 42 of this bill revise the Commission's jurisdiction and procedures regarding a request for an advisory opinion. Under the Ethics Law, the Commission generally has jurisdiction over ethics complaints filed or initiated within 2 years after the alleged violation or reasonable discovery of the alleged violation. (NRS 281A.280) Section 28 of this bill similarly provides that the Commission's jurisdiction over a request for an advisory opinion extends only to past conduct occurring within 2 years of the date on which the request is filed. Section 42 allows the Commission to stay or dismiss the proceedings concerning the request for an advisory opinion under certain circumstances when an ethics complaint is also filed or pending that involves some or all of the same issues or facts and circumstances as the request for an advisory opinion. Section 42 also requires the Commission to render a decision regarding the request for an advisory opinion within the existing time limit, subject to certain exceptions. However, section 42 provides the Commission with more time to prepare the written advisory opinion in the matter by requiring the Commission to issue the written advisory opinion within a specified time limit after the decision is rendered.

Under the Ethics Law, certain materials relating to a request for an advisory opinion are confidential and not public records unless the requester: (1) authorizes the Commission to disclose the materials; or (2) voluntarily discloses the materials to persons other than those specified in the statute. (NRS 281A.685) Section 43 of this bill clarifies that any authorization given by the requester is limited to the specific materials that the requester authorizes the Commission to disclose. Section 43 also revises the specified persons to whom the requester may voluntarily disclose the materials without waiving the confidentiality of the materials.

With certain exceptions, the Commission is subject to the Open Meeting Law, which generally requires most meetings of public bodies to be open to the public. (Chapter 241 of NRS) However, under the Ethics Law, the Open Meeting Law does not apply to meetings, hearings, deliberations and actions of the Commission relating to requests for advisory opinions, although the requester of the advisory opinion may file a request with the Commission to hold a public meeting or hearing regarding the matter. (NRS 281A.690) Section 44 of this bill provides that if the Commission grants such a request for a public meeting or hearing regarding the matter, the Commission must provide public notice of the meeting or hearing and the meeting or hearing must be open to the public and conducted in accordance with the regulations of the Commission, but the meeting or hearing is not subject to specific requirements of the Open Meeting Law.

In addition to rendering advisory opinions, the Commission is also authorized by the Ethics Law to render opinions regarding the propriety of the conduct of public officers and employees under the statutory ethical standards in response to ethics complaints: (1) filed with the Commission by a specialized or local ethics committee or any person other than an incarcerated person; or (2) initiated by the Commission on its own motion but such a motion cannot be based solely on an anonymous complaint. (NRS 281A.710) Section 47 of this bill authorizes the Commission to initiate an ethics complaint on its own motion based on an anonymous complaint if the information in the anonymous complaint is publicly available information or is independently verified by the Commission or its staff as accurate and reliable information.

Within 45 days after receiving an ethics complaint, the Ethics Law requires the Commission to determine initially whether it has jurisdiction over the ethics complaint and whether an investigation is warranted in the matter, unless the subject of the ethics complaint waives the time limit. (NRS 281A.715) Section 48 of this bill authorizes the Executive Director, during this initial period, to conduct a preliminary investigation to obtain additional information concerning the allegations in the ethics complaint to assist the Commission in making its initial





determination. In addition, section 48: (1) allows the Commission to extend the time limit for good cause; and (2) eliminates, as unnecessary, the provision authorizing the subject to waive the time limit because the subject does not receive notice of the matter during this initial period, but only receives notice of the matter if the Commission determines that it has jurisdiction and an investigation is warranted. Section 48 also allows the Commission to dismiss an ethics complaint initiated on its own motion if it determines that the evidence is not sufficient to warrant an investigation in the matter but requires the Commission to issue a letter of caution or instruction in those circumstances.

Under the Ethics Law, if the Commission determines that it has jurisdiction over an ethics complaint and an investigation is warranted, the subject of the ethics complaint is served with a notice of the investigation and provided with an opportunity to submit a response to that notice. (NRS 281A.720) As part of the investigation, the Ethics Law permits the Executive Director to secure the subject's participation, attendance as a witness or production of books and papers under existing procedures. (NRS 281A.300) Section 49 of this bill clarifies that, regardless of whether the subject submits a response to the investigation, the Executive Director retains the authority during the course of the investigation to secure the subject's participation, attendance as a witness or production of books and papers under those existing procedures.

Within 70 days after the Commission directs the Executive Director to investigate an ethics complaint, the Ethics Law requires the Executive Director to present a written recommendation to the review panel regarding the sufficiency of the evidence concerning the ethics complaint, unless the subject waives the time limit. (NRS 281A.725) Section 50 of this bill allows the presiding officer of the review panel to grant the Executive Director extensions of the time limit for good cause.

Within 15 days after the Executive Director presents the written recommendation to the review panel, the Ethics Law requires the review panel to determine whether there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render an opinion regarding the ethics complaint, unless the subject waives the time limit. If the review panel determines that there is not just and sufficient cause, the Ethics Law requires the review panel to dismiss the matter, but the review panel may issue a confidential letter of caution or instruction to the subject as part of the dismissal. If the review panel determines that there is just and sufficient cause but reasonably believes that the conduct at issue may be appropriately addressed through additional training or other corrective action, the Ethics Law authorizes the review panel to approve a deferral agreement between the Executive Director and the subject to defer further proceedings in the matter under the terms and conditions of the deferral agreement. If the subject complies with the terms and conditions of the deferral agreement, the matter must be dismissed. However, if the subject fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the deferral agreement, the deferral agreement may be vacated and further proceedings conducted in the matter before the Commission. If the review panel does not believe that a deferral agreement is appropriate or if the subject declines to enter into such a deferral agreement, the Ethics Law requires the review panel to refer the matter to the Commission for further proceedings. (NRS 281A.730, 281A.740)

Section 51 of this bill provides that after the review panel makes its determination in the matter, it must serve written notice of its determination on the subject. Sections 51 and 52 of this bill further provide that if the review panel authorizes the development of a deferral agreement, the review panel must specify in its written notice a time limit within which the deferral agreement must be developed, but the review panel may grant extensions of the time limit for good cause. Finally, section 51 provides that if the deferral agreement is not developed





within the time limit, or any extension thereof, the review panel must refer the matter to the Commission for further proceedings.

The Ethics Law establishes various requirements regarding the adjudication of ethics complaints referred to the Commission for further proceedings. (NRS 281A.745-281A.760) Sections 3 and 53 of this bill clarify that the parties to the proceedings are: (1) the Executive Director or his or her designee who present the case to the Commission at the adjudicatory hearing in the matter; and (2) the subject of the ethics complaint who has the right to written notice of the hearing, to be represented by legal counsel and to hear the evidence presented to the Commission and to present his or her own case. Section 53 also requires the Commission to provide the parties with a written schedule for discovery in order to prepare for the hearing.

The Ethics Law requires the Commission to hold the hearing and render an opinion in the matter within a certain time limit, unless waived by the subject, and the Ethics Law requires the opinion to include findings of fact and conclusions of law. (NRS 281A.745, 281A.765) Section 53 of this bill requires the Commission to render a decision in the matter within the existing time limit, unless waived by the subject, but section 53 provides the Commission with more time to prepare the written opinion in the matter by requiring the Commission to issue the written opinion within a specified time limit after the decision is rendered. Sections 53 and 57 of this bill also clarify that, in addition to including findings of fact and conclusions of law, the written opinion must otherwise comply with the requirements for a final decision under Nevada's Administrative Procedure Act. (NRS 233B.125)

With certain exceptions, the Ethics Law requires, or in some cases allows, the Commission to keep the identity of certain persons who file ethics complaints confidential in order to protect those persons from potential harm. (NRS 281A.750) Section 54 of this bill clarifies that such confidentiality extends to all materials that, if disclosed, would reveal the identity of the confidential requester. Section 54 also clarifies that the identity of the confidential requester remains protected if the Executive Director does not intend to present the testimony of the confidential requester as evidence in the matter. However, if the Executive Director intends to present the testimony of the confidential requester as evidence in the matter, section 54 provides that the Executive Director must disclose the name of the confidential requester only as a proposed witness in accordance with the schedule for discovery in the matter.

Under the Ethics Law, the subject of an ethics complaint may submit a written discovery request for a list of proposed witnesses and a copy of any materials in the investigative file that the Executive Director intends to present as evidence in the matter. The Ethics Law also provides that the materials in the investigative file are confidential, except that any materials which the Executive Director presents as evidence in the matter become public records. (NRS 281A.755) Section 55 of this bill requires any written discovery request to be submitted in accordance with the schedule for discovery in the matter. Section 55 also provides that any materials which the Executive Director presents as evidence in the matter become public records after the Commission takes final action concerning the ethics complaint in a public meeting or hearing held under section 56 of this bill.

In proceedings concerning an ethics complaint, the Ethics Law exempts from the Open Meeting Law: (1) any meeting or hearing held by the Commission to the Commission of the Commission on such information or evidence. However, the Ethics Law does not exempt the Commission's actions concerning the ethics complaint from the Open Meeting Law. (NRS 281A.760) Section 56 of this bill generally exempts the Commission's actions concerning the ethics complaint from the Open Meeting Law. However, section 56 requires the Commission to take final





action concerning the ethics complaint in a public meeting or hearing for which the Commission provides public notice and which is open to the public and conducted in accordance with the regulations of the Commission, but the meeting or hearing is not subject to specific requirements of the Open Meeting Law.

The Ethics Law establishes various requirements regarding the disposition of ethics complaints and the imposition of remedies and penalties. (NRS 281A.765-281A.790) Under the Ethics Law, there are two types of violations: (1) willful violations that require proof of specific mental elements showing that the subject of an ethics complaint committed the violations intentionally and knowingly; and (2) other violations that do not require proof of those specific mental elements. (NRS 281A.170) To determine whether violations are willful, the Ethics Law requires the Commission to: (1) consider a nonexclusive list of aggravating and mitigating factors, as well as any other reasonably related factors; and (2) ensure when it applies those factors that the disposition of the matter bears a reasonable relationship to the severity of the violations. (NRS 281A.775) For any violations, whether or not willful, the Ethics Law authorizes the Commission to impose certain remedies, such as training, a remedial course of action or public admonishment. (NRS 281A.785) However, for willful violations, the Ethics Law also authorizes more severe remedies and penalties, such as substantial civil penalties and public reprimand or censure. In some cases involving willful violations, the Ethics Law further requires the Commission to seek removal of certain public officers through court proceedings or to submit the matter to the appropriate House of the Legislature for consideration of additional remedies and penalties against certain public officers, including removal through impeachment or expulsion. (NRS 281A.785, 281A.790)

Sections 22, 59, 61 and 62 of this bill eliminate the category of willful violations and revise and clarify some of the existing remedies and penalties under the Ethics Law. First, section 22 of this bill defines the term "violation" to provide that all violations of the Ethics Law require proof of specific mental elements showing that the subject of an ethics complaint committed the violations intentionally and knowingly. If the Commission determines that such violations have been proven, sections 59, 61 and 62 of this bill require the Commission to determine which of the less or more severe remedies and penalties to impose against the subject for those violations by: (1) considering the existing nonexclusive list of aggravating and mitigating factors, as well as any other reasonably related factors; and (2) ensuring when it applies those factors that the disposition of the matter bears a reasonable relationship to the severity of the violations. Section 62 of this bill also clarifies that in determining whether the subject has committed one or more violations, each separate act or event that constitutes a violation must be treated as a separate violation that is cumulative to all other violations, whenever committed, without regard to the sequence of the violations or whether the violations are established in the same or separate proceedings. Section 62 additionally revises the types of violations that authorize or require the Commission to pursue judicial removal proceedings or to refer the matter to the appropriate House of the Legislature or the appropriate public employer for possible disciplinary action. Finally, as part of the existing remedies and penalties, the Commission may express its official disapproval, reproof or condemnation of violations by using public admonishment, reprimand or censure depending on the degree of willfulness or severity of the violations. (NRS 281A.785) Section 61 of this bill eliminates public admonishment and censure as potential sanctions but retains public reprimand as the Commission's means for officially rebuking violations.

The Ethics Law prohibits any person from preventing, interfering with or attempting to prevent or interfere with investigations or proceedings or the discovery of violations under the Ethics Law and authorizes the Commission to



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impose civil penalties and, under certain circumstances, assess against such a person certain attorney's fees and costs incurred by others as a result of the act. (NRS 281A.790) Sections 28 and 62 of this bill: (1) deem the person's act to be a violation of the Ethics Law; (2) specify that the Commission has jurisdiction to investigate and take appropriate action regarding the violation in any proceeding commenced within 2 years after the violation or reasonable discovery thereof; and (3) require the Commission, before taking appropriate action, to provide the person with a written notice of the charges and an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with the regulations of the Commission. Section 62 also authorizes the Commission, under certain circumstances, to assess against the person certain attorney's fees and costs incurred by the Commission as a result of the violation.

Under the Nevada Constitution, each House of the Legislature has certain plenary and exclusive constitutional powers, including powers to discipline members for certain unethical legislative conduct, which may be exercised only by that House and which cannot be usurped, infringed or impaired by the other House or by any other branch of Nevada's State Government. (Nev. Const. Art. 3, § 1, Art. 4, § 6; Heller v. Legislature, 120 Nev. 456 (2004); Comm'n on Ethics v. Hardy, 125 Nev. 285 (2009); Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure §§ 560-564 (2010)) Furthermore, under the constitutional doctrines of separation of powers and legislative privilege and immunity, Legislators have the constitutional right to be protected from having to defend themselves, from being held liable and from being questioned or sanctioned by the other branches in administrative or judicial proceedings for speech, debate, deliberation and other actions performed within the sphere of legitimate legislative activity. (Nev. Const. Art. 3, § 1, Art. 4, § 6; NRS 41.071; Bogan v. Scott-Harris, 523 U.S. 44, 54 (1998) ("Absolute legislative immunity attaches to all actions taken 'in the sphere of legitimate legislative activity.' " (quoting Tenney v. Brandhove, 341 U.S. 367, 376 (1951))); Guinn v. Legislature (Guinn II), 119 Nev. 460, 472 (2003) ("Under the separation of powers doctrine, individual legislators cannot, nor should they, be subject to fines or other penalties for voting in a particular way."); Steiner v. Superior Court, 58 Cal. Rptr. 2d 668, 678 n.20 (Cal. Ct. App. 1996) ("The California separation of powers provision, however, provides a sufficient ground to protect legislators from punitive action that unduly impinges on their function."); Luther S. Cushing, Elements of the Law & Practice of Legislative Assemblies §§ 601-603 (1856); 1 Joseph Story, Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States § 866 (5th ed. 1905); Thomas M. Cooley, A Treatise on Constitutional Limitations 929 (8th ed. 1927)) As a result, under the Ethics Law, the Commission cannot exercise jurisdiction or authority over or inquire into, intrude upon or interfere with the functions of a Legislator that are protected by legislative privilege and immunity. (NRS 281A.020)

Section 14 of this bill provides that if the Commission determines at any time during proceedings concerning an ethics complaint against a Legislator that any allegations in the ethics complaint are within the jurisdiction or authority of the Legislator's House, and not within the Commission's jurisdiction or authority, the Commission may authorize the Executive Director to file a complaint with the Legislator's House alleging a breach of legislative ethical standards under the House's standing rules. Sections 14 and 63 of this bill also acknowledge that such a complaint filed with the Legislator's House and all materials related to the allegations in the complaint are confidential and are not public records, unless those materials become publicly available in a manner authorized by the House's standing rules.





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

Section 1. Chapter 281A of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 14, inclusive, of this act.

Sec. 2. "Chair" means:

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- 1. The Chair of the Commission; or
- The Vice Chair or another member of the Commission serving in the capacity of the Chair pursuant to NRS 281A.210.
- Sec. 3. "Party" means, for the purposes of the adjudication and disposition of proceedings concerning an ethics complaint pursuant to this chapter:
  - The Executive Director or his or her designee; and
- The public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint.
- Sec. 4. "Published opinion" means an opinion issued by the Commission that is publicly available on the Internet website of the Commission.
- Sec. 5. "Statutory ethical standards" means the statutory ethical standards set forth in the provisions of this chapter.
- Sec. 6. 1. The provisions of this chapter establish statutory ethical standards to govern the conduct of:
  - (a) Public officers and employees; and
- (b) Former public officers and employees in situations where the statutory ethical standards apply to the conduct of former public officers and employees after the end of any period of public service or employment.
- 2. The statutory ethical standards are cumulative and 27 supplement each other, and the application of any one of the 28 statutory ethical standards to a given set of facts and circumstances does not bar the application of any other of the 30 statutory ethical standards that also apply to the given set of facts 31 and circumstances.
- Sec. 7. 1. Every public officer or employee of the State or 33 one of its political subdivisions, regardless of whether he or she is otherwise subject to the provisions of this chapter, shall cooperate with the Commission in any lawful investigations or proceedings of the Commission and furnish information and reasonable assistance to the Commission or its authorized representative, except to the extent that the public officer or employee is entitled to:
  - (a) Any privilege or immunity, other than any common-law privilege or immunity abrogated pursuant to NRS 281A.185; or
    - (b) Any confidentiality or other protection recognized by law.





- 2. If a public officer or employee is entitled to any protection pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection 1, that protection extends only to matters within the scope of the protection, and the public officer or employee shall comply with the provisions of subsection 1 to the fullest extent possible regarding all matters outside of the scope of the protection.
- Sec. 8. Every sheriff, marshal, police officer or constable shall, upon request of the Commission or its authorized representative, serve process on behalf of and execute all lawful orders of the Commission.
- Sec. 9. 1. In carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the Commission may delegate authority to the Chair or the Executive Director, or both, to make any decisions in litigation concerning any judicial action or proceeding in which the Commission or any member or employee of the Commission is a party in an official capacity or participates or intervenes in an official capacity.
- 2. During any period in which proceedings concerning a request for an advisory opinion or an ethics complaint are confidential pursuant to this chapter, the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS do not apply to any meeting or hearing held by the Commission or any deliberations or actions of the Commission
- (a) Any decisions in litigation concerning any judicial action or proceeding related to the request for an advisory opinion or the ethics complaint; or
- (b) Any delegation of authority to make such decisions in the litigation to the Chair or the Executive Director, or both, pursuant to subsection 1.
- Sec. 10. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if a public officer or employee has approved, disapproved, voted or otherwise acted upon a matter, the public officer or employee shall not, for a period of 1 year after the date of such official action upon the matter regardless of whether his or her public service or employment ends during that period, secure or grant any unwarranted privileges, preferences, exemptions or advantages reasonably related to the matter for the private benefit of the public officer or employee, any business entity in which the public officer or employee has a significant pecuniary interest or any person to whom the public officer or employee has a commitment 40 in a private capacity, including, without limitation, securing or granting any gift, service, favor, employment, engagement, emolument or economic opportunity reasonably related to the matter. As used in this subsection, "unwarranted" means without justification or adequate reason.



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- 2. The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply where the public officer or employee takes official action upon a matter as set forth in subsection 1 and the resulting benefit accruing to the public officer or employee, any business entity in which the public officer or employee has a significant pecuniary interest or any person to whom the public officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity is not greater than that accruing to any other member of any general business, profession, occupation or group that is affected by the matter.
- 3. The Commission may relieve a current or former public officer or employee from the strict application of the provisions of subsection 1 if:
- (a) The public officer or employee files a request for an advisory opinion from the Commission pursuant to NRS 281A.675; and
- (b) The Commission determines that such relief is not contrary to:
  - (1) The best interests of the public;
- (2) The continued ethical integrity of the State Government or political subdivision, as applicable; and
  - (3) The provisions of this chapter.
- 4. For the purposes of subsection 3, the request for an advisory opinion, the decision rendered, the advisory opinion and all meetings, hearings and proceedings of the Commission in such a matter are governed by the provisions of NRS 281A.670 to 281A.690, inclusive, and section 13 of this act.
- Sec. 11. 1. A public officer or employee shall not use the public officer's or employee's position or power in government to take any actions or compel a subordinate to take any actions that a reasonable person would find, based on the given set of facts and circumstances, to be a gross or unconscionable abuse of official position or power that undermines the people's faith in the integrity or impartiality of public officers and employees.
- 2. The provisions of this section must not be interpreted to apply to any allegations claiming only bias, error or abuse of discretion in any findings, decisions, policy-making or other actions taken by a public officer or employee within the normal course and scope of his or her position or power in government.
- Sec. 12. 1. In addition to any other penalties provided by law, if a public officer fails to file an acknowledgment of the statutory ethical standards or fails to file an acknowledgment of the statutory ethical standards in a timely manner pursuant to NRS 281A.500, the Commission may, after giving notice to the public officer, cause the appropriate proceedings to be instituted in the First Judicial District Court.





- 2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a public officer who fails to file an acknowledgment of the statutory ethical standards or fails to file an acknowledgment of the statutory ethical standards in a timely manner pursuant to NRS 281A.500 is subject to a civil penalty and payment of court costs and attorney's fees. The civil penalty must be recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the State of Nevada by the Commission in the First Judicial District Court and deposited by the Commission for credit to the State General Fund in the bank designated by the State Treasurer.
  - 3. The amount of the civil penalty is:
- (a) If the acknowledgment is filed not more than 10 days after the applicable deadline set forth in NRS 281A.500, \$25.
- (b) If the acknowledgment is filed more than 10 days but not more than 20 days after the applicable deadline set forth in NRS 281A.500, \$50.
- (c) If the acknowledgment is filed more than 20 days but not more than 30 days after the applicable deadline set forth in NRS 281A.500. \$100.
- (d) If the acknowledgment is filed more than 30 days but not more than 45 days after the applicable deadline set forth in NRS 281A.500, \$250.
- (e) If the acknowledgment is not filed or is filed more than 45 days after the applicable deadline set forth in NRS 281A.500, \$2,000.
- 4. For good cause shown, the Commission may waive a civil penalty that would otherwise be imposed pursuant to this section. If the Commission waives a civil penalty pursuant to this subsection, the Commission shall create a public record which sets forth that the civil penalty has been waived and describes the circumstances that constitute the good cause shown.
- Sec. 13. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if a current public officer or employee of a state or local agency intends to file a request for an advisory opinion, the official attorney of the state or local agency, as applicable, shall represent the public officer or employee in proceedings concerning the request for an advisory opinion if:
- (a) Within a reasonable period before filing the request for an advisory opinion, as determined by the official attorney, the public officer or employee submits a written request for legal representation to the official attorney; and
- (b) Based on the given set of facts and circumstances that the public officer or employee intends to submit with the request for an advisory opinion, the official attorney determines that the past,





present or future conduct on which the request for an advisory opinion will be based:

(1) Appears to be within the course and scope of the public duties or employment of the public officer or employee; and

(2) Appears to have been or will be performed or omitted in good faith.

- 2. The official attorney shall create a written record setting forth the basis for the official attorney's determination of whether to represent the public officer or employee pursuant to paragraph 10 (b) of subsection 1. The written record is not admissible in evidence at trial or in any other judicial or administrative proceedings in which the public officer or employee is a party, except in connection with an application to withdraw as the attorney of record.
  - 3. The official attorney is not required to represent the public officer or employee pursuant to this section if:
  - (a) The public officer or employee employs or retains his or her own legal counsel or represents himself or herself in the matter:
  - (b) The official attorney employs or retains special counsel to represent the public officer or employee in the matter; or
  - (c) The official attorney tenders the representation of the public officer or employee to an insurer who, pursuant to a contract of insurance, is authorized to represent the public officer or employee in the matter.
    - 4. As used in this section, "official attorney" means:
  - (a) The Attorney General, if the proceedings involve a public officer or employee of a state agency that is represented by the Attorney General.
  - (b) The chief legal officer or other authorized legal representative of a state agency that is authorized by a specific statute to employ or retain legal counsel other than the Attorney General, if the proceedings involve a public officer or employee of that state agency.
  - (c) The chief legal officer or other authorized legal representative of a local agency, if the proceedings involve a public officer or employee of that local agency.
  - Sec. 14. Notwithstanding any other provisions of NRS 281A.700 to 281A.790, inclusive:
- 1. If a State Legislator is the subject of an ethics complaint and the Commission determines, at any time during the 42 proceedings concerning the ethics complaint, that any allegations in the ethics complaint involve actions of the Legislator that are not within the jurisdiction or authority of the Commission pursuant to paragraph (d) of subsection 2 of NRS 281A.020 but



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are within the jurisdiction or authority of the Legislator's own House pursuant to Section 6 of Article 4 of the Nevada Constitution, the Commission may authorize the Executive Director to file a complaint with the House alleging a breach of legislative ethical standards pursuant to the applicable Standing Rules of the Legislative Department of the State Government.

2. If the Executive Director files a complaint with the

Legislator's own House pursuant to this section:

- (a) The Executive Director shall submit to the House all information, communications, records, documents or other materials in the possession of the Commission or its staff that are related to the allegations in the complaint filed with the House;
- (b) The complaint filed with the House and all information, communications, records, documents or other materials that are related to the allegations in the complaint filed with the House are confidential and are not public records pursuant to chapter 239 of NRS, unless those materials become publicly available in a manner authorized by the applicable Standing Rules of the Legislative Department of the State Government.
- Sec. 15. NRS 281A.030 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.030 As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NRS 281A.032 to 281A.170, inclusive, and sections 2 to 5, inclusive, of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.
- **Sec. 16.** NRS 281A.032 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.032 "Adjudicatory hearing" means a hearing held by the Commission pursuant to NRS 281A.745 to receive evidence and render a decision concerning an ethics complaint. [and render an opinion in the matter.]
- Sec. 17. NRS 281A.033 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.033 "Advisory opinion" means an advisory opinion **frendered** issued by the Commission pursuant to NRS 281A.670 to 281A.690, inclusive [...], and section 13 of this act.
- Sec. 18. NRS 281A.065 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.065 "Commitment in a private capacity," with respect to

the interests of another person, means a commitment, interest or relationship of a public officer or employee to a person:

- 1. Who is the spouse or domestic partner of the public officer or employee;
- 2. Who is a member of the household of the public officer or employee;
- 3. Who is related to the public officer or employee, or to the spouse or domestic partner of the public officer or employee, by



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blood, adoption, marriage or domestic partnership within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity:

- 4. Who employs the public officer or employee, the spouse or domestic partner of the public officer or employee or a member of the household of the public officer or employee;
- 5. With whom the public officer or employee has a substantial and continuing business relationship; for
- 6. For whom the public officer or employee serves in a private capacity as an officer or as a member of the board of directors or in a similar fiduciary capacity;
- 7. For whom the public officer or employee serves in a private capacity as a volunteer:
  - (a) For a substantial amount of his or her personal time; or
- (b) On a regular or recurring basis, regardless of the amount of his or her personal time that is devoted to such service; or
- 8. With whom the public officer or employee has any other commitment, interest or relationship that is substantially similar to a commitment, interest or relationship described in subsections 1 to [5.] 7, inclusive.
- Sec. 19. NRS 281A.088 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.088 "Ethics complaint" means [a request for an opinion] an ethics complaint which is filed with the Commission or initiated by the Commission on its own motion pursuant to NRS 281A.710 regarding the propriety of the conduct of a public officer or employee under the statutory ethical standards. [set forth in this chapter.]
- Sec. 20. NRS 281A.135 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.135 1. "Opinion" means an opinion [rendered] issued by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.
- 2. The term includes, without limitation, the disposition of an ethics complaint by stipulation, agreed settlement, consent order or default as authorized by NRS 233B.121.
- Sec. 21. NRS 281A.161 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.161 "Request for an advisory opinion" means a request for an advisory opinion which is filed with the Commission

for an advisory opinion which is filed with the Commission pursuant to NRS 281A.675. [by a public officer or employee who is:

- 1. Seeking guidance on matters which directly relate to the propriety of his or her own past, present or future conduct as a public officer or employee under the statutory ethical standards set forth in this chapter; or
- 2. Requesting relief pursuant to NRS 281A.410, 281A.430 or 281A.550.]





**Sec. 22.** NRS 281A.170 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.170 ["Willful violation"] "Violation" means a violation where the public officer or employee:

Acted intentionally and knowingly; or

2. Was in a situation where this chapter imposed a duty to act and the public officer or employee intentionally and knowingly failed to act in the manner required by this chapter.

unless the Commission determines, after applying the factors set forth in NRS 281A.775, that the public officer's or employee's act or failure to act has not resulted in a sanctionable violation of this chapter.

Sec. 23. NRS 281A.210 is hereby amended to read as follows:

281A.210 1. The Commission shall

(a) At], at its first meeting and annually thereafter, elect a Chair and Vice Chair from among its members.

(b) Meet]

- 2. If the Chair is prohibited from acting on a particular matter or is otherwise unable to act on a particular matter, the Vice Chair shall exercise the powers and functions and perform the duties of the Chair concerning that particular matter. If the Chair and Vice Chair are prohibited from acting on a particular matter or are otherwise unable to act on a particular matter another member of the Commission who is designated in accordance with the regulations of the Commission shall exercise the powers and functions and perform the duties of the Chair concerning that particular matter.
- 3. The Commission shall meet regularly at least once in each calendar quarter, unless there are no ethics complaints or requests for advisory opinions pursuant to this chapter, and at other times upon the call of the Chair.
- [2.] 4. Members of the Commission are entitled to receive a salary of not more than \$80 per day, as fixed by the Commission, while engaged in the business of the Commission.
- [3.] 5. While engaged in the business of the Commission, each member and employee of the Commission is entitled to receive the per diem allowance and travel expenses provided for state officers and employees generally.
- [4.] 6. The Commission may, within the limits of legislative appropriation, maintain such facilities as are required to carry out its functions.
  - Sec. 24. NRS 281A.220 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.220 1. The Chair shall appoint one or more review

panels of three members of the Commission on a rotating basis to perform the functions assigned to such review panels pursuant to this chapter.





- 2. The Chair and Vice Chair of the Commission may not serve together on a review panel.
- 3. Not more than two members of a review panel may be members of the same political party.
- 4. If a review panel determines that there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render *a decision and issue* an opinion in a matter, the members of the review panel shall not participate in any further proceedings of the Commission relating to that matter ..., except that:
- (a) One or more members of the review panel may, with the consent of the parties, participate as mediators or facilitators in any settlement negotiations between the parties that are conducted before an adjudicatory hearing in the matter.
- 14 (b) The members of the review panel may authorize the 15 development of or approve a deferral agreement pursuant to 16 NRS 2814.730.
  - Sec. 25. NRS 281A.230 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.230 1. The Commission shall appoint, within the limits of legislative appropriation, an Executive Director who shall perform the duties set forth in this chapter and such other duties as may be prescribed by the Commission.
  - 2. The Executive Director must *be an attorney who is licensed to practice law in this State and must* have experience in administration, investigations and law.
  - The Executive Director is in the unclassified service of the State.
  - 4. The Executive Director shall devote the Executive Director's entire time and attention to the business of the Commission and shall not pursue any other business or occupation or hold any other office of profit that detracts from the full and timely performance of the Executive Director's duties.
    - 5. The Executive Director may not:
  - (a) Be actively involved in the work of any political party or political campaign; or
  - (b) Except in pursuit of the business of the Commission, communicate directly or indirectly with a State Legislator or a member of a local legislative body on behalf of someone other than the Executive Director to influence:
  - (1) The State Legislator with regard to introducing or voting upon any matter or taking other legislative action; or
  - (2) The member of the local legislative body with regard to introducing or voting upon any ordinance or resolution, taking other legislative action or voting upon:
    - (I) The appropriation of public money;
    - (II) The issuance of a license or permit; or





- (III) Any proposed subdivision of land or special exception or variance from zoning regulations.
- Sec. 26. NRS 281A.240 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.240 1. In addition to any other duties imposed upon the Executive Director, the Executive Director shall:
- (a) Maintain complete and accurate records of all transactions and proceedings of the Commission.
- (b) Receive ethics complaints and requests for advisory opinions pursuant to this chapter.
- (c) Gather information and conduct investigations regarding ethics complaints and requests for advisory opinions pursuant to this chapter.
- (d) [Submit] Present recommendations to the review panel regarding whether there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render a decision and issue an opinion in a matter.
- (e) Recommend to the Commission any regulations or legislation that the Executive Director considers desirable or necessary to improve the operation of the Commission and maintain high standards of ethical conduct in government.
- (f) Upon the request of any public officer or the employer of a public employee, conduct training on the requirements of this chapter, the rules and regulations adopted by the Commission and **[previous]** the published opinions of the Commission. In any such training, the Executive Director shall emphasize that the Executive Director is not a member of the Commission and that only the Commission may issue opinions concerning the application of the statutory ethical standards to any given set of facts and circumstances. The Commission may charge a reasonable fee to cover the costs of training provided by the Executive Director pursuant to this subsection.
- (g) Perform such other duties, not inconsistent with law, as may be required by the Commission.
- 2. The Executive Director shall, within the limits of legislative appropriation, employ such persons as are necessary to carry out any of the Executive Director's duties relating to:
  - (a) The administration of the affairs of the Commission; and
  - (b) The investigation of matters under the jurisdiction of the Commission.
  - 3. If the Executive Director is prohibited from acting on a particular matter or is otherwise unable to act on a particular matter, the Chair [of the Commission] shall designate a qualified person to perform the duties of the Executive Director with regard to that particular matter.





Sec. 27. NRS 281A.260 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.260 1. The Commission Counsel is the legal adviser to the Commission. For each written opinion of the Commission, the Commission Counsel shall prepare, at the direction of the Commission find or as required pursuant to this chapter, the appropriate findings of fact and conclusions as to the relevant statutory ethical standards and the propriety of particular conduct. The Commission Counsel shall not issue written opinions concerning the applicability of the statutory ethical standards to a given set of facts and circumstances except as directed by the Commission.

2. The Commission may rely upon the legal advice of the Commission Counsel in conducting its daily operations.

- 3. Except as otherwise provided in this section or directed by the Commission, in litigation concerning any judicial action or proceeding in which the Commission or any member or employee of the Commission is a party in an official capacity or participates or intervenes in an official capacity, the Commission Counsel:
- (a) Shall represent and act as legal counsel to the Commission or any member or employee of the Commission in the action or proceeding;
- (b) May commence, prosecute, defend, participate or intervene in the action or proceeding on behalf of the Commission or any member or employee of the Commission; and
- (c) May file an appeal or petition for or seek any writ or other appellate relief in the action or proceeding on behalf of the Commission or any member or employee of the Commission with the consent or ratification of:
  - (1) The Commission; or
- (2) The Chair or the Executive Director, or both, if the authority to provide such consent or ratification is delegated pursuant to section 9 of this act.
- 4. The provisions of subsection 3 do not apply to litigation concerning any judicial action or proceeding in which the Commission:
- (a) Requests that the Attorney General appoint a deputy to act in the place of the Commission Counsel; or
  - (b) Employs outside legal counsel.
- 5. If the Commission Counsel is prohibited from acting on a particular matter or is otherwise unable to act on a particular matter, the Commission may:
- (a) Request that the Attorney General appoint a deputy to act in the place of the Commission Counsel; or
  - (b) Employ outside legal counsel.





**Sec. 28.** NRS 281A.280 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.280 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Commission has jurisdiction to [investigate]:

(a) Gather information and issue an advisory opinion in any proceeding commenced by a request for an advisory opinion that is filed with the Commission, except that the Commission does not have jurisdiction to issue an advisory opinion on matters which directly relate to the propriety of past conduct occurring more than 2 years before the date on which the request for an advisory opinion is filed with the Commission.

(b) Investigate and take appropriate action regarding an alleged violation of this chapter by a [public officer or employee] current or former public officer or employee in any proceeding commenced by an ethics complaint, which is filed with the Commission or initiated by the Commission on its own motion, within 2 years after the alleged violation or reasonable discovery of the alleged violation.

(c) Investigate and take appropriate action regarding an alleged violation of subsection 3 of NRS 281A.790 by a current or former public officer or employee or any other person in any proceeding commenced by a written notice of the charges, which is initiated by the Commission on its own motion, within 2 years after the alleged violation or reasonable discovery of the alleged violation.

2. The Commission does not have jurisdiction regarding alleged conduct by a **[public officer or employee]** current or former public officer or employee for which:

(a) A complaint may be filed or, if the applicable limitations period has expired, could have been filed with the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or the Nevada Equal Rights Commission; or

(b) A complaint or employment-related grievance may be filed or, if the applicable limitations period has expired, could have been filed with another appropriate agency with jurisdiction to redress alleged discrimination or harassment, including, without limitation, a state or local employee-management relations board or similar state or local agency,

but any bar on the Commission's jurisdiction imposed by this subsection applies only to the extent that it pertains to the alleged discrimination or harassment, and this subsection does not deprive the Commission of jurisdiction regarding the alleged conduct if such conduct is sanctionable separately or concurrently under the provisions of this chapter, irrespective of the alleged discrimination or harassment.

3. For the purposes of this section, a proceeding is commenced by an ethics complaint:





- (a) On the date on which **[an]** the ethics complaint is filed in the proper form with the Commission in accordance with the regulations of the Commission; or
- (b) If the ethics complaint is initiated by the Commission on its own motion, on the date on which the Commission serves the **[public officer or employee]** current or former public officer or employee with a written notice of the investigation of the ethics complaint in accordance with the regulations of the Commission.
  - Sec. 29. NRS 281A.290 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.290 The Commission shall:
- 1. Adopt procedural regulations that are necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this chapter, including, without limitation:
  - (a) To facilitate the receipt of inquiries by the Commission;
- (b) For the filing of an ethics complaint or a request for an advisory opinion with the Commission;
- (c) For the withdrawal of an ethics complaint or a request for an advisory opinion by the person who filed the ethics complaint or request;
- (d) To facilitate the prompt rendition *of decisions and the issuance* of opinions by the Commission; and
- (e) For proceedings concerning an ethics complaint, to facilitate written discovery requests submitted pursuant to NRS 281A.750 and 281A.755 and the disclosure of evidence in the manner required by those sections, including, without limitation, the disclosure of evidence obtained by or on behalf of the Executive Director during the course of the investigation that affirmatively and substantively disproves any alleged violation of this chapter that is related to the ethics complaint and has been referred to the Commission for an adjudicatory hearing.
- 2. Prescribe, by regulation, forms and procedures for the submission of [statements of acknowledgment] acknowledgments of the statutory ethical standards filed by public officers pursuant to NRS 281A.500, maintain files of such [statements] acknowledgments and make the [statements] acknowledgments available for public inspection.
- Cause the making of such investigations as are reasonable and necessary for the rendition of decisions and the issuance of [its] opinions pursuant to this chapter.
- 4. Inform the Attorney General or district attorney of all cases of noncompliance with the requirements of this chapter.
- Recommend to the Legislature such further legislation as the Commission considers desirable or necessary to promote and maintain high standards of ethical conduct in government.





6. Publish a manual for the use of public officers and employees that explains the requirements of this chapter.

[ The Legislative Counsel shall prepare annotations to this chapter for inclusion in the Nevada Revised Statutes based on the published opinions of the Commission.]

Sec. 30. NRS 281A.300 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.300 1. The Chair fand Vice Chair or a member of the Commission appointed by the Chair to preside over any meetings, hearings and proceedings may administer oaths.

2. The Commission, upon majority vote, may issue a subpoena to compel the attendance of a witness and the production of any books and papers for any hearing before the Commission.

3. Upon the request of the Executive Director, the Chair for, in the Chair's absence, the Vice Chair, may issue a subpoena to compel the participation of a potential witness and the production of any books and papers during the course of any investigation.

4. Upon the request of the Executive Director or the public officer or employee who is the subject of an ethics complaint, the Chair [or, in the Chair's absence, the Vice Chair,] may issue a subpoena to compel the attendance of a witness and the production of any books and papers for any hearing before the Commission. A public officer or employee who requests the issuance of a subpoena pursuant to this subsection must serve the subpoena in the manner provided in the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure for service of subpoenas in a civil action and must pay the costs of such service.

5. Before **fissuing!** the Chair issues a subpoena directed to **fal** the public officer or employee who is the subject of an ethics complaint to compel his or her participation in any investigation, his or her attendance as a witness or his or her production of any books and papers, the Executive Director shall submit a written request to the public officer or employee requesting:

(a) The voluntary participation of the public officer or employee in the investigation;

(b) The voluntary attendance of the public officer or employee as a witness; or

(c) The voluntary production by the public officer or employee of any books and papers relating to the ethics complaint.

6. Each written request submitted by the Executive Director pursuant to subsection 5 must specify the time and place for the voluntary participation of the public officer or employee in the investigation, attendance of the public officer or employee as a witness or production of any books and papers, and designate with certainty the books and papers requested, if any.

7. If the public officer or employee fails or refuses to respond to the Executive Director's written request pursuant to subsection 5





to voluntarily participate or attend at the time and place specified or produce the books and papers requested by the Executive Director within 5 business days after receipt of the written request, the Chair for, in the Chair's absence, the Vice Chair, may issue the subpoena. Failure of the public officer or employee to comply with the written request of the Executive Director shall be deemed a waiver by the public officer or employee of the time limits set forth in NRS 281A.700 to 281A.790, inclusive, and section 14 of this act that apply to proceedings concerning the ethics complaint.

8. If any witness fails or refuses to participate, attend, testify or produce any books and papers as required by the subpoena, the Chair for, in the Chair's absence, the Vice Chair,] may report to the

13 district court by petition, setting forth that:

(a) Due notice has been given of the time and place of the participation or attendance of the witness or the production of the books and papers;

(b) The witness has been subpoenaed pursuant to this section;

(c) The witness has failed or refused to participate, attend, testify or produce the books and papers as required by the subpoena, or has failed or refused to answer questions propounded to the witness.

→ and asking for an order of the court compelling the witness to participate, attend, testify or produce the books and papers as required by the subpoena.

9. Upon such a petition, the court shall enter an order directing the witness to appear before the court at a time and place to be fixed by the court in its order, the time to be not more than 10 days after the date of the order, and then and there show cause why the witness has not participated, attended, testified or produced the books or papers as required by the subpoena. A certified copy of the order must be served upon the witness.

10. If <code>[it appears to]</code>, at the hearing to show cause, the court <code>finds</code> that the subpoena was regularly issued pursuant to this section <code>[it]</code> and that the witness has not proven a reason recognized by law for the failure to comply with its provisions, the court shall enter an order that the witness comply with the subpoena, at the time and place fixed in the order, and participate, attend, testify or produce the required books and papers. Upon failure to obey the order, the witness must be dealt with as for contempt of court.

Sec. 31. NRS 281A.350 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.350 1. Any state agency or the governing body of a

county or an incorporated city may establish a specialized or local ethics committee to complement the functions of the Commission.

A specialized or local ethics committee may:





- (a) Establish a code of ethical standards suitable for the particular ethical problems encountered in its sphere of activity. The standards may not be less restrictive than the statutory ethical standards.
- (b) Render a decision and issue an opinion upon the request of any public officer or employee of its own organization or level seeking an interpretation of its code of ethical standards on questions directly related to the propriety of the public officer's or employee's own future official conduct [or], but the committee may refer the request to the Commission [-] if the response to the request requires the Commission to interpret the statutory ethical standards and apply those standards to the given set of facts and circumstances. If the request is referred to the Commission, it shall be deemed to be a request for an advisory opinion filed by the public officer or employee with the Commission pursuant to NRS 281A.675. Any public officer or employee subject to the jurisdiction of the committee shall direct the public officer's or employee's finquiry request to that committee first instead of the Commission.
- (c) Require the filing of financial disclosure statements by public officers on forms prescribed by the committee or the city clerk if the form has been:
- (1) Submitted, at least 60 days before its anticipated distribution, to the Secretary of State for review; and
- (2) Upon review, approved by the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall not approve the form unless the form contains all the information required to be included in a financial disclosure statement pursuant to NRS 281.571.
- 2. The Secretary of State is not responsible for the costs of producing or distributing a form for filing a financial disclosure statement pursuant to the provisions of subsection 1.
- 3. A specialized or local ethics committee shall not attempt to interpret *the statutory ethical standards* or render *a decision and issue* an opinion regarding the statutory ethical standards.
- 4. Each request for an opinion submitted by a public officer or employee to a specialized or local ethics committee, each hearing held by the committee to obtain information on which to the selection and issue an opinion, all deliberations by the committee relating to the decision and opinion, each topinion decision rendered and opinion issued by the topinion issued by the committee and any motion relating to the decision and opinion are confidential unless:
- (a) The **[public officer or employee]** requester acts in contravention of the decision or opinion; or
- (b) The requester discloses the **[content]** contents of the **decision or** opinion.





Sec. 32. NRS 281A.400 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.400 [A code of ethical standards is hereby established to govern the conduct of public officers and employees:]

- 1. A public officer or employee shall not seek or accept any gift, service, favor, employment, engagement, emolument or economic opportunity, for the public officer or employee or any person to whom the public officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity, which would tend improperly to influence a reasonable person in the public officer's or employee's position to depart from the faithful and impartial discharge of the public officer's or employee's public duties.
- 2. A public officer or employee shall not use the public officer's or employee's position in government to secure or grant *any* unwarranted privileges, preferences, exemptions or advantages for the public officer or employee, any business entity in which the public officer or employee has a significant pecuniary interest or any person to whom the public officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity. As used in this subsection, "unwarranted" means without justification or adequate reason.
- 3. A public officer or employee shall not participate as an agent of government in the negotiation or execution of a contract between the government and the public officer or employee, any business entity in which the public officer or employee has a significant pecuniary interest or any person to whom the public officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity.
- 4. A public officer or employee shall not accept any salary, retainer, augmentation, expense allowance or other compensation from any private source, for the public officer or employee or any person to whom the public officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity, for the performance of the public officer's or employee's duties as a public officer or employee.
- 5. If a public officer or employee acquires, through the public officer's or employee's public duties or relationships, any information which by law or practice is not at the time available to people generally, the public officer or employee shall not use the information to further a significant pecuniary interest of the public officer or employee or any other person or business entity.
- 6. A public officer or employee shall not suppress any governmental report or other official document because it might tend to affect unfavorably a significant pecuniary interest of the public officer or employee or any person to whom the public officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity.
- 7. Except for State Legislators who are subject to the restrictions set forth in subsection 8, a public officer or employee shall not use governmental time, property, equipment or other





facility to benefit a significant [personal or] pecuniary interest or a nonpecuniary personal interest of the public officer or employee or any person to whom the public officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity. This subsection does not prohibit:

(a) A limited use of governmental property, equipment or other facility for personal purposes if:

(1) The At the time that the use occurs, the use is:

(I) Authorized by a written policy which was adopted before the use occurs by the public officer or employee who is responsible for and has authority to authorize the use of such property, equipment or other facility [has established a policy allowing the use or the use is necessary]; or

(II) Necessary as a result of emergency circumstances [;], whether or not the use is authorized by such a written policy;

- (2) The use does not interfere with the performance of the public officer's or employee's public duties;
  - (3) The cost or value related to the use is nominal; and
  - (4) The use does not create the appearance of impropriety;
- (b) The use of mailing lists, computer data or other information lawfully obtained from a governmental agency which is available to members of the general public for nongovernmental purposes; or
- (c) The use of telephones or other means of communication if there is not a special charge for that use.
- → If a governmental agency incurs a cost as a result of a use that is authorized pursuant to this subsection or would ordinarily charge a member of the general public for the use, the public officer or employee shall promptly reimburse the cost or pay the charge to the governmental agency.
  - 8. A State Legislator shall not:
- (a) Use governmental time, property, equipment or other facility [for a nongovernmental purpose or for the private] to benefit a significant pecuniary interest or a nonpecuniary personal interest of the State Legislator or any [other] person [-] to whom the State Legislator has a commitment in a private capacity. This paragraph does not prohibit:
- (1) A limited use of **[state]** governmental property **[and resources]**, equipment or other facility for personal purposes if:
- (I) The use does not interfere with the performance of the State Legislator's public duties;
  - (II) The cost or value related to the use is nominal; and
- (III) The use does not create the appearance of impropriety;
- (2) The use of mailing lists, computer data or other information lawfully obtained from a governmental agency which is





available to members of the general public for nongovernmental purposes; or

(3) The use of telephones or other means of communication if there is not a special charge for that use.

(b) Require or authorize a legislative employee, while on duty, to perform personal services or assist in a private activity, except:

- In unusual and infrequent situations where the *legislative* employee's service is reasonably necessary to permit the State Legislator or legislative employee to perform that person's official duties; or
- (2) Where such service has otherwise been established as legislative policy.
- 9. A public officer or employee shall not attempt to benefit a significant [personal or] pecuniary interest or a nonpecuniary personal interest of the public officer or employee or any person to whom the public officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity through the influence of a subordinate.
- 10. A public officer or employee shall not seek other employment or contracts for the public officer or employee or any person to whom the public officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity through the use of the public officer's or employee's official position.
- 11. As used in this section, "appearance of impropriety" means a perception by a reasonable person that, based on the given set of facts and circumstances, a public officer's or employee's limited use of governmental property, equipment or other facility for personal purposes is inappropriate, disproportionate, excessive or unreasonable under that given set of facts and circumstances.
- Sec. 33. NRS 281A.410 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.410 [In addition to the requirements of the code of ethical standards and the other provisions of this chapter:]
- 1. If a public officer or employee serves in a state agency of the Executive Department or an agency of any county, city or other political subdivision, the public officer or employee:
- (a) Shall not accept compensation from any private person to represent or counsel the private person on any issue pending before the agency in which that public officer or employee serves, if the agency makes decisions; and
- (b) If the public officer or employee leaves the service of the agency, shall not, for 1 year after leaving the service of the agency, represent or counsel for compensation a private person upon any issue which was under consideration by the agency during the public officer's or employee's service. As used in this paragraph, "issue" includes a case, proceeding, application, contract or





determination, but does not include the proposal or consideration of legislative measures or administrative regulations.

- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, a State Legislator or a member of a local legislative body, or a public officer or employee whose public service requires less than half of his or her time, may represent or counsel a private person before an agency in which he or she does not serve.
- 3. A member of a local legislative body shall not represent or counsel a private person for compensation before another local agency if the territorial jurisdiction of the other local agency includes any part of the county in which the member serves. The Commission may relieve the member from the strict application of the provisions of this subsection if:
- (a) The member files a request for an advisory opinion from the Commission pursuant to NRS 281A.675; and
- (b) The Commission determines that such relief is not contrary
  - (1) The best interests of the public;
- (2) The continued ethical integrity of each local agency affected by the matter; and
  - (3) The provisions of this chapter.
- 4. For the purposes of subsection 3, the request for an advisory opinion, *the decision rendered*, the advisory opinion and all meetings, hearings and proceedings of the Commission in such a matter are governed by the provisions of NRS 281A.670 to 281A.690, inclusive [4], and section 13 of this act.
- 5. Unless permitted by this section, a public officer or employee shall not represent or counsel a private person for compensation before any state agency of the Executive or Legislative Department.
  - Sec. 34. NRS 281A.420 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 281A.420 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a public officer or employee shall not approve, disapprove, vote, abstain from voting or otherwise act upon a matter:
- (a) Regarding which the public officer or employee has accepted a gift or loan;
- (b) In which the public officer or employee has a significant pecuniary interest;
- (c) Which would reasonably be affected by the public officer's or employee's commitment in a private capacity to the interests of another person; or
- (d) Which would reasonably be related to the nature of any representation or counseling that the public officer or employee provided to a private person for compensation before another





agency within the immediately preceding year, provided such representation or counseling is permitted by NRS 281A.410.

→ without disclosing information concerning the gift or loan, the significant pecuniary interest, the commitment in a private capacity to the interests of the other person or the nature of the representation or counseling of the private person that is sufficient to inform the public of the potential effect of the action or abstention upon the person who provided the gift or loan, upon the public officer's or employee's significant pecuniary interest, upon the person to whom the public officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity or upon the private person who was represented or counseled by the public officer or employee. Such a disclosure must be made at the time the matter is considered. If the public officer or employee is a member of a body which makes decisions, the public officer or employee shall make the disclosure in public to the chair and other members of the body. If the public officer or employee is not a member of such a body and holds an appointive office, the public officer or employee shall make the disclosure to the supervisory head of the public officer's or employee's organization or, if the public officer holds an elective office, to the general public in the area from which the public officer is elected.

The provisions of subsection 1 do not require [a]:

(a) A public officer to disclose:

(a) (1) Any campaign contributions that the public officer reported in a timely manner pursuant to NRS 294A.120 or 294A.125; or

[(b)] (2) Any contributions to a legal defense fund that the public officer reported in a timely manner pursuant to NRS 294A.286.

(b) A public officer or employee to disclose any information which is confidential as a result of a bona fide relationship that protects the confidentiality of the information under the terms of a contract or as a matter of law, including, without limitation, the attorney-client relationship, if the public officer or employee:

(1) In the disclosure made pursuant to subsection 1, discloses all nonconfidential information that is required to be disclosed and describes the general nature of the relationship that protects the confidential information from being disclosed; and

(2) Abstains from advocating the passage or failure of and from approving, disapproving, voting or otherwise acting upon the matter, regardless of whether the public officer or employee would be required to abstain pursuant to subsection 3.

3. Except as otherwise provided in this section, in addition to the requirements of subsection 1, a public officer shall not vote upon or advocate the passage or failure of, but may otherwise participate



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in the consideration of, a matter with respect to which the independence of judgment of a reasonable person in the public officer's situation would be materially affected by:

- (a) The public officer's acceptance of a gift or loan;
- (b) The public officer's significant pecuniary interest; [or]
- (c) The public officer's commitment in a private capacity to the interests of another person  $\{\cdot,\cdot\}$ ; or
- (d) The public officer's representation or counseling of a private person for compensation before another agency within the immediately preceding year, provided such representation or counseling is permitted by NRS 281A.410.
- 4. In interpreting and applying the provisions of subsection 3: (a) It must be presumed that the independence of judgment of a reasonable person in the public officer's situation would not be materially affected by the public officer's acceptance of a gift or loan, significant pecuniary interest, [or] commitment in a private capacity to the interests of another person or representation or counseling of a private person for compensation as permitted by NRS 281A.410 where the resulting benefit or detriment accruing to the public officer, or if the public officer has a commitment in a private capacity to the interests of another person [] or has represented or counseled a private person for compensation as permitted by NRS 281A.410, accruing to the other person, is not greater than that accruing to any other member of any general business, profession, occupation or group that is affected by the matter. The presumption set forth in this paragraph does not affect the applicability of the requirements set forth in subsection 1 relating to the duty of the public officer to make a proper disclosure at the time the matter is considered and in the manner required by subsection 1.
- (b) The Commission must give appropriate weight and proper deference to the public policy of this State which favors the right of a public officer to perform the duties for which the public officer was elected or appointed and to vote or otherwise act upon a matter, provided the public officer makes a proper disclosure at the time the matter is considered and in the manner required by subsection 1. Because abstention by a public officer disrupts the normal course of representative government and deprives the public and the public officer's constituents of a voice in governmental affairs, the provisions of this section are intended to require abstention only in clear cases where the independence of judgment of a reasonable person in the public officer's situation would be materially affected by the public officer's acceptance of a gift or loan, significant pecuniary interest , [or] commitment in a private capacity to the



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interests of another person [-] or representation or counseling of a private person for compensation as permitted by NRS 281A.410.

- 5. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.0355, if a public officer declares to the body or committee in which the vote is to be taken that the public officer will abstain from voting because of the requirements of this section, the necessary quorum to act upon and the number of votes necessary to act upon the matter, as fixed by any statute, ordinance or rule, is reduced as though the member abstaining were not a member of the body or committee.
- 6. The provisions of this section do not, under any circumstances:
- 12 (a) Prohibit a member of a local legislative body from 13 requesting or introducing a legislative measure; or
  - (b) Require a member of a local legislative body to take any particular action before or while requesting or introducing a legislative measure.
  - 7. The provisions of this section do not, under any circumstances, apply to State Legislators or allow the Commission to exercise jurisdiction or authority over State Legislators. The responsibility of a State Legislator to make disclosures concerning [gifts, leans, interests or commitments] a matter and the responsibility of a State Legislator to abstain from voting upon or advocating the passage or failure of a matter are governed by the Standing Rules of the Legislative Department of the State Government which are adopted, administered and enforced exclusively by the appropriate bodies of the Legislative Department of the State Government pursuant to Section 6 of Article 4 of the Nevada Constitution.
  - 8. As used in this section, "public officer" and "public employee" do not include a State Legislator.
  - Sec. 35. NRS 281A.430 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.430 1. [Except] Notwithstanding the provisions of NRS 281.221 and 281.230, and except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 218A.970 and 332.800, a public officer or employee shall not , directly or through a third party, perform any existing contract, negotiate, bid on or enter into [4] any contract or
- modify or renew any contract if:
   (a) The contract is between an agency [and any] in which the
   public officer or employee serves and:
  - (1) The public officer or employee; or
  - (2) Any business entity in which the public officer or employee has a significant pecuniary interest [4]; or
  - (b) The contract is between an agency that has any connection, relation or affiliation with an agency in which the public officer or employee serves and:





(1) The public officer or employee; or

(2) Any business entity in which the public officer or

employee has a significant pecuniary interest.

- 2. [A member of any board, commission or similar body who is engaged in the profession, occupation or business regulated by such board, commission or body may, in the ordinary course of his or her business, bid on or enter into a contract with an agency, except the board, commission or body on which he or she is member, if the member has not taken part in developing the contract plans or specifications and the member will not be personally involved in opening, considering or accepting offers.] Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3 to 6, inclusive, a public officer or employee may perform an existing contract, negotiate, bid on or enter into a contract or modify or renew a contract with an agency in which the public officer or employee serves, or a related agency as described in paragraph (b) of subsection 1, if:
- (a) The contract is subject to competitive selection and, at the time the contract is negotiated, bid on, entered into, modified or renewed:
- (1) The contracting process is controlled by the rules of open competitive bidding or the rules of open competitive bidding are not used as a result of the applicability of NRS 332.112 or 332.148;
- (2) The sources of supply are limited or no other person expresses an interest in the contract;
- (3) The public officer or employee has not taken part in developing the contract plans or specifications; and
- (4) The public officer or employee is not personally involved in opening, considering or accepting offers.
- (b) The contract, by its nature, is not adapted to be awarded by competitive selection and, at the time the contract is negotiated, bid on, entered into, modified or renewed:
- (1) The public officer or employee has not taken part in developing the contract plans or specifications and is not personally involved in opening, considering or accepting offers; and
- (2) The contract is not exclusive to the public officer or employee and is the type of contract that is available to all persons with the requisite qualifications.
- 3. A full- or part-time faculty member or employee of the Nevada System of Higher Education may *perform an existing contract, negotiate*, bid on or enter into a contract *or modify or renew a contract* with an agency, or may benefit financially or otherwise from a contract between an agency and a private entity, if





the contract complies with the policies established by the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada pursuant to NRS 396.255.

- 4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, 3 or 5, a public officer or employee may bid on or enter into a contract with an agency if:
- (a) The contracting process is controlled by the rules of open competitive bidding or the rules of open competitive bidding are not employed as a result of the applicability of NRS 332.112 or 332.148:
- (b) The sources of supply are limited;

- (c) The public officer or employee has not taken part in developing the contract plans or specifications; and
- (d) The public officer or employee will not be personally involved in opening, considering or accepting offers.
- If a public officer who is authorized to *perform an existing contract, negotiate*, bid on or enter into a contract *or modify or renew a contract* with an agency pursuant to this [subsection] section is a member of the governing body of the agency, the public officer, pursuant to the requirements of NRS 281A.420, shall disclose the public officer's interest in the contract and shall not vote on or advocate the approval of the contract.
- 5. A member of a local legislative body shall not, either individually or through any business entity in which the member has a significant pecuniary interest, sell goods or services to the local agency governed by his or her local legislative body unless:
- (a) The member, or the business entity in which the member has a significant pecuniary interest, offers the sole source of supply of the goods or services within the territorial jurisdiction of the local agency governed by his or her local legislative body;
- (b) The local legislative body includes in the public notice and agenda for the meeting at which it will consider the purchase of such goods or services a clear and conspicuous statement that it is considering purchasing such goods or services from one of its members, or from a business entity in which the member has a significant pecuniary interest;
- (c) At the meeting, the member discloses his or her significant pecuniary interest in the purchase of such goods or services and does not vote upon or advocate the approval of the matter pursuant to the requirements of NRS 281A.420; and
- 40 (d) The local legislative body approves the purchase of such 41 goods or services in accordance with all other applicable provisions 42 of law.
  - 6. The Commission may relieve a public officer or employee from the strict application of the provisions of this section if:





- (a) The public officer or employee files a request for an advisory opinion from the Commission pursuant to NRS 281A.675; and
- (b) The Commission determines that such relief is not contrary to:
  - (1) The best interests of the public;

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- (2) The continued ethical integrity of each agency affected by the matter; and
  - (3) The provisions of this chapter.
- 7. For the purposes of subsection 6, the request for an advisory opinion, *the decision rendered*, the advisory opinion and all meetings, hearings and proceedings of the Commission in such a matter are governed by the provisions of NRS 281A.670 to 281A.690, inclusive [...], *and section 13 of this act*.
  - Sec. 36. NRS 281A.500 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 281A.500 1. On or before the date on which a public officer swears or affirms the oath of office, the public officer must be informed of the statutory ethical standards and the duty to file an acknowledgment of the statutory ethical standards in accordance with this section by:
- (a) For an appointed public officer, the appointing authority of the public officer; and
  - (b) For an elected public officer of:
- (1) The county and other political subdivisions within the county except cities, the county clerk;
  - (2) The city, the city clerk;
- (3) The Legislative Department of the State Government, the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau; and
- 28 (4) The Executive Department of the State Government, the 29 Director of the Department of Administration, or his or her 30 designee.
  - 2. Within 30 days after a public employee begins employment:
  - (a) The Director of the Department of Administration, or his or her designee, shall provide each new public employee of a state agency with the information prepared by the Commission concerning the statutory ethical standards; and
  - (b) The manager of each local agency, or his or her designee, shall provide each new public employee of the local agency with the information prepared by the Commission concerning the statutory ethical standards.
  - 3. Each public officer shall acknowledge that the public officer:
  - (a) Has received, read and understands the statutory ethical standards; and





- (b) Has a responsibility to inform himself or herself of any amendments to the statutory ethical standards as soon as reasonably practicable after each session of the Legislature.
- 4. The acknowledgment must be executed on a form prescribed by the Commission and must be filed with the Commission:
- (a) If the public officer is elected to office at the general election, on or before January 15 of the year following the public officer's election.
- (b) If the public officer is elected to office at an election other than the general election or is appointed to office, on or before the 30th day following the date on which the public officer swears or affirms the oath of office.
- 5. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a public officer shall execute and file the acknowledgment once for each term of office. If the public officer serves at the pleasure of the appointing authority and does not have a definite term of office, the public officer, in addition to executing and filing the acknowledgment after the public officer swears or affirms the oath of office in accordance with subsection 4, shall execute and file the acknowledgment on or before January 15 of each even-numbered year while the public officer holds that office.
- 6. For the purposes of this section, the acknowledgment is timely filed if, on or before the last day for filing, the acknowledgment is filed in one of the following ways:
- (a) Delivered in person to the principal office of the Commission in Carson City.
- (b) Mailed to the Commission by first-class mail, or other class of mail that is at least as expeditious, postage prepaid. Filing by mail is complete upon timely depositing the acknowledgment with the United States Postal Service.
- (c) Dispatched to a third-party commercial carrier for delivery to the Commission within 3 calendar days. Filing by third-party commercial carrier is complete upon timely depositing the acknowledgment with the third-party commercial carrier.
- (d) Transmitted to the Commission by facsimile machine or other electronic means authorized by the Commission. Filing by facsimile machine or other electronic means is complete upon receipt of the transmission by the Commission.
- 7. If a public officer is serving in a public office and executes and files the acknowledgment for that office as required by the applicable provisions of this section, the public officer shall be deemed to have satisfied the requirements of this section for any other office held concurrently by him or her.
  - 8. The form for making the acknowledgment must contain:





- (a) The address of the Internet website of the Commission where a public officer may view the statutory ethical standards and print a copy of the standards; and
- (b) The telephone number and mailing address of the Commission where a public officer may make a request to obtain a printed copy of the statutory ethical standards from the Commission.
- 9. Whenever the Commission, or any public officer or employee as part of the public officer's or employee's official duties, provides a public officer with a printed copy of the form for making the acknowledgment, a printed copy of the statutory ethical standards must be included with the form.
- 10. The Commission shall retain each acknowledgment filed pursuant to this section for 6 years after the date on which the acknowledgment was filed.
- 11. [Willful refusal] A public officer who fails to execute and file the acknowledgment required by this section [shall be deemed to be:
- (a) A willful violation of this chapter for the purposes of NRS 281A.785 and 281A.790; and
- (b) Nonfeasance in office for the purposes of NRS 283.440 and, if the public officer is removable from office pursuant to NRS 283.440, the Commission may file a complaint in the appropriate court for removal of the public officer pursuant to that section. This paragraph grants an exclusive right to the Commission, and no other person may file a complaint against the public officer pursuant to NRS 283.440 based on any violation of this section.] or who fails to file the acknowledgment in a timely manner is subject to a civil penalty pursuant to section 12 of this act.
- 12. As used in this section, "general election" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 293.060.
- Sec. 37. NRS 281A.510 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.510 1. [A] Except as otherwise provided in this section, a public officer or [public] employee shall not accept or receive an honorarium.
- 2. An honorarium paid on behalf of a public officer or **[public]** employee to a charitable organization from which the **public** officer or employee does not derive any financial benefit is deemed not to be accepted or received by the **public** officer or employee for the purposes of this section.
  - 3. This section does not prohibit:
- (a) The receipt of *any* payment *by a public officer or employee* for work performed outside the normal course of [a person's] *his or her* public office or employment if the performance of that work is consistent with the applicable policies of [the person's] *his or her*





public *body*, *agency or* employer regarding supplemental employment.

- (b) The receipt of an honorarium by the spouse *or domestic partner* of a public officer or [public] employee if it is related to the [spouse's] profession or occupation [.] of the spouse or domestic partner.
- 4. As used in this section, "honorarium" means the payment of money or anything of value for an appearance or speech by the public officer or **[public]** employee in **[the officer's or employee's] his or her** capacity as a public officer or **[public]** employee. The term does not include the payment of:
- (a) The actual and necessary costs incurred by the public officer or [public] employee, the [officer's or employee's] spouse or [the officer's or employee's aid] domestic partner of the public officer or employee or any assistant of the public officer or employee for transportation and for lodging and meals while the public officer or [public] employee is away from [the officer's or employee's] his or [the officer's] his or [the offi
- (b) Compensation which would otherwise have been earned by the public officer or [public] employee in the normal course of [the officer's or employee's] his or her public office or employment.
- (c) A fee for a speech related to the *public* officer's or employee's profession or occupation outside of [the officer's or employee's] *his or her* public office or employment if:
- (1) Other members of the profession or occupation are ordinarily compensated for such a speech; and
- (2) The fee paid to the public officer or **[public]** employee is approximately the same as the fee that would be paid to a member of the private sector whose qualifications are similar to those of the **public** officer or employee for a comparable speech.
- (d) A fee for a speech delivered to an organization of legislatures, legislators or other elected officers.
- 5. In addition to any other penalties provided by law, a public officer or [public] employee who violates the provisions of this section shall forfeit the amount of the honorarium.
- Sec. 38. NRS 281A.550 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.550 1. A former member of the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada shall not:
- (a) Be employed by a public utility or parent organization or subsidiary of a public utility; or
- (b) Appear before the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada to testify on behalf of a public utility or parent organization or subsidiary of a public utility,
- → for 1 year after the termination of the member's service on the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada.





- 2. A former member of the Nevada Gaming Control Board or the Nevada Gaming Commission shall not:
- (a) Appear before the Nevada Gaming Control Board or the Nevada Gaming Commission on behalf of a person who holds a license issued pursuant to chapter 463 or 464 of NRS or who is required to register with the Nevada Gaming Commission pursuant to chapter 463 of NRS; or
  - (b) Be employed by such a person,

- → for 1 year after the termination of the member's service on the Nevada Gaming Control Board or the Nevada Gaming Commission.
- 3. In addition to the prohibitions set forth in subsections 1 and 2, and except as otherwise provided in subsections 4 and 6, a current or former public officer or employee of a board, commission, department, division or other agency of the Executive Department of the State Government, except a clerical employee, shall not solicit or accept employment from a business or industry whose activities are governed by regulations adopted or administered by the board, commission, department, division or other agency, as applicable, during the public officer's or employee's period of public service or employment or for 1 year after the termination of the former public officer's or employee's his or her period of public service or period of employment, if:
- (a) The **[former]** public officer's or employee's principal duties **include or** included the formulation of policy contained in the regulations governing the business or industry;
- (b) [During] Within the immediately preceding year [, the former] during the public officer's or employee's period of public service or employment or within the year immediately preceding the termination of the public officer's or employee's period of public service or employment, the public officer or employee directly performed activities, or controlled or influenced an audit, decision, investigation or other action, which significantly affected the business or industry; [which might, but for this section, employ the former public officer or employee.] or
- (c) As a result of the [former] public officer's or employee's governmental service or employment, the [former] public officer or employee possesses knowledge of the trade secrets of a direct business competitor.
- 4. The provisions of subsection 3 do not apply to a *current or* former [public officer who was a] member of a board, commission or similar body of the State if:
- (a) The [former public officer] member is engaged in the profession, occupation or business regulated by the board, commission or similar body;





- (b) The **[former public officer]** *member* holds a license issued by the board, commission or similar body; and
- (c) Holding a license issued by the board, commission or similar body is a requirement for membership on the board, commission or similar body.
- 5. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, a current or former public officer or employee of the State or a political subdivision, except a clerical employee, shall not solicit or accept employment from a person to whom a contract for supplies, materials, equipment or services was awarded by the State or political subdivision, as applicable, or was implemented, managed or administered by the State or political subdivision, as applicable, during the public officer's or employee's period of public service or employment or for 1 year after the termination of the officer's or employee's his or her period of public service or fperiod of employment, if:
  - (a) The amount of the contract exceeded \$25,000;
- (b) The contract was awarded or was implemented, managed or administered by the State or political subdivision, as applicable, within the immediately preceding year during the public officer's or employee's period of public service or employment or within the [12-month period] year immediately preceding the termination of the public officer's or employee's period of public service or [period of] employment; and
- (c) The position held by the [former] public officer or employee at the time the contract was awarded or while it was implemented, managed or administered by the State or political subdivision, as applicable, allowed the [former] public officer or employee to affect or influence the awarding of the contract [-] or its implementation, management or administration.
- 6. A current or former public officer or employee may file a request for an advisory opinion pursuant to NRS 281A.675 concerning the application of the relevant facts in that person's case to the provisions of subsection 3 or 5, as applicable, and the Commission may determine whether relief from the strict application of those provisions is proper. For the purposes of submitting all necessary information for the Commission to render a decision and issue an advisory opinion in the matter, a current or former public officer or employee may request information concerning potential employment from any business, industry or other person without violating the provisions of subsection 3 or 5, as applicable. If the Commission determines that relief from the strict application of the provisions of subsection 3 or 5, as applicable, is not contrary to:





(a) The best interests of the public;

- (b) The continued ethical integrity of the State Government or political subdivision, as applicable; and
  - (c) The provisions of this chapter,
- 5 it may issue an advisory opinion to that effect and grant such 6 relief.
  - 7. For the purposes of subsection 6, the request for an advisory opinion, *the decision rendered*, the advisory opinion and all meetings, hearings and proceedings of the Commission in such a matter are governed by the provisions of NRS 281A.670 to 281A.690, inclusive [1], *and section 13 of this act.*
  - 8. The advisory opinion does not relieve the current or former public officer or employee from the strict application of any provision of NRS 281A.410.
  - 9. **[For]** Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, for the purposes of this section:
  - (a) A former member of the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada, the Nevada Gaming Control Board or the Nevada Gaming Commission; or
  - (b) Any other *current or* former public officer or employee governed by this section,
  - is employed by or is soliciting or accepting employment from a business, industry or other person described in this section if any oral or written agreement is sought, negotiated or exists during the restricted period pursuant to which the personal services of the public officer or employee are provided or will be provided to the business, industry or other person, even if such an agreement does not or will not become effective until after the restricted period.
  - 10. As used in this section, "regulation" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 233B.038 and also includes regulations adopted *or administered* by a board, commission, department, division or other agency of the Executive Department of *the* State Government that is exempted from the requirements of chapter 233B of NRS.
    - Sec. 39. NRS 281A.665 is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - 281A.665 1. The published opinions of the Commission constitute administrative precedents with persuasive value that the Commission may consider and follow in the adjudication and disposition of any request for an advisory opinion or ethics complaint.
  - 2. The Legislative Counsel shall prepare annotations to this chapter for inclusion in the Nevada Revised Statutes based on the published opinions of the Commission.





- 3. The [Commission's] opinions of the Commission may include guidance to a public officer or employee on questions whether:
- [1.] (a) A conflict exists between the public officer's or employee's personal interest and the public officer's or employee's official fduty.
- $-\frac{2}{1}$  duties.

- (b) The public officer's or employee's official duties involve the use of discretionary judgment whose exercise in the particular matter would have a significant effect upon the disposition of the matter
- [3.] (c) The conflict would materially affect the independence of the judgment of a reasonable person in the public officer's or employee's situation.
- [4.] (d) The public officer or employee possesses special knowledge which is an indispensable asset of [the public officer's or employee's public] his or her public body, agency or employer and is needed by it to reach a sound decision.
- [5.] (e) It would be appropriate for the public officer or employee to withdraw or abstain from participation, disclose the nature of the public officer's or employee's conflicting personal interest or pursue some other designated course of action in the matter.
- **Sec. 40.** NRS 281A.670 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.670 The provisions of NRS 281A.670 to 281A.690, inclusive, *and section 13 of this act* apply to proceedings concerning a request for an advisory opinion.
- Sec. 41. NRS 281A.675 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.675 1. [A] Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 281A.280:
- (a) A public officer or employee may file with the Commission a request for an advisory opinion to:
- f(a)] (1) Seek guidance on matters which directly relate to the propriety of his or her own past, present or future conduct as a public officer or employee under the statutory ethical standards; [set forth in this chapter;] or
- (b) (2) Request relief pursuant to NRS 281A.410, 281A.430 or 281A.550 [-] or section 10 of this act.
- (b) The supervisory head or the legal counsel of a public body, agency or employer may file with the Commission a request for an advisory opinion to seek guidance on the application of the statutory ethical standards to a hypothetical or general set of facts and circumstances involving one or more particular positions with the public body, agency or employer, but such a request must not involve any actual or specific facts and circumstances of any





public officers or employees who are or will be serving or who have served in those particular positions.

- 2. The request for an advisory opinion must be:
- (a) Filed on a form prescribed by the Commission; and
- (b) Submitted with all necessary information for the Commission to render *a decision and issue* an advisory opinion in the matter.
- 3. At any time after a request for an advisory opinion is filed with the Commission, the Commission may request additional information relating to the request for an advisory opinion from the following persons:
  - (a) The requester and his or her legal counsel.
- (b) If the requester filed the request for an advisory opinion pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 and is not represented by the legal counsel of his or her public body, agency or employer, the supervisory head or the legal counsel of that public body, agency or employer, but the Commission shall not disclose the name or position of the requester or the subject matter of the request for an advisory opinion in making such a request for additional information.
- 4. The Commission may decline to render a decision and issue an advisory opinion if the [public officer or employee] requester does not:
- (a) Submit all necessary information for the Commission to render *a decision and issue* an advisory opinion in the matter; or
- (b) Declare by oath or affirmation that he or she will testify truthfully regarding the matter.
  - Sec. 42. NRS 281A.680 is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - 281A.680 1. [If a public officer or employee] Except as otherwise provided in this section, if a requester properly files a request for an advisory opinion, the Commission shall render a decision and issue an advisory opinion that interprets the statutory ethical standards and applies those standards to the given set of facts and circumstances.
  - 2. The Commission shall render *a decision concerning* the *request for an* advisory opinion within 45 days after receiving the request, unless [the]:
    - (a) The requester waives this time limit [-
  - $\frac{2}{}$ ; or

- (b) The Commission stays or dismisses the proceedings concerning the request for an advisory opinion because:
- (1) An ethics complaint is filed or pending that involves some or all of the same issues or facts and circumstances that are involved in the request for an advisory opinion; and





- (2) The Commission determines that staying or dismissing the proceedings concerning the request for an advisory opinion is necessary for the just adjudication and disposition of the proceedings concerning the ethics complaint.
- 3. If the Commission renders a decision concerning the request for an advisory opinion pursuant to this section, the Commission shall issue a written advisory opinion within 90 days after the date on which the decision is rendered, unless the Commission determines that there is good cause to extend this time limit.
- 4. If the Commission issues a written advisory opinion [rendered by the Commission] to a requester who filed the request for an advisory opinion pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of NRS 281A.675 and the advisory opinion relates to the propriety of the present or future conduct of the requester, the advisory opinion is:
- (a) Binding upon the requester with regard to the future conduct of the requester; and
- (b) A final decision that is subject to judicial review pursuant to NRS 233B.130.
  - [3-] If the requester seeks judicial review pursuant to NRS 233B.130, any proceedings concerning such judicial review must be confidential and held in closed court without admittance of persons other than those necessary to the proceedings, unless the requester waives this right to confidential proceedings.
  - 5. If the Commission issues a written advisory opinion to a requester who filed the request for an advisory opinion pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 281A.675, the advisory opinion is not a final decision that is subject to judicial review pursuant to NRS 233B.130.
- Sec. 43. NRS 281A.685 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.685 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the following materials are confidential and are not public records pursuant to chapter 239 of NRS:
  - (a) A request for an advisory opinion;
- (b) The decision rendered and the advisory opinion [rendered] issued by the Commission in response to the request;
- (c) Any information, communications, records, documents or other materials in the possession of the Commission or its staff that are related to the request; and
- (d) Any information, communications, records, documents or other materials in the possession of the requester of the advisory opinion that are related to the request and, if disclosed by the requester, would reveal the existence, nature or content of the request, the decision rendered or the advisory opinion.





- 2. The provisions of subsection 1 do not create or impose any duty on the Commission or its staff to protect or defend against the disclosure of any materials not in the possession of the Commission or its staff, regardless of whether the materials are related to the request.
- 3. The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to any materials in the possession of the Commission or its staff that are related to the request if the requester of the advisory opinion:
- (a) Acts in contravention of *the decision rendered or* the advisory opinion, in which case the Commission may disclose the request, *the decision rendered*, the advisory opinion and any information, communications, records, documents or other materials in the possession of the Commission or its staff that are related to the request;
- (b) Authorizes the Commission, in writing, to make the request, the decision rendered, the advisory opinion or any information, communications, records, documents or other materials in the possession of the Commission or its staff that are related to the request publicly available [:], except that any disclosure of materials pursuant to this paragraph is limited to the specific materials that the requester authorizes the Commission, in writing, to make publicly available; or
- (c) Voluntarily discloses, in any manner, the request, *the decision rendered*, the advisory opinion or any information, communications, records, documents or other materials in the possession of the Commission or its staff that are related to the request, except to:
- (1) The [public body,] supervisory head or the legal counsel of his or her public body, agency or employer [of the requester or the] or to any other public officer or employee of that public body, agency or employer to whom the supervisory head or the legal counsel authorizes such a disclosure;
  - (2) The legal counsel of the requester [;
- (2)] to facilitate legal representation when the requester is not represented by the legal counsel of his or her public body, agency or employer;
- (3) Any *other* person to whom the Commission authorizes the requester to make such a disclosure; or
- [(3)] (4) Any other person to whom the requester makes such a disclosure for the purposes of judicial review pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 281A.680.
- **Sec. 44.** NRS 281A.690 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.690 1. [Except as otherwise provided in this section, the] *The* provisions of chapter 241 of NRS do not apply to:





- (a) Any meeting or hearing held by the Commission to receive information or evidence concerning a request for an advisory opinion; and
- (b) Any deliberations or actions of the Commission on such information or evidence.
- 2. The [public officer or employee] requester who files the request for an advisory opinion may also file a request with the Commission to hold a public meeting or hearing regarding the request for an advisory opinion. If the Commission grants the request to hold a public meeting or hearing, the Commission shall provide public notice of the meeting or hearing, and the meeting or hearing must be open to the public and conducted in accordance with the regulations of the Commission, but the meeting or hearing is not subject to the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS.
- Sec. 45. NRS 281A.700 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.700 The provisions of NRS 281A.700 to 281A.790, inclusive, *and section 14 of this act* apply to proceedings concerning an ethics complaint.
- Sec. 46. NRS 281A.705 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.705 1. [Iff Except as otherwise provided in this section, if an ethics complaint is filed with or initiated by the Commission concerning a [present] current or former [state] public officer or employee [, unless the state officer or employee retains his or her legal counsel or the Attorney General tenders the defense of the state officer or employee to an insurer who, pursuant to a contract of insurance, is authorized to defend the state officer or employee, the Attorney General] of a state or local agency, the official attorney of the state or local agency, as applicable, shall defend the [state] public officer or employee [or employ special counsel to defend the state officer or employee in any proceeding relating to] in proceedings concerning the ethics complaint if:
- (a) The [state] public officer or employee submits a written request for defense [in the manner provided in NRS 41.0339;] to the official attorney; and
- (b) Based on the facts and allegations known to the [Attorney General, the Attorney General] official attorney relating to the ethics complaint, the official attorney determines that the act or omission on which the alleged violation is based:
- (1) Appears to be within the course and scope of *the* public <del>[duty]</del> *duties* or employment of the <del>[state]</del> *public* officer or employee; and
  - (2) Appears to have been performed or omitted in good faith.
- 2. The [Attorney General] official attorney shall create a written record setting forth the basis for the [Attorney General's]





official attorney's determination of whether to defend the [state] public officer or employee pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1. The written record is not admissible in evidence at trial or in any other judicial or administrative [proceeding] proceedings in which the [state] public officer or employee is a party, except in connection with an application to withdraw as the attorney of record.

- 3. If the facts and allegations relating to the ethics complaint concern any alleged violations that occurred after the end of the public officer's or employee's period of public service or employment with the agency, the official attorney is not required to defend the public officer or employee with regard to those alleged violations, unless the official attorney provided legal advice to the public officer or employee relating to the subject matter of those alleged violations before the end of the public officer's or employee's period of public service or employment with the agency.
- 4. The official attorney is not required to defend the public officer or employee pursuant to this section if:
- (a) The public officer or employee employs or retains his or her own legal counsel or represents himself or herself in the matter;
- (b) The official attorney employs or retains special counsel to defend the public officer or employee in the matter; or
- (c) The official attorney tenders the defense of the public officer or employee to an insurer who, pursuant to a contract of insurance, is authorized to defend the public officer or employee in the matter.
  - 5. As used in this section, "official attorney" means:
- (a) The Attorney General, if the proceedings involve a public officer or employee of a state agency that is represented by the Attorney General.
- (b) The chief legal officer or other authorized legal representative of a state agency that is authorized by a specific statute to employ or retain legal counsel other than the Attorney General, if the proceedings involve a public officer or employee of that state agency.
- (c) The chief legal officer or other authorized legal representative of a local agency, if the proceedings involve a public officer or employee of that local agency.
- **Sec. 47.** NRS 281A.710 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.710 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 281A.280, the Commission may render *a decision and issue* an opinion that interprets the statutory ethical standards and applies those standards to a given set of facts and circumstances regarding





the propriety of the conduct of a public officer or employee if an ethics complaint is:

- (a) Filed by a specialized or local ethics committee established pursuant to NRS 281A.350.
- (b) Filed by any person, except a person who is incarcerated in a correctional facility in this State or any other jurisdiction.
- (c) Initiated by the Commission on its own motion, except the Commission shall not initiate such an ethics complaint based solely upon an anonymous complaint !-! unless, after a preliminary investigation of the information set forth in the anonymous complaint, the Commission determines that the information:
- (1) Is publicly available information that could have been readily discovered by the Commission or its staff without the anonymous complaint; or
- (2) Is not publicly available information that could have been readily discovered by the Commission or its staff without the anonymous complaint but the information has been independently verified by the Commission or its staff as accurate and reliable information.
- 2. An ethics complaint filed by a *specialized or local ethics* committee or person pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection I must be:
- (a) Verified under oath and filed on a form prescribed by the Commission; and
- (b) Submitted with sufficient evidence to support the allegations in order for the Commission to make a determination of whether it has jurisdiction in the matter and whether an investigation is warranted in the matter pursuant to NRS 281A.715 and 281A.720.
- 3. The Commission may decline to render a decision and issue an opinion if the specialized or local ethics committee or person [who files] filing the ethics complaint pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection 1 does not submit all necessary evidence in the matter.
- Sec. 48. NRS 281A.715 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.715 1. Based on the evidence submitted with an ethics complaint filed with the Commission by a specialized or local ethics committee or person pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 281A.710 [1] and any additional evidence obtained by the Executive Director pursuant to subsection 2, the Commission shall determine whether it has jurisdiction in the matter and whether an investigation is warranted in the matter. The Commission shall make its determination within 45 days after receiving the ethics complaint, unless the [public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint waives this time limit.





- 2.] Commission determines that there is good cause to extend this time limit.
- 2. To assist the Commission in making its determination pursuant to subsection 1 whether it has jurisdiction in the matter and whether an investigation is warranted in the matter, the Executive Director may conduct a preliminary investigation to obtain additional evidence concerning the allegations in the ethics complaint.
- 3. If the Commission determines *pursuant to subsection 1* that it does not have jurisdiction in the matter, the Commission shall dismiss the matter.
- [3.] 4. If the Commission determines *pursuant to subsection 1* that it has jurisdiction in the matter but the evidence <del>[submitted with the ethics complaint]</del> is not sufficient to warrant an investigation in the matter, the Commission shall dismiss the matter, with or without issuing a letter of caution or instruction to the public officer or employee pursuant to NRS 281A.780.
- [4.] 5. If the Commission determines *pursuant to subsection 1* that it has jurisdiction in the matter and the evidence [submitted with the ethics complaint] is sufficient to warrant an investigation in the matter, the Commission may direct the Executive Director to investigate the ethics complaint pursuant to NRS 281A.720.
- 6. If the Commission initiates an ethics complaint on its own motion pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 1 of NRS 281A.710 and the Commission determines that the evidence:
- (a) Is not sufficient to warrant an investigation in the matter, the Commission may dismiss the matter, with or without prejudice. If the Commission dismisses the matter, it shall issue a letter of caution or instruction to the public officer or employee pursuant to NRS 281A.780.
- (b) Is sufficient to warrant an investigation in the matter, the Commission may direct the Executive Director to investigate the ethics complaint pursuant to NRS 281A.720.
- Sec. 49. NRS 281A.720 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.720 1. If the Commission directs the Executive Director to investigate an ethics complaint pursuant to NRS 281A.715, [or if the Commission initiates an ethics complaint on its own motion pursuant to NRS 281A.710,] the Executive Director shall investigate the facts and circumstances relating to the ethics complaint to determine whether the Executive Director believes that there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render a decision and issue an opinion in the matter in order to present a written recommendation to the review panel pursuant to NRS 281A.725.





- 2. The Executive Director shall [provide] prepare and serve a written notice of the investigation of the ethics complaint pursuant to this section [to] on the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint and provide the public officer or employee an opportunity to submit to the Executive Director a response to the [allegations against the public officer or employee in the ethics complaint.] written notice of the investigation. The response must be submitted within 30 days after the date on which the public officer or employee [receives] is served with the written notice of the investigation pursuant to this section, unless the public officer or employee waives the time limit set forth in subsection 1 of NRS 281A.725 and the Executive Director grants [an extension.] one or more extensions for good cause shown.
- 3. The purpose of the response submitted pursuant to this section is to provide the Executive Director and the review panel with any information relevant to the ethics complaint which the public officer or employee believes may assist:
- (a) The Executive Director in performing his or her investigation and other functions pursuant to this section and NRS 281A.725; and (b) The review panel in performing its review and other functions pursuant to NRS 281A.730.
- 4. The public officer or employee is not required in the response submitted pursuant to this section or in any proceedings before the review panel to assert, claim or raise any objection or defense, in law or fact, to the allegations against the public officer or employee, and no objection or defense, in law or fact, is waived, abandoned or barred by the failure to assert, claim or raise it in the response or in any proceedings before the review panel.
- 5. Whether or not the public officer or employee submits a response pursuant to this section, the Executive Director may take action, in the manner authorized by NRS 281A.300, to secure the public officer's or employee's participation, attendance as a witness and production of any books and papers during the course of the investigation.
- Sec. 50. NRS 281A.725 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.725 1. [Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the] The Executive Director shall complete the investigation required by NRS 281A.720 and present a written recommendation to the review panel within 70 days after the Commission directs the Executive Director to investigate the ethics complaint [or after the Commission initiates the ethics complaint on its own motion, as applicable.], except that:
- (a) The public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint may waive this time limit [.]; or





- (b) Upon the request of the Executive Director, the presiding officer of the review panel may grant one or more extensions of this time limit for good cause shown.
- 2. The written recommendation that the Executive Director presents to the review panel must:
  - (a) Set forth the factual and legal basis for the recommendation;
- (b) State whether the Executive Director believes that there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render *a decision and issue* an opinion in the matter; and
- (c) If the Executive Director believes that a disposition of the matter without an adjudicatory hearing is appropriate under the facts and circumstances, state any suggested disposition that is consistent with the provisions of this chapter, including, without limitation, whether the Executive Director believes that the conduct at issue may be appropriately addressed through additional training or other corrective action under the terms and conditions of a deferral agreement.
- Sec. 51. NRS 281A.730 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.730 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the review panel shall determine whether there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render *a decision and issue* an opinion in the matter within 15 days after the Executive Director [provides] presents to the review panel [with] the recommendation required by NRS 281A.725. The public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint may waive this time limit. The review panel shall serve on the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint a written notice of its determination.
- 2. The review panel shall cause a record of its proceedings to be kept.
- 3. The review panel shall not determine that there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render *a decision and issue* an opinion in the matter unless the Executive Director has provided the public officer or employee an opportunity to respond [to the allegations] as required by NRS 281A.720.
- 4. If the review panel determines that there is not just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render *a decision and issue* an opinion in the matter, it shall dismiss the matter, with or without prejudice, and with or without issuing a letter of caution or instruction to the public officer or employee pursuant to NRS 281A.780.
- 5. If the review panel determines that there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render *a decision and issue* an opinion in the matter but reasonably believes that the conduct at issue may be appropriately addressed through additional training or





other corrective action under the terms and conditions of a deferral agreement, the review panel may:

- (a) Approve a deferral agreement proposed by the Executive Director and the public officer or employee instead of referring the ethics complaint to the Commission for further proceedings in the matter; or
- (b) Authorize the Executive Director and the public officer or employee to develop such a deferral agreement and may thereafter approve such a deferral agreement instead of referring the ethics complaint to the Commission for further proceedings in the matter.
- 6. If the review panel authorizes the development of a deferral agreement pursuant to subsection 5, the review panel shall specify a time limit for its development in the written notice of its determination that is served pursuant to subsection 1, and the deferral agreement must be developed within the time limit, unless the review panel grants one or more extensions for good cause shown. If the deferral agreement is not developed within the time limit, or any extension thereof, the review panel shall refer the ethics complaint to the Commission for further proceedings in the matter
- 7. If the review panel does not approve a deferral agreement pursuant to subsection 5 or if the public officer or employee declines to enter into such a deferral agreement, the review panel shall refer the ethics complaint to the Commission for further proceedings in the matter.

[7-] 8. If the review panel determines that there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render *a decision and issue* an opinion in the matter and reasonably believes that the conduct at issue may not be appropriately addressed through additional training or other corrective action under the terms and conditions of a deferral agreement, the review panel shall refer the ethics complaint to the Commission for further proceedings in the matter.

Sec. 52. NRS 281A.740 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.740 1. In proceedings concerning an ethics complaint, the Executive Director and the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint may develop a deferral agreement to defer further proceedings in the matter under the terms and conditions of the deferral agreement. A deferral agreement must be developed within any time limit specified by the review panel, or any extension thereof, pursuant to NRS 281A.730.

- 2. A deferral agreement does not become effective unless approved by the review panel pursuant to NRS 281A.730. If the review panel approves a deferral agreement, the Commission shall enforce the terms and conditions of the deferral agreement.
  - A deferral agreement must:





(a) Specify the training or other corrective action to be completed by or imposed upon the public officer or employee;

(b) Specify any other terms and conditions, consistent with the provisions of this chapter, to be imposed upon the public officer or

employee; and

(c) Provide that the Commission may vacate the deferral agreement and conduct further proceedings in the matter if the Commission finds that the public officer or employee has failed to comply with any terms and conditions of the deferral agreement.

4. The imposition of training or other corrective action and the imposition of any other terms and conditions in a deferral agreement is without prejudice to any other disposition of the matter, consistent with this chapter, that may be ordered by the Commission if it vacates the deferral agreement and conducts further proceedings in the matter and finds that the public officer or employee has violated any provision of this chapter.

5. The Executive Director shall monitor the compliance of the public officer or employee who is the subject of a deferral agreement and may require the public officer or employee to

document his or her compliance with the deferral agreement.

6. The Executive Director shall:

(a) Inform the Commission of any alleged failure of the public officer or employee to comply with the deferral agreement;

(b) Give the public officer or employee written notice of any alleged failure to comply with the deferral agreement; and

(c) Allow the public officer or employee not less than 15 days to respond to such a notice.

7. Within 60 days after the date on which the public officer or employee responds or was entitled to respond to the written notice of any alleged failure to comply with the deferral agreement, the Commission shall determine whether the public officer or employee failed to comply with the deferral agreement, unless the public officer or employee waives this time limit.

8. If the Commission determines that the public officer or employee failed to comply with the deferral agreement, the Commission may take any action it deems appropriate, consistent with the terms and conditions of the deferral agreement and the provisions of this chapter, including, without limitation, vacating the deferral agreement and conducting further proceedings in the matter.

9. If the public officer or employee who is the subject of the deferral agreement complies in a satisfactory manner with the deferral agreement, the Commission shall dismiss the matter.

**Sec. 53.** NRS 281A.745 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.745 1. If the review panel refers an ethics complaint to the Commission for further proceedings in the matter pursuant to





NRS 281A.730 or if the Commission vacates a deferral agreement and conducts further proceedings in the matter pursuant to NRS 281A.740, the Commission shall hold an adjudicatory hearing and render [an opinion in the matter] a decision concerning the ethics complaint within 60 days after the date on which the review panel refers the ethics complaint to the Commission or the Commission vacates the deferral agreement, as appropriate, unless the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint waives this time limit.

- 2. H Before the Commission holds an adjudicatory hearing [to receive evidence] concerning an ethics complaint, the Commission shall:
- (a) [Notify] Provide the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint with a written notice of the date, time and place of the hearing; and
- (b) Provide the parties with a written schedule for discovery relating to the hearing.
  - 3. At the adjudicatory hearing:
- 19 (a) The Executive Director or his or her designee shall present 20 the case to the Commission; and 21
  - (b) The Commission shall:

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- (1) Allow the public officer or employee to be represented by legal counsel; and
- (c) (2) Allow the public officer or employee to hear the [evidence] case presented to the Commission by the Executive Director or his or her designee and to [respond and] present [evidence on] his or her own [behalf.
  - 3.1 case to the Commission.
- 4. Unless the public officer or employee agrees to a shorter time, an adjudicatory hearing may not be held less than 10 days after the date on which the written notice of the hearing is [given] *provided* to the public officer or employee.
- [4.] 5. For good cause shown, the Commission may take testimony from a person by telephone or video conference at an adjudicatory hearing or at any other proceedings concerning the ethics complaint.
- 6. After the Commission renders a decision concerning the ethics complaint, the Commission shall issue a written opinion:
- (a) Within 90 days after the date on which the decision is rendered; or
- (b) On the date of the next meeting of the Commission that is held after the date on which the decision is rendered,
- ₩ whichever is later, unless the Commission determines that there is good cause to extend this time limit.





- 7. The written opinion issued by the Commission must include findings of fact and conclusions of law and otherwise comply with the requirements for a final decision set forth in NRS 233B.125.
- Sec. 54. NRS 281A.750 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.750 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 281A.755, all information, communications, records, documents or other materials in the possession of the Commission, the review panel or their staff that are related to an ethics complaint are confidential and are not public records pursuant to chapter 239 of NRS until:
- (a) The review panel determines whether there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render *a decision and issue* an opinion in the matter and serves *the* written notice of its determination on the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint [] pursuant to NRS 281A.730; or
- (b) The public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint authorizes the Commission, in writing, to make the information, communications, records, documents or other materials that are related to the ethics complaint publicly available,
- → whichever occurs first.

- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection [3,] 5, if a person who files an ethics complaint asks that his or her identity as the requester be kept confidential, the Commission:
- (a) Shall keep the identity of the requester confidential if he or she is a public officer or employee who works for the same public body, agency or employer as the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint.
- (b) May keep the identity of the requester confidential if he or she offers sufficient facts and circumstances showing a reasonable likelihood that disclosure of his or her identity will subject the requester or a member of his or her household to a bona fide threat of physical force or violence.
- 3. If the Commission keeps the identity of the requester of an ethics complaint confidential pursuant to this section, the following materials are confidential and are not public records pursuant to chapter 239 of NRS:
- (a) All information, communications, records, documents or other materials in the possession of the Commission that, if disclosed by the Commission, would reveal that the requester filed the ethics complaint. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 239 of NRS, in denying a request for public records based on the confidentiality provided by this paragraph, the Commission is not required to provide any information that, if disclosed by the





Commission in denying the request for public records, would reveal that the requester filed the ethics complaint.

- (b) All information, communications, records, documents or other materials in the possession of the requester of the ethics complaint or his or her public body, agency or employer that, if disclosed by either of them, would reveal that the requester filed the ethics complaint. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 239 of NRS, in denying a request for public records based on the confidentiality provided by this paragraph, the requester of the ethics complaint or his or her public body, agency or employer is not required to provide any information that, if disclosed by either of them in denying the request for public records, would reveal that the requester filed the ethics complaint.
- 4. If the Commission keeps the identity of the requester of an ethics complaint confidential [1] pursuant to this section and the Executive Director does not intend to present the testimony of the requester as evidence for consideration by the Commission at the adjudicatory hearing or in rendering a decision and issuing an opinion in the matter, the Commission shall not render a decision and issue an opinion in the matter unless there is sufficient evidence without the testimony of the requester to consider the propriety of the conduct of the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint. The provisions of this subsection do not abrogate or otherwise alter or affect the confidentiality of the identity of the requester of the ethics complaint.
- 5. If the Commission keeps the identity of the requester of an ethics complaint confidential pursuant to this section and the Executive Director intends to present the testimony of the requester as evidence for consideration by the Commission at the adjudicatory hearing or in rendering a decision and issuing an opinion in the matter and the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint submits a written discovery request to the Commission pursuant to NRS 281A.755, the [Commission] Executive Director shall disclose the name of the requester only as a proposed witness [within a reasonable time before the adjudicatory hearing on the matter.] in accordance with the schedule for discovery provided to the parties pursuant to NRS 281A.745.
- Sec. 55. NRS 281A.755 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.755 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the investigative file related to an ethics complaint is confidential and is not a public record pursuant to chapter 239 of NRS.
- 2. [At any time after being served with written notice of the determination of the review panel regarding the existence of just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render an opinion in the matter.] In accordance with the schedule for discovery provided to





the parties pursuant to NRS 281A.745, the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint may submit a written discovery request to the Commission for a list of proposed witnesses and a copy of any portion of the investigative file that the Executive Director intends to present as evidence for consideration by the Commission at the adjudicatory hearing or in rendering a decision and issuing an opinion in the matter.

- 3. Any portion of the investigative file which the Executive Director presents as evidence for consideration by the Commission at the adjudicatory hearing or in rendering a decision and issuing an opinion in the matter becomes a public record and must be open for inspection pursuant to chapter 239 of NRS [-] after the Commission takes final action concerning the ethics complaint in a public meeting or hearing pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 281A.760.
  - 4. For the purposes of this section:
  - (a) The investigative file includes, without limitation:
- (1) Any response concerning the ethics complaint prepared by the public officer or employee pursuant to NRS 281A.720 and submitted to the Executive Director and the review panel during the course of the investigation and any proceedings before the review panel;
- (2) Any recommendation concerning the ethics complaint prepared by the Executive Director pursuant to NRS 281A.725 and [submitted] presented to the review panel during the course of the investigation and any proceedings before the review panel; and
- (3) Any other information provided to or obtained by or on behalf of the Executive Director through any form of communication during the course of the investigation and any proceedings before the review panel and any records, documents or other materials created or maintained during the course of the investigation and any proceedings before the review panel which relate to the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint, including, without limitation, a transcript, regardless of whether such information, records, documents or other materials are obtained pursuant to a subpoena.
- (b) The investigative file does not include any deferral agreement.
- Sec. 56. NRS 281A.760 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.760 1. The provisions of chapter 241 of NRS do not apply to:
  - [1.] (a) Any meeting or hearing held by the Commission to receive information or evidence concerning an ethics complaint; and [2.] (b) Any deliberations or actions of the Commission on
  - such information or evidence.





- 2. The Commission shall take final action concerning an ethics complaint in a public meeting or hearing. The Commission shall provide public notice of the meeting or hearing, and the meeting or hearing must be open to the public and conducted in accordance with the regulations of the Commission, but the meeting or hearing is not subject to the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS.
  - Sec. 57. NRS 281A.765 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 281A.765 [1. If the Commission renders an opinion in proceedings concerning an ethics complaint, the opinion must include findings of fact and conclusions of law.
- 2. If, in] In proceedings concerning an ethics complaint, if the Commission determines that a violation of this chapter:
- [(a)] 1. Has not been proven, the Commission shall dismiss the matter, with or without prejudice, and with or without issuing a letter of caution or instruction to the public officer or employee pursuant to NRS 281A.780.
- **((b))** 2. Has been proven, the Commission may take any action authorized by this chapter.
- **Sec. 58.** NRS 281A.770 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.770 In any matter in which the Commission disposes of an ethics complaint by stipulation, agreed settlement or consent order or in which the review panel approves a deferral agreement, the Commission or the review panel, as appropriate, shall:
- 1. To the extent practicable based on the given set of facts and circumstances, treat comparable situations in a comparable manner; and [shall ensure]
- **2.** Ensure that the disposition of the matter bears a reasonable relationship to the severity of the violation or alleged violation.
- Sec. 59. NRS 281A.775 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.775 1. The Commission, in determining [whether a violation of this chapter is a willful violation and, if so.] the penalty to be imposed on a [public officer or employee] current or former public officer or employee pursuant to NRS 281A.785 or 281A.790, or the review panel, in determining whether to approve a deferral agreement regarding an alleged violation, shall consider, without
- (a) The seriousness of the violation or alleged violation, including, without limitation, the nature, circumstances, extent and gravity of the violation or alleged violation;
- (b) The number and history of previous warnings, letters of caution or instruction, deferral agreements or violations or alleged violations of the provisions of this chapter relating to the public officer or employee;





- (c) The cost to conduct the investigation and any meetings, hearings or other proceedings relating to the violation or alleged violation:
- (d) Any mitigating factors, including, without limitation, any self-reporting, prompt correction of the violation or alleged violation, any attempts to rectify the violation or alleged violation before any ethics complaint is filed and any cooperation by the public officer or employee in resolving the ethics complaint;
- (e) Any restitution or reimbursement paid to parties affected by the violation or alleged violation;
- (f) The extent of any financial gain resulting from the violation or alleged violation; and
  - (g) Any other matter justice may require.
- 2. The factors set forth in this section are not exclusive or exhaustive, and the Commission or the review panel, as appropriate, may consider other factors in the disposition of the matter if they bear a reasonable relationship to the determination of the severity of the violation or alleged violation.
- 3. In applying the factors set forth in this section, the Commission or the review panel, as appropriate, shall:
- (a) To the extent practicable based on the given set of facts and circumstances, treat comparable situations in a comparable manner; and [shall ensure]
- **(b) Ensure** that the disposition of the matter bears a reasonable relationship to the severity of the violation or alleged violation.
- **Sec. 60.** NRS 281A.780 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.780 1. In proceedings concerning an ethics complaint, the Commission or the review panel, as appropriate, may issue a letter of caution or instruction to the public officer or employee here is the subject of the ethics complaint to caution or instruct the public officer or employee regarding the propriety of his or her conduct under the statutory ethical standards. [set forth in this chapter.]
- 2. If the Commission or the review panel issues a letter of caution or instruction to the public officer or employee, the letter:
- (a) Is confidential and is not a public record pursuant to chapter 239 of NRS.
- (b) May be considered in deciding the appropriate action to be taken on any subsequent ethics complaint involving the public officer or employee, unless the letter is not relevant to the issues presented by the subsequent ethics complaint.
- Sec. 61. NRS 281A.785 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.785 1. [Except as otherwise provided in this section, in] *In* proceedings concerning an ethics complaint, the Commission, based on a finding that a violation of this chapter has been proven, or the review panel, as part of the terms and conditions of a deferral





agreement, may, in addition to any other **[penalty]** penalties provided by law and in accordance with the provisions of NRS 281A.775:

- (a) Require the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint to:
- (1) Comply in all respects with the provisions of this chapter for a specified period without being the subject of another ethics complaint arising from an alleged violation of this chapter by the public officer or employee which occurs during the specified period and for which the review panel determines that there is just an sufficient cause for the Commission to render a decision and issue an opinion in the matter.
  - (2) Attend and complete training.
  - (3) Follow a remedial course of action.
  - (4) Issue a public apology.

- (5) Comply with conditions or limitations on future conduct.
- (b) Publicly [admonish,] reprimand [or censure] the public officer or employee.
- (c) Take any combination of such actions or any other reasonable action that the Commission or the review panel, as appropriate, determines will remedy the violation or alleged violation or deter similar violations or conduct.
- 2. [In carrying out the provisions of subsection 1, the Commission, based on a finding that a violation of this chapter has been proven, or the review panel, as part of the terms and conditions of a deferral agreement, may publicly:
- (a) Admonish a public officer or employee if it is determined that the public officer or employee has violated any provision of this chapter, but the violation is not willful, or if such an admonishment is imposed as part of the terms and conditions of a deferral agreement. An admonishment is a written expression of disapproval of the conduct of the public officer or employee.
- (b) Reprimand a public officer or employee if it is determined that the public officer or employee has willfully violated any provision of this chapter, but there is no evidence that the willful violation involved bad faith, malicious intent or knowing or reckless disregard of the law, or if such a reprimand is imposed as part of the terms and conditions of a deferral agreement. A reprimand is a severe written reproof for the conduct of the public officer or employee.
- (c) Censure a public officer or employee if it is determined that the public officer or employee has willfully violated any provision of this chapter and there is evidence that the willful violation involved bad faith, malicious intent or knowing or reckless disregard of the law or there are no substantial mitigating factors





pursuant to NRS 281A.775 for the willful violation, or if such a censure is imposed as part of the terms and conditions of a deferral agreement. A censure is a formal written condemnation of the conduct of the public officer or employee.

3.] Any action taken by the Commission pursuant to this section is a final decision for the purposes of judicial review pursuant to NRS 233B.130. Any action taken by the review panel pursuant to this chapter, including, without limitation, any action relating to a deferral agreement, is not a final decision for the purposes of judicial review pursuant to NRS 233B.130.

Sec. 62. NRS 281A.790 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.790 1. In addition to any other penalties provided by law and in accordance with the provisions of NRS 281A.775, the Commission may impose on a [public officer or employee] current or former public officer or employee civil penalties:

(a) Not to exceed \$5,000 for a first [willful] violation of this chapter;

(b) Not to exceed \$10,000 for a separate act or event that constitutes a second [willful] violation of this chapter; and

(c) Not to exceed \$25,000 for a separate act or event that constitutes a third [willful] violation or any additional violation of this chapter.

2. In For the purposes of this section, in determining whether a current or former public officer or employee has committed one or more violations of this chapter, each separate act or event that constitutes a violation of this chapter must be treated as a separate violation that is cumulative to all other violations by that person, whenever committed, without regard to the sequence of the violations or whether the violations are established in the same proceedings concerning the same ethics complaint or in separate proceedings concerning separate ethics complaints.

3. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 281A.280, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, if a current or former public officer or employee or any other person prevents, interferes with or attempts to prevent or interfere with any investigation or proceedings pursuant to this chapter or the discovery of a violation of this chapter, such an act shall be deemed to be a violation of this chapter, and the Commission may, [upon its own motion or upon the motion of the current or former public officer or employee who is the subject of the investigation or proceedings:] after providing the person committing such an act with a written notice of the charges and an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with the regulations of the Commission:





- (a) Impose on the person committing such an act a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 [:], unless a greater civil penalty is authorized by subsection 1; and
- (b) If appropriate under the facts and circumstances, assess against the person committing such an act an amount equal to the amount of attorney's fees and costs actually and reasonably incurred as a result of the act by the Commission or any current or former public officer or employee [as a result of] who is a subject of the investigation or proceedings and who is harmed or prejudiced by the act.
- [3.] 4. If the Commission finds that a violation of [a provision of] this chapter by a [public officer or employee] current or former public officer or employee has resulted in the realization of a financial benefit by the [current or former] public officer or employee or another person, the Commission may, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, require the [current or former] public officer or employee to pay a civil penalty of not more than twice the amount so realized.
- [4.] 5. In addition to any other penalties provided by law, if fa proceeding results in] the Commission issues an opinion in which it finds that:
- (a) [One or more willful violations of this chapter have been committed by a] A State Legislator removable from office only through expulsion by the State Legislator's own House pursuant to Section 6 of Article 4 of the Nevada Constitution [-] has committed one or more violations of this chapter and the Commission has imposed civil penalties of \$5,000 or more for at least one of those violations, the Commission shall:
- (1) If the State Legislator is a member of the Senate, submit the opinion to the Majority Leader of the Senate or, if the Majority Leader of the Senate is the subject of the opinion or the person who requested the opinion, to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate; or
- (2) If the State Legislator is a member of the Assembly, submit the opinion to the Speaker of the Assembly or, if the Speaker of the Assembly is the subject of the opinion or the person who requested the opinion, to the Speaker Pro Tempore of the Assembly.
- (b) [One or more willful violations of this chapter have been committed by a] A state officer removable from office only through impeachment pursuant to Article 7 of the Nevada Constitution [1] has committed one or more violations of this chapter and the Commission has imposed civil penalties of \$5,000 or more for at least one of those violations, the Commission shall submit the opinion to the Speaker of the Assembly and the Majority Leader of the Senate or, if the Speaker of the Assembly or the Majority Leader





of the Senate is the person who requested the opinion, to the Speaker Pro Tempore of the Assembly or the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, as appropriate.

- (c) [One or more willful violations of this chapter have been committed by a] A public officer, other than a public officer described in paragraphs (a) and (b), has committed one or more violations of this chapter, the [willful] violations shall be deemed to be malfeasance in office for the purposes of NRS 283.440 and the Commission:
- (1) [May] Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (2), may file a complaint in the appropriate court for removal of the public officer pursuant to NRS 283.440 when the public officer is found in the opinion to have committed [fewer than three willful violations] one or more violations of this chapter [-] and the Commission has imposed civil penalties of \$5,000 or more for at least one of those violations.
- (2) Shall file a complaint in the appropriate court for removal of the public officer pursuant to NRS 283.440 when the public officer is found in the opinion to have committed <a href="ttreet two">[ttreet two</a> or more <a href="twitter">[willfull]</a> violations of this chapter <a href="this land the Commission has imposed civil penalties of \$10,000 or more for at least one of those violations.
- → This paragraph grants an exclusive right to the Commission, and no other person may file a complaint against the public officer pursuant to NRS 283.440 based on any violation found in the opinion.
- [5.] 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any act or failure to act by a [public officer or employee] current or former public officer or employee relating to this chapter is not a [willful] violation of this chapter if the public officer or employee establishes by sufficient evidence that:
- (a) The public officer or employee relied in good faith upon the advice of the legal counsel *employed or* retained by his or her public body, agency or employer; and
  - (b) The advice of the legal counsel was:
- (1) Provided to the public officer or employee before the public officer or employee acted or failed to act; and
- (2) Based on a reasonable legal determination by the legal counsel under the circumstances when the advice was given that the act or failure to act by the public officer or employee would not be contrary to the provisions of this chapter as interpreted [by] in the published opinions of the Commission.
- [6.] 7. In addition to any other penalties provided by law, if a public employee commits a [willful] violation of this chapter or fails to complete a period of compliance imposed by the Commission





pursuant to NRS 281A.785 or by the review panel as part of the terms and conditions of a deferral agreement [, the public employee is subject to disciplinary proceedings by]:

- (a) The Commission shall provide that information to the public body, agency or employer of the public employee; and [must be referred for]
- (b) The public body, agency or employer may pursue or take appropriate disciplinary action against the public employee in accordance [to] with the applicable provisions governing [the] his or her public employment. [of the public employee.
- 7.] 8. The provisions of this chapter do not abrogate or decrease the effect of the provisions of the Nevada Revised Statutes which define crimes or prescribe punishments with respect to the conduct of public officers or employees. If the Commission finds that a *current or former* public officer or employee has committed a [willful] violation of this chapter which it believes may also constitute a criminal offense, the Commission shall refer the matter to the Attorney General or the district attorney, as appropriate, for a determination of whether a crime has been committed that warrants prosecution.
- [8.] 9. The imposition of a civil penalty pursuant to [subsection 1, 2 or 3] any provision of subsections 1 to 4, inclusive, is a final decision for the purposes of judicial review pursuant to NRS 233B.130.
- [9.] 10. A finding by the Commission that a *current or former* public officer or employee *or any other person* has violated any provision of this chapter must be supported by a preponderance of the evidence unless a greater burden is otherwise prescribed by law.
  - Sec. 63. NRS 239.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 239.010 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 1.4683, 1.4687, 1A.110, 3.2203, 41.071, 49.095, 49.293, 62D.420, 62D.440, 62E.516, 62E.620, 62H.025, 62H.030, 62H.170, 62H.220, 62H.320, 75A.100, 75A.150, 76.160, 78.152, 80.113, 81.850, 82.183, 86.246, 86.54615, 87.515, 87.5413, 87A.200, 87A.580, 87A.640, 88.3355, 88.5927, 88.6067, 88A.345, 88A.7345, 89.045, 89.251, 90.730, 91.160, 116.757, 116A.270, 116B.880, 118B.026, 119.260, 119.265, 119.267, 119.280, 119A.280, 119A.653, 119B.370, 119B.382, 120A.690, 125.130, 125B.140, 126.141, 126.161, 126.163, 126.730, 127.007, 127.057, 127.130, 127.140, 127.2817, 128.090, 130.312, 130.712, 136.050, 159.044, 159A.044, 172.075, 172.245, 176.01249, 176.015, 176.0625, 176.09129, 176.156, 176A.630, 178.39801, 178.4715, 178.5691, 179.495, 179A.070, 179A.165, 179D.160, 200.3771, 200.3772, 200.5095, 200.604, 202.3662, 205.4651, 209.392, 209.3925, 209.419, 209.521, 211A.140, 213.010, 213.040, 213.095, 213.131,





217.105, 217.110, 217.464, 217.475, 218A.350, 218E.625, 1 218F.150, 218G.130, 218G.240, 218G.350, 228.270, 228.450, 228.495, 228.570, 231.069, 231.1473, 233.190, 237.300, 239.0105, 239.0113, 239B.030, 239B.040, 239B.050, 239C.140, 239C.210, 239C.230, 239C.250, 239C.270, 240.007, 241.020, 241.030, 241.039, 242.105, 244.264, 244.335, 247.540, 247.550, 247.560, 250.087, 250.130, 250.140, 250.150, 268.095, 268.490, 268.910, 8 271A.105, 281.195, 281.805, 281A.350, 281A.680, 281A.685, 281A.750, 281A.755, 281A.780, 284.4068, 286.110, 287.0438, 9 289.025, 289.080, 289.387, 289.830, 293.4855, 293.5002, 293.503, 10 293.504, 293.558, 293.906, 293.908, 293.910, 293B.135, 293D.510, 331.110, 332.061, 332.351, 333.333, 333.335, 338.070, 338.1379, 13 338.1593, 338.1725, 338.1727, 348.420, 349.597, 349.775, 353.205, 353A.049, 353A.085, 353A.100, 353C.240, 360.240, 360.247, 360.255, 360.755, 361.044, 361.610, 365.138, 366.160, 368A.180, 370.257, 370.327, 372A.080, 378.290, 378.300, 379.008, 379.1495, 15 16 385A.830, 385B.100, 387.626, 387.631, 388.1455, 388.259, 17 388.501, 388.503, 388.513, 388.750, 388A.247, 388A.249, 391.035, 19 391.120, 391.925, 392.029, 392.147, 392.264, 392.271, 392.315, 392.317, 392.325, 392.327, 392.335, 392.850, 394.167, 394.1698, 20 21 394.447, 394.460, 394.465, 396.3295, 396.405, 396.525, 396.535, 396.9685, 398A.115, 408.3885, 408.3886, 408.3888, 408.5484, 22 412.153, 416.070, 422.2749, 422.305, 422A.342, 422A.350, 425.400, 427A.1236, 427A.872, 432.028, 432.205, 432B.175, 23 24 432B.280, 432B.290, 432B.407, 432B.430, 432B.560, 432B.5902, 25 26 433.534, 433A.360, 437.145, 439.840, 439B.420, 440.170. 441A.195, 441A.220, 441A.230, 442.330, 442.395, 442.735, 28 445A.665, 445B.570, 449.209, 449.245, 449A.112, 450.140, 453.164, 453.720, 453A.610, 453A.700, 458.055, 458.280, 459.050, 29 30 459.3866, 459.555, 459.7056, 459.846, 463.120, 463.15993, 463.240, 463.3403, 463.3407, 463.790, 467.1005, 480.365, 480.940, 31 32 481.063, 481.091, 481.093, 482.170, 482.5536, 483.340, 483.363, 483.575, 483.659, 483.800, 484E.070, 485.316, 501.344, 503.452, 33 522.040, 534A.031, 561.285, 571.160, 584.655, 587.877, 598.0964, 35 598.098, 598A.110, 599B.090, 603.070, 603A.210, 604A.710, 612.265, 616B.012, 616B.015, 616B.315, 616B.350, 618.341, 36 618.425, 622.310, 623.131, 623A.137, 624.110, 624.265, 624.327, 37 625.425, 625A.185, 628.418, 628B.230, 628B.760, 629.047, 629.069, 630.133, 630.30665, 630.336, 630A.555, 631.368, 38 39 632.121, 632.125, 632.405, 633.283, 633.301, 633.524, 634.055, 40 634.214, 634A.185, 635.158, 636.107, 637.085, 637B.288, 638.087, 41 42 638.089, 639.2485, 639.570, 640.075, 640A.220, 640B.730, 640C.400, 640C.600, 640C.620, 640C.745, 640C.760, 640D.190, 43 640E.340, 641.090, 641.325, 641A.191, 641A.289, 641B.170, 641B.460, 641C.760, 641C.800, 642.524, 643.189, 644A.870, 45





1 645.180, 645.625, 645A.050, 645A.082, 645B.060, 645B.092, 645C.220, 645C.225, 645D.130, 645D.135, 645E.300, 645E.375, 645G.510, 645H.320, 645H.330, 647.0945, 647.0947, 648.033, 648.197, 649.065, 649.067, 652.228, 654.110, 656.105, 661.115, 665.130, 665.133, 669.275, 669.285, 669A.310, 671.170, 673.450, 673.480, 675.380, 676A.340, 676A.370, 677.243, 679B.122, 679B.152, 679B.159, 679B.190, 679B.285, 679B.690, 680A.270, 8 681A.440, 681B.260, 681B.410, 681B.540, 683A.0873, 685A.077, 9 686A.289, 686B.170, 686C.306, 687A.110, 687A.115, 687C.010, 10 688C.230, 688C.480, 688C.490, 689A.696, 692A.117, 692C.190, 11 692C.3507, 692C.3536. 692C.3538, 692C.354, 12 693A.480, 693A.615, 696B.550, 696C.120, 703.196, 704B.320, 704B.325, 706.1725, 706A.230, 710.159, 711.600, section 14 of this act, sections 35, 38 and 41 of chapter 478, Statutes of Nevada 13 14 15 2011 and section 2 of chapter 391, Statutes of Nevada 2013 and 16 unless otherwise declared by law to be confidential, all public books 17 and public records of a governmental entity must be open at all 18 times during office hours to inspection by any person, and may be 19 fully copied or an abstract or memorandum may be prepared from 20 those public books and public records. Any such copies, abstracts or 21 memoranda may be used to supply the general public with copies, 22 abstracts or memoranda of the records or may be used in any other 23 way to the advantage of the governmental entity or of the general 24 public. This section does not supersede or in any manner affect the 25 federal laws governing copyrights or enlarge, diminish or affect in 26 any other manner the rights of a person in any written book or 27 record which is copyrighted pursuant to federal law. 28

2. A governmental entity may not reject a book or record which is copyrighted solely because it is copyrighted.

- 3. A governmental entity that has legal custody or control of a public book or record shall not deny a request made pursuant to subsection 1 to inspect or copy or receive a copy of a public book or record on the basis that the requested public book or record contains information that is confidential if the governmental entity can redact, delete, conceal or separate the confidential information from the information included in the public book or record that is not otherwise confidential.
- 4. A person may request a copy of a public record in any medium in which the public record is readily available. An officer, employee or agent of a governmental entity who has legal custody or control of a public record:
- (a) Shall not refuse to provide a copy of that public record in a readily available medium because the officer, employee or agent has already prepared or would prefer to provide the copy in a different medium.



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- (b) Except as otherwise provided in NRS 239.030, shall, upon request, prepare the copy of the public record and shall not require the person who has requested the copy to prepare the copy himself or herself.
  - Sec. 64. NRS 241.016 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 241.016 1. The meetings of a public body that are quasijudicial in nature are subject to the provisions of this chapter.
- 2. The following are exempt from the requirements of this chapter:
  - (a) The Legislature of the State of Nevada.
- (b) Judicial proceedings, including, without limitation, proceedings before the Commission on Judicial Selection and, except as otherwise provided in NRS 1.4687, the Commission on Judicial Discipline.
- (c) Meetings of the State Board of Parole Commissioners when acting to grant, deny, continue or revoke the parole of a prisoner or to establish or modify the terms of the parole of a prisoner.
- 3. Any provision of law, including, without limitation, NRS 91.270, 219A.210, 228.495, 239C.140, 281A.350, 281A.690, 281A.735, 281A.760, 284.3629, 286.150, 287.0415, 287.04345, 287.338, 288.220, 289.387, 295.121, 360.247, 388.61, 388A.495, 388C.150, 388G.710, 388G.730, 392.147, 392.467, 394.1699, 396.3295, 433.534, 435.610, 463.110, 622.320, 622.340, 630.311, 630.336, 631.3635, 639.050, 642.518, 642.557, 686B.170, 696B.550, 703.196 and 706.1725, and section 9 of this act, which:
- (a) Provides that any meeting, hearing or other proceeding is not
   subject to the provisions of this chapter; or
- (b) Otherwise authorizes or requires a closed meeting, hearing or proceeding,
  - → prevails over the general provisions of this chapter.
  - 4. The exceptions provided to this chapter, and electronic communication, must not be used to circumvent the spirit or letter of this chapter to deliberate or act, outside of an open and public meeting, upon a matter over which the public body has supervision, control, jurisdiction or advisory powers.
  - **Sec. 65.** The provisions of NRS 354.599 do not apply to any additional expenses of a local government that are related to the provisions of this act.
  - **Sec. 66.** 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Commission on Ethics:
  - (a) Shall apply the amendatory provisions of this act which govern the procedures applicable to administrative proceedings arising under chapter 281A of NRS to any such proceedings that are within the jurisdiction of the Commission and are commenced on or



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after July 1, 2019, whether or not the conduct at issue in such proceedings occurred before July 1, 2019.

(b) May apply the amendatory provisions of this act which govern the procedures applicable to administrative proceedings arising under chapter 281A of NRS to any such proceedings that were commenced before July 1, 2019, and are still within the jurisdiction of the Commission and pending before the Commission on July 1, 2019, unless the Commission determines that such an application would be impracticable, unreasonable or unconstitutional under the circumstances, in which case the Commission shall apply the procedures in effect before July 1, 2019

- 2. The amendatory provisions of sections 10, 11, 18, 32 to 35, inclusive, 37 and 38 of this act do not apply to any conduct occurring before July 1, 2019.
- 3. Notwithstanding the amendatory provisions of sections 12 and 36 of this act, the Commission shall not apply those amendatory provisions to any acknowledgment of the statutory ethical standards that a public officer was required to file with the Commission pursuant to NRS 281A.500 if the last day for timely filing the acknowledgment with the Commission occurs before January 1, 2020.

**Sec. 67.** This act becomes effective on July 1, 2019.







# Agenda Item 6



# State of Nevada COMMISSION ON ETHICS

704 W. Nye Lane, Suite 204 Carson City, Nevada 89703 (775) 687-5469 • Fax (775) 687-1279 http://ethics.nv.gov

## FY18 & FY19 Case Statistics

		Actual
Description	Actual	
	FY18	1 <sup>st</sup> Half FY19
Outreach and Education	42	9
Average Days to Issue Advisory Opinion	59	48
Number of Complaint Hearings before Commission	51	24
Number of Judicial Cases in which the Commission is named or interested	5	2
Approx. Number of State & Local Public Officers & Public Employees	145,325	145,000 Projected
Complaints Filed	55	89
Letters of Caution/Instruction Issued	17	5
Number of Complaints Investigated	15	17
Advisory Requests Filed	19	14

# ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 70–COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

#### (ON BEHALF OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL)

#### Prefiled November 20, 2018

#### Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

SUMMARY—Revises provisions governing the Open Meeting Law. (BDR 19-421)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: May have Fiscal Impact. Effect on the State: Yes.

CONTAINS UNFUNDED MANDATE (§§ 7, 13-36) (NOT REQUESTED BY AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT)

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

AN ACT relating to meetings of public bodies; making various changes relating to meetings of public bodies; providing a penalty; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

#### **Legislative Counsel's Digest:**

The Open Meeting Law requires a public body to ensure that members of the public body and the public present at a meeting can hear or observe and participate in the meeting if any member of the public body is present by means of teleconference or videoconference. (NRS 241.010) **Section 2** of this bill provides instead that if a member of the public body attends a meeting of the public body by means of teleconference or videoconference, the chair of the public body must ensure that members of the public body and the public can hear or observe each member attending by teleconference or videoconference. **Section 4** of this bill makes a conforming change.

**Section 2** authorizes, under certain circumstances, a member of the public who is the subject of an action item on an agenda of a public meeting to attend and participate in the meeting by teleconference or videoconference.

Existing law sets forth the circumstances when a public body is required to comply with the Open Meeting Law. Under existing law, a public body may gather to receive information from an attorney employed or retained by the public body regarding certain matters without complying with the Open Meeting Law. (NRS 241.015) Section 3 of this bill clarifies that any action taken by a public body arising out of any such gathering must be taken in a meeting held in compliance with the Open Meeting Law.





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**Section 5** of this bill authorizes, under certain circumstances, a public body to gather to receive training regarding its legal obligations without complying with the Open Meeting Law.

**Section 5** requires, under certain circumstances, a subcommittee or working group of a public body to comply with the provisions of the Open Meeting Law.

The Open Meeting Law requires a public body to make supporting material for a meeting of the public body available to the public upon request. (NRS 241.020) **Section 5** defines the term "supporting material."

The Open Meeting Law sets forth the minimum public notice required for meetings of public bodies, including the posting of an agenda. (NRS 241.020) **Section 6** of this bill requires that an agenda include an item on which action may be taken by the public body to approve the agenda before proceeding with any other action item. **Section 6** also requires the chair of the public body to end the meeting if a quorum does not approve the agenda.

Existing law requires a public body to keep written minutes of each of its meetings and provides that minutes of a meeting are public records that must be made available for inspection. (NRS 241.035) **Section 7** of this bill requires a public body to have draft minutes of a meeting available for inspection within 30 working days after adjournment of the meeting until the public body approves the minutes. **Sections 13-36** of this bill make conforming changes.

Existing law requires a public body to have a meeting recorded on audiotape or transcribed by a court reporter. (NRS 241.035) **Section 7** provides that a transcript prepared by a court reporter qualifies as written minutes of the public body.

Existing law provides that if a public body takes certain corrective action within 30 days after an alleged violation, the Attorney General may decide not to commence prosecution of the alleged violation. If the public body takes such corrective action, the deadline for the Attorney General to file a lawsuit against the public body to take corrective action is extended by 30 days. (NRS 241.0365) **Section 8** of this bill extends by 60 days the deadline by which such law suits may be filed when the public body takes certain corrective action.

Existing law authorizes the Attorney General or a member of the public to sue a public body: (1) within 60 days after an alleged violation to have an action by the public body declared void; or (2) within 120 days after an alleged violation to require the public body to comply with the Open Meeting Law. (NRS 241.037) **Section 9** of this bill tolls the statutes of limitations for filing these actions if the Attorney General issues a finding that a violation of the Open Meeting Law occurred before the expiration of the statutes of limitations.

Under existing law, the Attorney General is required to investigate and prosecute any violation of the Open Meeting Law. (NRS 241.039) **Section 10** of this bill: (1) requires the Attorney General to investigate and prosecute a violation of the Open Meeting Law if a complaint is filed not later than 120 days after the alleged violation; and (2) gives the Attorney General discretion to investigate and prosecute a violation of the Open Meeting Law if a complaint is filed more than 120 days after the alleged violation.

**Section 10** requires: (1) the Attorney General to issue certain findings upon completion of an investigation; and (2) a public body to submit a response to the findings of the Attorney General not later than 14 days after receipt of the Attorney General's findings.

Existing law makes each member of a public body who attends a meeting where action is taken in violation of the Open Meeting Law with knowledge of the fact that the meeting is in violation guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a civil penalty of \$500. (NRS 241.040) Section 12 of this bill provides instead that each member of a public body who: (1) attends a meeting where any violation of the Open Meeting Law occurs; and (2) has knowledge of the violation is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to an administrative fine, the amount of which is





graduated for multiple offenses. **Section 12** also creates an exception to these penalties and fines where the member violated the Open Meeting Law based on legal advice provided by an attorney employed or retained by the public body.

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

- **Section 1.** Chapter 241 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 and 3 of this act.
- Sec. 2. 1. A member of a public body may attend a meeting of the public body by means of teleconference or videoconference. If any member of a public body attends a meeting by means of teleconference or videoconference, the chair of the public body, or his or her designee, must ensure that:
- (a) Members of the public body and members of the public present at the meeting can hear or observe each member attending by teleconference or videoconference; and
- (b) Each member of the public body in attendance can participate in the meeting.
- 2. A member of the public who is the subject of an action item on the agenda of a meeting may attend and participate in the meeting by means of teleconference or videoconference at the discretion of the chair of the public body.
- Sec. 3. Any action taken by a public body arising out of a gathering of one or more members of the public body and an attorney employed or retained by the public body must be taken in a meeting held in compliance with this chapter.
  - **Sec. 4.** NRS 241.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 241.010 [1.] In enacting this chapter, the Legislature finds and declares that all public bodies exist to aid in the conduct of the people's business. It is the intent of the law that their actions be taken openly and that their deliberations be conducted openly.
- [2. If any member of a public body is present by means of teleconference or videoconference at any meeting of the public body, the public body shall ensure that all the members of the public body and the members of the public who are present at the meeting can hear or observe and participate in the meeting.]
  - **Sec. 5.** NRS 241.015 is hereby amended to read as follows: 241.015 As used in this chapter, unless the context otherw
- 241.015 As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:
  - 1. "Action" means:
- (a) A decision made by a majority of the members present, whether in person or by means of electronic communication, during a meeting of a public body;





- (b) A commitment or promise made by a majority of the members present, whether in person or by means of electronic communication, during a meeting of a public body;
- (c) If a public body may have a member who is not an elected official, an affirmative vote taken by a majority of the members present, whether in person or by means of electronic communication, during a meeting of the public body; or
- (d) If all the members of a public body must be elected officials, an affirmative vote taken by a majority of all the members of the public body.
- 2. "Deliberate" means collectively to examine, weigh and reflect upon the reasons for or against the action. The term includes, without limitation, the collective discussion or exchange of facts preliminary to the ultimate decision.
  - 3. "Meeting":

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), means:
- (1) The gathering of members of a public body at which a quorum is present, whether in person or by means of electronic communication, to deliberate toward a decision or to take action on any matter over which the public body has supervision, control, jurisdiction or advisory power.
- (2) Any series of gatherings of members of a public body at which:
- (I) Less than a quorum is present, whether in person or by means of electronic communication, at any individual gathering;
- (II) The members of the public body attending one or more of the gatherings collectively constitute a quorum; and
- (III) The series of gatherings was held with the specific intent to avoid the provisions of this chapter.
- (b) Does not include a gathering or series of gatherings of members of a public body, as described in paragraph (a), at which a quorum is actually or collectively present, whether in person or by means of electronic communication:
- (1) Which occurs at a social function if the members do not deliberate toward a decision or take action on any matter over which the public body has supervision, control, jurisdiction or advisory power.
- (2) To receive information from the attorney employed or retained by the public body regarding potential or existing litigation involving a matter over which the public body has supervision, control, jurisdiction or advisory power and to deliberate toward a decision on the matter, or both.
- (3) To receive training regarding the legal obligations of the public body, including, without limitation, training conducted by the Office of the Attorney General or the Commission on





Ethics, if at the gathering the members do not deliberate toward a decision or action on any matter over which the public body has supervision, control, jurisdiction or advisory power.

- 4. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.016, "public body" means:
- (a) Any administrative, advisory, executive or legislative body of the State or a local government consisting of at least two persons which expends or disburses or is supported in whole or in part by tax revenue or which advises or makes recommendations to any entity which expends or disburses or is supported in whole or in part by tax revenue, including, but not limited to, any board, commission, committee, subcommittee or other subsidiary thereof and includes a library foundation as defined in NRS 379.0056, an educational foundation as defined in subsection 3 of NRS 388.750 and a university foundation as defined in subsection 3 of NRS 396.405, if the administrative, advisory, executive or legislative body is created by:
  - (1) The Constitution of this State:
  - (2) Any statute of this State;
- (3) A city charter and any city ordinance which has been filed or recorded as required by the applicable law;
  - (4) The Nevada Administrative Code;
- (5) A resolution or other formal designation by such a body created by a statute of this State or an ordinance of a local government;
  - (6) An executive order issued by the Governor; or
- (7) A resolution or an action by the governing body of a political subdivision of this State;
- (b) Any board, commission or committee consisting of at least two persons appointed by:
- (1) The Governor or a public officer who is under the direction of the Governor, if the board, commission or committee has at least two members who are not employees of the Executive Department of the State Government;
- (2) An entity in the Executive Department of the State Government, [consisting of members appointed by the Governor,] if the board, commission or committee otherwise meets the definition of a public body pursuant to this subsection; or
- (3) A public officer who is under the direction of an agency or other entity in the Executive Department of the State Government , [consisting of members appointed by the Governor,] if the board, commission or committee has at least two members who are not employed by the public officer or entity; [and]





- (c) A limited-purpose association that is created for a rural agricultural residential common-interest community as defined in subsection 6 of NRS 116.1201 [...]; and
- (d) A subcommittee or working group consisting of at least two persons who are appointed by a public body described in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) if:

(1) A majority of the membership of the subcommittee or working group are members or staff members of the public body

that appointed the subcommittee; or

(2) The subcommittee or working group is authorized by the public body or working group to make a recommendation to the public body for the public body to take any action.

5. "Quorum" means a simple majority of the membership of a

public body or another proportion established by law.

- 6. "Supporting material" means material that is provided to at least a quorum of the members of a public body and that the members of the public body would reasonably rely on to make a decision. The term includes, without limitation, written records, audio recordings, video recordings, photographs and digital data.
- 7. "Working day" means every day of the week except Saturday, Sunday and any day declared to be a legal holiday pursuant to NRS 236.015.
  - **Sec. 6.** NRS 241.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 241.020 1. Except as otherwise provided by specific statute, all meetings of public bodies must be open and public, and all persons must be permitted to attend any meeting of these public bodies. A meeting that is closed pursuant to a specific statute may only be closed to the extent specified in the statute allowing the meeting to be closed. All other portions of the meeting must be open and public, and the public body must comply with all other provisions of this chapter to the extent not specifically precluded by the specific statute. Public officers and employees responsible for these meetings shall make reasonable efforts to assist and accommodate persons with physical disabilities desiring to attend.
- 2. Except in an emergency, written notice of all meetings must be given at least 3 working days before the meeting. The notice must include:
  - (a) The time, place and location of the meeting.
  - (b) A list of the locations where the notice has been posted.
- (c) The name and contact information for the person designated by the public body from whom a member of the public may request the supporting material for the meeting described in subsection 6 and a list of the locations where the supporting material is available to the public.
  - (d) An agenda consisting of:





- (1) A clear and complete statement of the topics scheduled to be considered during the meeting.
- (2) A list describing the items on which action may be taken and clearly denoting that action may be taken on those items by placing the term "for possible action" next to the appropriate item or, if the item is placed on the agenda pursuant to NRS 241.0365, by placing the term "for possible corrective action" next to the appropriate item.
- (3) An item on which action may be taken requiring the approval of the meeting agenda before proceeding with any other item on which action may be taken. If a quorum does not approve the agenda during discussion of the item requiring the approval of the meeting agenda, the chair must end the meeting.
- (4) Periods devoted to comments by the general public, if any, and discussion of those comments. Comments by the general public must be taken:
- (I) At the beginning of the meeting before any items on which action may be taken are heard by the public body and again before the adjournment of the meeting; or
- (II) After each item on the agenda on which action may be taken is discussed by the public body, but before the public body takes action on the item.
- The provisions of this subparagraph do not prohibit a public body from taking comments by the general public in addition to what is required pursuant to sub-subparagraph (I) or (II). Regardless of whether a public body takes comments from the general public pursuant to sub-subparagraph (I) or (II), the public body must allow the general public to comment on any matter that is not specifically included on the agenda as an action item at some time before adjournment of the meeting. No action may be taken upon a matter raised during a period devoted to comments by the general public until the matter itself has been specifically included on an agenda as an item upon which action may be taken pursuant to subparagraph (2).
- [(4)] (5) If any portion of the meeting will be closed to consider the character, alleged misconduct or professional competence of a person, the name of the person whose character, alleged misconduct or professional competence will be considered.
- [(5)] (6) If, during any portion of the meeting, the public body will consider whether to take administrative action regarding a person, the name of that person.
  - (6) (7) Notification that:
- (I) Items on the agenda may be taken out of order [;] at the discretion of the chair;





(II) The public body may, at the discretion of the chair, combine two or more agenda items for consideration; and

(III) The public body may remove an item from the agenda or delay discussion relating to an item on the agenda [at any time.

(7)] if the public body takes action to remove the item when the public body approves the agenda pursuant to subparagraph (3).

- (8) Any restrictions on comments by the general public. Any such restrictions must be reasonable and may restrict the time, place and manner of the comments, but may not restrict comments based upon viewpoint.
  - 3. Minimum public notice is:

- (a) Posting a copy of the notice at the principal office of the public body or, if there is no principal office, at the building in which the meeting is to be held, and at not less than three other separate, prominent places within the jurisdiction of the public body not later than 9 a.m. of the third working day before the meeting;
- (b) Posting the notice on the official website of the State pursuant to NRS 232.2175 not later than 9 a.m. of the third working day before the meeting is to be held, unless the public body is unable to do so because of technical problems relating to the operation or maintenance of the official website of the State; and
- (c) Providing a copy of the notice to any person who has requested notice of the meetings of the public body. A request for notice lapses 6 months after it is made. The public body shall inform the requester of this fact by enclosure with, notation upon or text included within the first notice sent. The notice must be:
- (1) Delivered to the postal service used by the public body not later than 9 a.m. of the third working day before the meeting for transmittal to the requester by regular mail; or
- (2) If feasible for the public body and the requester has agreed to receive the public notice by electronic mail, transmitted to the requester by electronic mail sent not later than 9 a.m. of the third working day before the meeting.
- 4. For each of its meetings, a public body shall document in writing that the public body complied with the minimum public notice required by paragraph (a) of subsection 3. The documentation must be prepared by every person who posted a copy of the public notice and include, without limitation:
- (a) The date and time when the person posted the copy of the public notice;
- (b) The address of the location where the person posted the copy of the public notice; and





- (c) The name, title and signature of the person who posted the copy of the notice.
- 5. If a public body maintains a website on the Internet or its successor, the public body shall post notice of each of its meetings on its website unless the public body is unable to do so because of technical problems relating to the operation or maintenance of its website. Notice posted pursuant to this subsection is supplemental to and is not a substitute for the minimum public notice required pursuant to subsection 3. The inability of a public body to post notice of a meeting pursuant to this subsection as a result of technical problems with its website shall not be deemed to be a violation of the provisions of this chapter.
- 6. Upon any request, a public body shall provide, at no charge, at least one copy of:
  - (a) An agenda for a public meeting;
- (b) A proposed ordinance or regulation which will be discussed at the public meeting; and
- (c) Subject to the provisions of subsection 7 or 8, as applicable, any other supporting material provided to the members of the public body for an item on the agenda, except materials:
- (1) Submitted to the public body pursuant to a nondisclosure or confidentiality agreement which relates to proprietary information:
- (2) Pertaining to the closed portion of such a meeting of the public body; or
- (3) Declared confidential by law, unless otherwise agreed to by each person whose interest is being protected under the order of confidentiality.
- → The public body shall make at least one copy of the documents described in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) available to the public at the meeting to which the documents pertain. As used in this subsection, "proprietary information" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 332.025.
- 7. Unless it must be made available at an earlier time pursuant to NRS 288.153, a copy of supporting material required to be provided upon request pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 6 must be:
- (a) If the supporting material is provided to *at least a quorum of* the members of the public body before the meeting, made available to the requester at the time the material is provided to the members of the public body; or
- (b) If the supporting material is provided to the members of the public body at the meeting, made available at the meeting to the requester at the same time the material is provided to the members of the public body.





- → If the requester has agreed to receive the information and material set forth in subsection 6 by electronic mail, the public body shall, if feasible, provide the information and material by electronic mail.
- 8. Unless the supporting material must be posted at an earlier time pursuant to NRS 288.153, the governing body of a county or city whose population is 45,000 or more shall post the supporting material described in paragraph (c) of subsection 6 to its website not later than the time the material is provided to *at least a quorum of* the members of the governing body or, if the supporting material is provided to the members of the governing body at a meeting, not later than 24 hours after the conclusion of the meeting. Such posting is supplemental to the right of the public to request the supporting material pursuant to subsection 6. The inability of the governing body, as a result of technical problems with its website, to post supporting material pursuant to this subsection shall not be deemed to be a violation of the provisions of this chapter.
- A public body may provide the public notice, information or supporting material required by this section by electronic mail. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if a public body makes such notice, information or supporting material available by electronic mail, the public body shall inquire of a person who requests the notice, information or supporting material if the person will accept receipt by electronic mail. If a public body is required to post the public notice, information or supporting material on its website pursuant to this section, the public body shall inquire of a person who requests the notice, information or supporting material if the person will accept by electronic mail a link to the posting on the website when the documents are made available. The inability of a public body, as a result of technical problems with its electronic mail system, to provide a public notice, information or supporting material or a link to a website required by this section to a person who has agreed to receive such notice, information, supporting material or link by electronic mail shall not be deemed to be a violation of the provisions of this chapter.
- 10. As used in this section, "emergency" means an unforeseen circumstance which requires immediate action and includes, but is not limited to:
- (a) Disasters caused by fire, flood, earthquake or other natural causes; or
  - (b) Any impairment of the health and safety of the public.
  - Sec. 7. NRS 241.035 is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - 241.035 1. Each public body shall keep written minutes of each of its meetings, including:
    - (a) The date, time and place of the meeting.





- (b) Those members of the public body who were present, whether in person or by means of electronic communication, and those who were absent.
- (c) The substance of all matters proposed, discussed or decided and, at the request of any member, a record of each member's vote on any matter decided by vote.
- (d) The substance of remarks made by any member of the general public who addresses the public body if the member of the general public requests that the minutes reflect those remarks or, if the member of the general public has prepared written remarks, a copy of the prepared remarks if the member of the general public submits a copy for inclusion.
- (e) Any other information which any member of the public body requests to be included or reflected in the minutes.
- Unless good cause is shown, a public body shall approve the minutes of a meeting within 45 days after the meeting or at the next meeting of the public body, whichever occurs later.
- 2. A transcript of a public body meeting prepared by a court reporter who is certified pursuant to chapter 656 of NRS qualifies as written minutes of the meeting.
- Minutes of public meetings are public records. Minutes or draft minutes, as applicable, or an audio recording of a meeting made in accordance with subsection  $\frac{4}{4}$  5 must be made available for inspection by the public within 30 working days after adjournment of the meeting. [A] If a public body does not approve the minutes of a public meeting within 30 working days after adjournment of the meeting, a provisional version of the minutes clearly marked "draft" must be made available for inspection by the public until the public body approves the minutes of the public meeting. The public body must make a copy of the minutes or draft *minutes, as applicable,* or audio recording [must be made] available to a member of the public upon request at no charge. [The] All minutes of a meeting of a public body, including, without limitation, draft versions of minutes, shall be deemed to have permanent value and must be retained by the public body for at least 5 years. Thereafter, the minutes may be transferred for archival preservation in accordance with NRS 239.080 to 239.125, inclusive. Minutes of meetings closed pursuant to:
- (a) Paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of NRS 241.030 become public records *if and* when the public body determines that the matters discussed no longer require confidentiality and the person whose character, conduct, competence or health was considered has consented to their disclosure. That person is entitled to a copy of the minutes upon request whether or not they become public records.





- (b) Paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 241.030 become public records *if and* when the public body determines that the matters discussed no longer require confidentiality.
- (c) Paragraph (c) of subsection 1 of NRS 241.030 become public records *if and* when the public body determines that the matters considered no longer require confidentiality and the person who appealed the results of the examination has consented to their disclosure, except that the public body shall remove from the minutes any references to the real name of the person who appealed the results of the examination. That person is entitled to a copy of the minutes upon request whether or not they become public records.
- [3.] 4. All or part of any meeting of a public body may be recorded on audiotape or any other means of sound or video reproduction by a member of the general public if it is a public meeting so long as this in no way interferes with the conduct of the meeting.
- [4.] 5. Except as otherwise provided in subsection [7,] 9, a public body shall, for each of its meetings, whether public or closed, record the meeting on audiotape or another means of sound reproduction or cause the meeting to be transcribed by a court reporter who is certified pursuant to chapter 656 of NRS. If a public body makes an audio recording of a meeting or causes a meeting to be transcribed pursuant to this subsection, the audio recording or transcript:
- (a) Must be retained by the public body for at least [1 year] 5 years after the adjournment of the meeting at which it was recorded or transcribed:
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, is a public record and must be made available for inspection by the public during the time the recording or transcript is retained; and
- (c) Must be made available to the Attorney General upon request.
- [5.] 6. The requirement set forth in subsection [2] 3 that a public body make available a copy of the minutes or draft minutes, if applicable, or audio recording of a meeting to a member of the public upon request at no charge does not [:
- (a) Prohibit prohibit a court reporter who is certified pursuant to chapter 656 of NRS from charging a fee to the public body for any services relating to the transcription of a meeting. [; or
  - <del>(b) Require a]</del>
- **7.** A court reporter who transcribes a meeting **is not required** to provide a copy of any transcript, minutes or audio recording of the meeting prepared by the court reporter **directly** to a member of the public at no charge.





[6.] 8. Except as otherwise provided in subsection [7,] 9, any portion of a public meeting which is closed must also be recorded or transcribed and the recording or transcript must be retained and made available for inspection pursuant to the provisions of subsection [2] 3 relating to records of closed meetings. Any recording or transcript made pursuant to this subsection must be made available to the Attorney General upon request.

[7.] 9. If a public body makes a good faith effort to comply with the provisions of subsections [4] 5 and [6] 8 but is prevented from doing so because of factors beyond the public body's reasonable control, including, without limitation, a power outage, a mechanical failure or other unforeseen event, such failure does not constitute a violation of the provisions of this chapter.

**Sec. 8.** NRS 241.0365 is hereby amended to read as follows:

241.0365 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, if a public body, after providing the notice described in subsection 2, takes action in conformity with this chapter to correct an alleged violation of this chapter within 30 days after the alleged violation, the Attorney General may decide not to commence prosecution of the alleged violation if the Attorney General determines foregoing prosecution would be in the best interests of the public.

- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, before taking any action to correct an alleged violation of this chapter, the public body must include an item on the agenda posted for the meeting at which the public body intends to take the corrective action in conformity with this chapter. The inclusion of an item on the agenda for a meeting of a public body pursuant to this subsection is not an admission of wrongdoing for the purposes of civil action, criminal prosecution or injunctive relief.
- 3. For purposes of subsection 1, [the] any period of limitations set forth in subsection 3 of NRS 241.037 by which the Attorney General may bring suit is tolled for [30] 60 days.
- 4. The provisions of this section do not prohibit a public body from taking action in conformity with this chapter to correct an alleged violation of the provisions of this chapter before the adjournment of the meeting at which the alleged violation occurs.
- 5. Any action taken by a public body to correct an alleged violation of this chapter by the public body is effective prospectively.

**Sec. 9.** NRS 241.037 is hereby amended to read as follows:

241.037 1. The Attorney General may sue in any court of competent jurisdiction to have an action taken by a public body declared void or for an injunction against any public body or person to require compliance with or prevent violations of the provisions of this chapter. The injunction:





- (a) May be issued without proof of actual damage or other irreparable harm sustained by any person.
- (b) Does not relieve any person from criminal prosecution for the same violation.
- 2. Any person denied a right conferred by this chapter may sue in the district court of the district in which the public body ordinarily holds its meetings or in which the plaintiff resides. A suit may seek to have an action taken by the public body declared void, to require compliance with or prevent violations of this chapter or to determine the applicability of this chapter to discussions or decisions of the public body. The court may order payment of reasonable attorney's fees and court costs to a successful plaintiff in a suit brought under this subsection.
  - 3. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.0365:
- (a) Any suit brought against a public body pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 to require compliance with the provisions of this chapter must be commenced, except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, within 120 days after the action objected to was taken by that public body in violation of this chapter. If, within 120 days after the action objected to was taken by the public body, the Attorney General issues findings of fact and conclusions of law that the public body violated a provision of this chapter, such a suit may be brought against the public body within 120 days after the date that the Attorney General issues the findings of fact and conclusions of law.
- (b) Any such suit brought to have an action declared void must be commenced, except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, within 60 days after the action objected to was taken. If, within 60 days after the action objected to was taken by the public body, the Attorney General issues findings of fact and conclusions of law that the public body violated a provision of this chapter, such a suit may be brought against the public body within 60 days after the date that the Attorney General issues the findings of fact and conclusions of law.
  - **Sec. 10.** NRS 241.039 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 241.039 1. A complaint that alleges a violation of this chapter may be filed with the Office of the Attorney General.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.0365, the Attorney General [shall]:
- (a) Shall investigate and prosecute any violation of this chapter : alleged in a complaint filed not later than 120 days after the alleged violation with the Office of the Attorney General.
- (b) May, at his or her discretion, investigate and prosecute any violation of this chapter alleged in a complaint filed more than





# 120 days after the alleged violation with the Office of the Attorney General.

- 3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6 and NRS 239.0115, all documents and other information compiled as a result of an investigation conducted pursuant to subsection 2 are confidential until the investigation is closed.
- 4. In any investigation conducted pursuant to subsection 2, the Attorney General may issue subpoenas for the production of any relevant documents, records or materials.
- 5. A person who willfully fails or refuses to comply with a subpoena issued pursuant to this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.
  - 6. The following are public records:

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- (a) A complaint filed pursuant to subsection 1.
- (b) Every finding of fact or conclusion of law made by the Attorney General relating to a complaint filed pursuant to subsection 1.
- (c) Any document or information compiled as a result of an investigation conducted pursuant to subsection 2 that may be requested pursuant to NRS 239.0107 from a governmental entity other than the Office of the Attorney General.
- 7. Upon completion of an investigation conducted pursuant to subsection 2, the Attorney General shall inform the public body that is the subject of the investigation and issue, as applicable:
  - (a) A finding that no violation of this chapter occurred; or
- (b) A finding that a violation of this chapter occurred, along with findings of fact and conclusions of law that support the finding that a violation of this chapter occurred.
- 8. A public body shall submit a response to the Attorney General not later than 14 days after receipt of any finding that the public body violated this chapter. If the public body does not submit a response to the Attorney General within 14 days after receipt of the finding, it shall be deemed that the public body agrees with the finding of the Attorney General.
  - **Sec. 11.** NRS 241.0395 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 241.0395 1. If the Attorney General makes findings of fact and conclusions of law that a public body has [taken action in violation of] violated any provision of this chapter, the public body must include an item on the next agenda posted for a meeting of the public body which acknowledges the findings of fact and conclusions of law. The opinion of the Attorney General must be treated as supporting material for the item on the agenda for the purposes of NRS 241.020.
- 2. The inclusion of an item on the agenda for a meeting of a public body pursuant to subsection 1 is not an admission of





wrongdoing for the purposes of a civil action, criminal prosecution or injunctive relief.

**Sec. 12.** NRS 241.040 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 241.040 1. [Each] Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, each member of a public body who attends a meeting of that public body where [action is taken in violation of] any [provision] violation of this chapter [, with] occurs and has knowledge of the [fact that the meeting is in violation thereof,] violation, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- 2. [Wrongful] Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, wrongful exclusion of any person or persons from a meeting is a misdemeanor.
- 3. A member of a public body who attends a meeting of that public body at which [action is taken in] *a* violation of this chapter *occurs* is not the accomplice of any other member so attending.
- 4. [In] Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, in addition to any criminal penalty imposed pursuant to this section, each member of a public body who attends a meeting of that public body where [action is taken in violation of] any [provision] violation of this chapter [,] occurs and who participates in such action the meeting with knowledge of the violation, is subject to [a civil penalty] an administrative fine in an amount not to exceed:
- (a) For a first offense, \$500 [. The Attorney General may recover the penalty];
  - (b) For a second offense, \$1,000; and
  - (c) For a third or subsequent offense, \$2,500.
- 5. A member of a public body assessed an administrative fine pursuant to this section may contest the fine in a civil action brought [in the name of the State of Nevada] in any court of competent jurisdiction. Such an action must be commenced within [1 year] 6 months after the [date of the action taken in violation of this chapter.] fine is assessed.
- 6. No criminal penalty or administrative fine may be imposed upon a member of a public body pursuant to this section if:
- (a) A member of a public body violates a provision of this chapter as a result of legal advice provided by an attorney employed or retained by the public body; and
- (b) The attorney acknowledges in writing that he or she provided legal advice to the member that resulted in the member violating a provision of this chapter.
  - Sec. 13. NRS 1A.100 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 1A.100 1. A system of retirement providing benefits for the retirement, disability or death of all justices of the Supreme Court, judges of the Court of Appeals and district judges, and certain justices of the peace and municipal judges, and funded on an



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actuarial reserve basis is hereby established and must be known as the Judicial Retirement System.

- 2. The System consists of the Judicial Retirement Plan and the provisions set forth in NRS 2.060 to 2.083, inclusive, 2A.100 to 2A.150, inclusive, and 3.090 to 3.099, inclusive, for providing benefits to justices of the Supreme Court, judges of the Court of Appeals or district judges who served either as a justice of the Supreme Court or district judge before November 5, 2002. Each justice of the Supreme Court, judge of the Court of Appeals or district judge who is not a member of the Public Employees' Retirement System is a member of the Judicial Retirement System.
- The official correspondence and records, other than the files of individual members of the System or retired justices or judges, and, except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.035, the minutes, audio recordings, transcripts and books of the System are public records and are available for public inspection. A copy of the minutes or draft minutes, as applicable, or audio recordings must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.
- The System must be administered exclusively by the Board, which shall make all necessary rules and regulations for the administration of the System. The rules must include, without limitation, rules relating to the administration of the retirement plans in accordance with federal law. The Legislature shall regularly review the System.
- **Sec. 14.** NRS 244A.611 is hereby amended to read as follows: 244A.611 1. The board shall choose one of its members as chair and one of its members as vice chair, and shall elect a

secretary and a treasurer, who may be members of the board. The

secretary and the treasurer may be one person.

- The secretary shall keep audio recordings or transcripts of all meetings and, in a well-bound book, a record of all of the proceedings of the board, minutes of all meetings, certificates, contracts, bonds given by employees, and all other acts of the board. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.035, the minute book, audio recordings, transcripts and records must be open to the inspection of all owners of real property in the county as well as to all other interested persons, at all reasonable times and places. A copy of the minutes or draft minutes, as applicable, or audio recordings must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.
- The treasurer shall keep, in permanent records, strict and accurate accounts of all money received by and disbursed for and on behalf of the board and the county. The treasurer shall file with the county clerk, at county expense, a corporate fidelity bond in an



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amount not less than \$5,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his or her duties.

- **Sec. 15.** NRS 266.250 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 266.250 1. The deliberations, sessions and proceedings of the city council must be public.
- 2. The city council shall keep written minutes and audio recordings or transcripts of its own proceedings as required pursuant to NRS 241.035. The yeas and nays must be taken upon the passage of all ordinances, and all propositions to create any liability against the city, or to grant, deny, increase, decrease, abolish or revoke licenses, and in all other cases at the request of any member of the city council or of the mayor, which yeas and nays must be entered in the minutes of its proceedings. A copy of the minutes or draft minutes, as applicable, or audio recordings must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.
- 3. The affirmative vote of a majority of all the members elected to the city council is necessary to pass any such ordinance or proposition.
  - **Sec. 16.** NRS 278.290 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 278.290 1. Meetings of the board must be held at the call of the chair and at such other times as the board may determine. The chair, or in his or her absence the acting chair, may administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses. All meetings of the board must be open to the public.
- 2. The board shall adopt rules in accordance with the provisions of any ordinance adopted pursuant to NRS 278.010 to 278.630, inclusive.
- 3. The board shall keep minutes of its proceedings, showing the vote of each member upon each question, or, if absent or failing to vote, indicating such fact, and audio recordings or transcripts of its proceedings, and shall keep records of its examinations and other official actions, all of which must be filed immediately in the office of the board and, except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.035, are public records. A copy of the minutes *or draft minutes, as applicable*, or audio recordings must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.
  - **Sec. 17.** NRS 284.055 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 284.055 1. The members of the Commission may meet at the times and places specified by the call of the Chair or a majority of the Commission, but a meeting of the Commission must be held regularly at least once every 3 months.
- 2. Five members of the Commission constitute a quorum. A majority vote of the five members of the Commission is required for





any official action taken by the Commission, including, without limitation:

- (a) To adopt, amend or rescind a regulation of the Commission; and
- (b) To decide an appeal to the Commission made by an employee in the public service of the State.
- 3. If an alternate member attends a meeting of the Commission in place of the regular member, the alternate member fully assumes the duties, rights and responsibilities of the replaced regular member for the duration of that meeting and is entitled to the compensation, allowances and expenses otherwise payable for members who attend the meeting.
- 4. The Commission shall keep minutes and audio recordings or transcripts of the transactions of each meeting. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.035, the minutes, audio recordings and transcripts are public records and must be filed with the Division. A copy of the minutes *or draft minutes*, *as applicable*, or audio recordings must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.
  - **Sec. 18.** NRS 286.110 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 286.110 1. A system of retirement providing benefits for the retirement, disability or death of employees of public employers and funded on an actuarial reserve basis is hereby established and must be known as the Public Employees' Retirement System. The System is a public agency supported by administrative fees transferred from the retirement funds. The Executive and Legislative Departments of the State Government shall regularly review the System.
- 2. The System is entitled to use any services provided to state agencies and shall use the services of the Purchasing Division of the Department of Administration, but is not required to use any other service. The purpose of this subsection is to provide to the Board the necessary autonomy for an efficient and economic administration of the System and its program.
- 3. The official correspondence and records, other than the files of individual members or retired employees, and, except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.035, the minutes, audio recordings, transcripts and books of the System are public records and are available for public inspection. A copy of the minutes *or draft minutes, as applicable*, or audio recordings must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.
- 4. The respective participating public employers are not liable for any obligation of the System.





**Sec. 19.** NRS 287.0438 is hereby amended to read as follows: 287.0438 Except for the files of individual members and former members, the correspondence, files, minutes, audio recordings, transcripts and books of the Program are, except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.035, public records. A copy of the minutes *or draft minutes*, *as applicable*, or audio recordings must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no

charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.

**Sec. 20.** NRS 318.085 is hereby amended to read as follows: 318.085 Except as otherwise provided in NRS 318.0953 and 318.09533:

- 1. After taking oaths and filing bonds, the board shall choose one of its members as chair of the board and president of the district, and shall elect a secretary and a treasurer of the board and of the district, who may or may not be members of the board. The secretary and the treasurer may be one person.
  - 2. The board shall adopt a seal.
- 3. The secretary shall keep audio recordings or transcripts of all meetings and, in a well-bound book, a record of all of the board's proceedings, minutes of all meetings, any certificates, contracts, bonds given by employees and all corporate acts. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.035, the book, audio recordings, transcripts and records must be open to inspection of all owners of real property in the district as well as to all other interested persons. A copy of the minutes *or draft minutes, as applicable*, or audio recordings must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.
- 4. The treasurer shall keep strict and accurate accounts of all money received by and disbursed for and on behalf of the district in permanent records. The treasurer shall file with the county clerk, at the expense of the district, a corporate surety bond in an amount not more than \$50,000, the form and exact amount thereof to be approved and determined, respectively, by the board of county commissioners, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his or her office. Any other officer or trustee who actually receives or disburses money of the district shall furnish a bond as provided in this subsection. The board of county commissioners may, upon good cause shown, increase or decrease the amount of that bond.
- 5. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, each member of a board of trustees of a district organized or reorganized pursuant to this chapter may receive as compensation for his or her service not more than \$6,000 per year. Each member of a board of trustees of a district that is organized or reorganized pursuant to this chapter and which is granted the powers set forth in NRS 318.140,





318.142 and 318.144 may receive as compensation for his or her service not more than \$9,000 per year. The compensation of the members of a board is payable monthly, if the budget is adequate and a majority of the members of the board vote in favor of such compensation, but no member of the board may receive any other compensation for his or her service to the district as an employee or otherwise. Each member of the board must receive the same amount of compensation. If a majority of the members of the board vote in favor of an increase in the compensation of the trustees, the increase may not become effective until January 1 of the calendar year immediately following the next biennial election of the district as set forth in NRS 318.095.

**Sec. 21.** NRS 318A.190 is hereby amended to read as follows: 318A.190 1. The board shall choose one of its members as chair of the board and president of the district, and shall elect a secretary and a treasurer of the board and of the district, who may or may not be members of the board. The secretary and the treasurer may be one person.

2. The board shall adopt a seal.

- 3. The secretary shall keep a record of all of the board's proceedings, minutes of all meetings, any certificates, contracts, bonds given by employees and all corporate acts. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.035, the records must be open to inspection of all owners of real property in the district as well as to all other interested persons. A copy of the minutes *or draft minutes*, *as applicable*, or audio recordings, if any, must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.
- 4. The treasurer shall keep strict and accurate accounts of all money received by and disbursed for and on behalf of the district in permanent records. The treasurer shall file with the clerk, at the expense of the district, a corporate surety bond in an amount not more than \$50,000, the form and exact amount thereof to be approved and determined, respectively, by the governing body, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his or her office. Any other officer or trustee who actually receives or disburses money of the district shall furnish a bond as provided in this subsection. The governing body may, upon good cause shown, increase or decrease the amount of that bond.
- 5. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, each member of a board of trustees of a district organized pursuant to this chapter may receive as compensation for his or her service not more than \$6,000 per year. The compensation of the members of a board is payable monthly, if the budget is adequate and a majority of the members of the board vote in favor of such compensation, but no





member of the board may receive any other compensation for his or her service to the district as an employee or otherwise. Each member of the board must receive the same amount of compensation. If a majority of the members of the board vote in favor of an increase in the compensation of the trustees, the increase may not become effective until January 1 of the calendar year immediately following the next biennial election of the district as set forth in NRS 318A.210.

**Sec. 22.** NRS 361.365 is hereby amended to read as follows:

361.365 1. Each county board of equalization shall, at the expense of the county, cause complete minutes and an audio recording or transcript to be taken at each hearing. In addition to the requirements of NRS 241.035, these minutes must include the title of all exhibits, papers, reports and other documentary evidence submitted to the county board of equalization by the complainant. The clerk of the county board of equalization shall forward the minutes and audio recordings or transcripts to the Secretary of the State Board of Equalization. A copy of the minutes or draft minutes, as applicable, or audio recordings must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.

- 2. If a transcript of any hearing held before the county board of equalization is requested by the complainant, he or she shall furnish the reporter, pay for the transcript and deliver a copy of the transcript to the clerk of the county board of equalization and the Secretary of the State Board of Equalization upon filing an appeal.
  - Sec. 23. NRS 384.070 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 384.070 1. The Commission may establish and maintain an office in Virginia City, Storey County, Nevada, in which, except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.035, there must be at all times open to public inspection a complete record of applications for certificates of appropriateness and their disposition, minutes and audio recordings or transcripts of the Commission's meetings, and any regulations adopted by the Commission. A copy of the minutes or draft minutes, as applicable, or audio recordings must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.
- 2. The Commission shall maintain a library in the office for the purpose of guiding applicants in their design or embellishment of the exterior of their buildings, new or remodeled. The library must consist of, but not be limited to, documents, paintings, photographs, drawings and histories descriptive of the period which are deemed appropriate guidelines to the applicant. A card index system must also be made and maintained for reference to more comprehensive





information in libraries other than the one maintained by the Commission.

- **Sec. 24.** NRS 422.2369 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 422.2369 1. Before adopting, amending or repealing any regulation for the administration of a program of public assistance or any other program for which the Division is responsible, the Administrator must give at least 30 days' notice of the intended action.
  - 2. The notice of intent to act upon a regulation must:
- (a) Include a statement of the need for and purpose of the proposed regulation, and either the terms or substance of the proposed regulation or a description of the subjects and issues involved, and of the time when, the place where and the manner in which interested persons may present their views thereon.
- (b) Include a statement identifying the entities that may be financially affected by the proposed regulation and the potential financial impact, if any, upon local government.
- (c) State each address at which the text of the proposed regulation may be inspected and copied.
- (d) Be mailed to all persons who have requested in writing that they be placed upon a mailing list, which must be kept by the Administrator for that purpose.
- 3. All interested persons must be afforded a reasonable opportunity to submit data, views or arguments upon a proposed regulation, orally or in writing. The Administrator shall consider fully all oral and written submissions relating to the proposed regulation.
- 4. The Administrator shall keep, retain and make available for public inspection written minutes and an audio recording or transcript of each public hearing held pursuant to this section in the manner provided in NRS 241.035. A copy of the minutes *or draft minutes, as applicable,* or audio recordings must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.
- 5. An objection to any regulation on the ground of noncompliance with the procedural requirements of this section may not be made more than 2 years after its effective date.
- **Sec. 25.** NRS 422A.190 is hereby amended to read as follows: 422A.190 1. Before adopting, amending or repealing any regulation for the administration of a program of public assistance or any other program for which the Division is responsible, the Administrator must give at least 30 days' notice of the intended action.
  - 2. The notice of intent to act upon a regulation must:





- (a) Include a statement of the need for and purpose of the proposed regulation, and either the terms or substance of the proposed regulation or a description of the subjects and issues involved, and of the time when, the place where and the manner in which interested persons may present their views thereon.
- (b) Include a statement identifying the entities that may be financially affected by the proposed regulation and the potential financial impact, if any, upon local government.
- (c) State each address at which the text of the proposed regulation may be inspected and copied.
- (d) Be mailed to all persons who have requested in writing that they be placed upon a mailing list, which must be kept by the Administrator for that purpose.
- 3. All interested persons must be afforded a reasonable opportunity to submit data, views or arguments upon a proposed regulation, orally or in writing. The Administrator shall consider fully all oral and written submissions relating to the proposed regulation.
- 4. The Administrator shall keep, retain and make available for public inspection written minutes and an audio recording or transcript of each public hearing held pursuant to this section in the manner provided in NRS 241.035. A copy of the minutes *or draft minutes, as applicable,* or audio recordings must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.
- 5. No objection to any regulation on the ground of noncompliance with the procedural requirements of this section may be made more than 2 years after its effective date.
  - **Sec. 26.** NRS 541.110 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 541.110 1. Each director before entering upon his or her official duties shall take and subscribe to an oath, before a person authorized to administer oaths, that he or she will support the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Nevada and will honestly, faithfully and impartially perform the duties of the office.
- 2. Upon taking oath, the board shall choose one of their number chair of the board and president of the district, and shall elect some suitable person secretary of the board and of the district, who may or may not be a member of the board. The board shall adopt a seal and shall keep audio recordings or transcripts of all meetings and, in a well-bound book, a record of all its proceedings, minutes of all meetings, certificates, contracts, bonds given by employees and all corporate acts, which, except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.035, must be open to inspection of all owners of property in the district, as well as to all other interested persons. A copy of the minutes or draft minutes, as applicable, or audio





recordings must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.

- 3. Each member of the board is entitled to receive as compensation for his or her service such sum as may be ordered by the board, not in excess of the sum of \$80 per day and actual traveling expenses for each day spent attending meetings of the board or while engaged in official business under the order of the board.
  - **Sec. 27.** NRS 543.330 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 543.330 1. The board shall meet in July of each year to organize and choose one of its members as chair of the board and president of the district, and elect a secretary of the board and of the district, who may or may not be a member of the board.
- 2. The county treasurer is the treasurer of the board and of the district.
- 3. The secretary shall keep audio recordings or transcripts of all meetings and, in a well-bound book, a record of all of the board's proceedings, minutes of all meetings, certificates, contracts, bonds given by employees, and all corporate acts, which, except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.035, must be open to inspection by all owners of real property in the district as well as other interested persons. A copy of the minutes *or draft minutes, as applicable*, or audio recordings must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.
- 4. The treasurer shall keep strict and accurate accounts of all money received by and disbursed for and on behalf of the district in permanent records.
- 5. No member of the board may receive compensation for the member's services, but members may be reimbursed for their necessary expenses in attending district meetings and for necessary expenses incurred in traveling within and without the State when required to carry out the affairs of the district.
  - **Sec. 28.** NRS 561.095 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 561.095 1. The members of the Board may meet at such times and at such places as may be specified by the call of the Chair or a majority of the Board, and a meeting of the Board may be held regularly at least once every 3 months. In case of an emergency, special meetings may be called by the Chair or by the Director.
- 2. Six members of the Board constitute a quorum. A quorum may exercise all the authority conferred on the Board.
- 3. Minutes and audio recordings or transcripts of each meeting, regular or special, must be filed with the Department and, except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.035, are public records. A copy of the minutes or draft minutes, as applicable, or audio recordings





must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.

- **Sec. 29.** NRS 590.505 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 590.505 1. The Board may adopt a seal for its own use which must have imprinted thereon the words "Board for the Regulation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas." The care and custody of the seal is the responsibility of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Board.
- 2. The Board may appoint an Executive Secretary and may employ or, pursuant to NRS 333.700, contract with such other technical, clerical or investigative personnel as it deems necessary. The Board shall fix the compensation of the Executive Secretary and all other employees and independent contractors. Such compensation must be paid out of the money of the Board. The Board may require the Executive Secretary and any other employees and independent contractors to give a bond to the Board for the faithful performance of their duties, the premiums on the bond being paid out of the money of the Board.
- 3. In carrying out the provisions of NRS 590.465 to 590.645, inclusive, and holding its regular or special meetings, the Board:
- (a) Shall adopt written policies setting forth procedures and methods of operation for the Board.
  - (b) May adopt such regulations as it deems necessary.
- 4. The Board shall keep accurate records, minutes and audio recordings or transcripts of all meetings and, except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.035, the records, minutes, audio recordings and transcripts so kept must be open to public inspection at all reasonable times. A copy of the minutes *or draft minutes, as applicable*, or audio recordings must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035. The Board shall also keep a record of all applications for licenses and licenses issued by it. The record of applications and licenses is a public record.
- **Sec. 30.** Section 7 of the Airport Authority Act for Battle Mountain, being chapter 458, Statutes of Nevada 1983, as last amended by chapter 98, Statutes of Nevada 2013, at page 334, is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - Sec. 7. 1. The Board shall elect a Chair, Vice Chair, Secretary and Treasurer, who must be members of the Board. The Secretary and the Treasurer may be one person. The terms of the officers expire on the date their successors are elected and qualified in the general election.
  - 2. The Secretary shall keep audio recordings or transcripts of all meetings of the Board and, in a well-bound book, a record of all of the proceedings of the Board, minutes of all meetings, certificates, contracts, bonds given by





employees, and all other acts of the Board. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.035, the minute book, audio recordings, transcripts and records must be open to the inspection of all interested persons, at all reasonable times and places. A copy of the minutes *or draft minutes, as applicable*, or audio recordings must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.

- 3. The Treasurer shall keep, in permanent records, strict and accurate accounts of all money received by and disbursed for and on behalf of the Board and the Authority. The Treasurer shall file with the County Clerk, at Authority expense, a corporate fidelity bond in an amount not less than \$25,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his or her duties.
- **Sec. 31.** Section 6 of the Airport Authority Act for Carson City, being chapter 844, Statutes of Nevada 1989, as last amended by chapter 98, Statutes of Nevada 2013, at page 334, is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - Sec. 6. 1. The Board shall elect a Chair, Vice Chair, Secretary and Treasurer from its members. The Secretary and the Treasurer may be one person. The terms of the officers expire on July 1 of each odd-numbered year.
  - 2. The Secretary shall keep audio recordings or transcripts of all meetings of the Board and a record of all of the proceedings of the Board, minutes of all meetings, certificates, contracts, bonds given by employees, and all other acts of the Board. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.035, the records must be open to the inspection of all interested persons, at a reasonable time and place. A copy of the minutes *or draft minutes*, *as applicable*, or audio recordings must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.
  - 3. The Treasurer shall keep an accurate account of all money received by and disbursed on behalf of the Board and the Authority. The Treasurer shall file with the Clerk of Carson City, at the expense of the Authority, a fidelity bond in an amount not less than \$10,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his or her duties.
- **Sec. 32.** Section 7 of the Reno-Tahoe Airport Authority Act, being chapter 474, Statutes of Nevada 1977, as last amended by chapter 98, Statutes of Nevada 2013, at page 334, is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - Sec. 7. 1. The Board shall choose one of its members as Chair and one of its members as Vice Chair, and shall elect





a Secretary and a Treasurer, who may be members of the Board. The Secretary and the Treasurer may be one person. The terms of the officers expire on July 1 of each year.

- 2. Chairs must be selected from trustees appointed by the participating local governments in the following order:
  - (a) The City of Reno;

- (b) The City of Sparks;
- (c) Washoe County; and
- (d) The County Fair and Recreation Board of Washoe County.
- 3. The Secretary shall keep audio recordings or transcripts of all meetings of the Board and, in a well-bound book, a record of all of the proceedings of the Board, minutes of all meetings, certificates, contracts, bonds given by employees, and all other acts of the Board. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.035, the minute book, audio recordings, transcripts and records must be open to the inspection of all interested persons, at all reasonable times and places. A copy of the minutes or draft minutes, as applicable, or audio recordings must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.
- 4. The Treasurer shall keep, in permanent records, strict and accurate accounts of all money received by and disbursed for and on behalf of the Board and the Authority. The Treasurer shall file with the County Clerk, at Authority expense, a corporate fidelity bond in an amount not less than \$25,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his or her duties.
- **Sec. 33.** Section 9.5 of Reno-Tahoe Airport Authority Act, being chapter 369, Statutes of Nevada 2005, as amended by chapter 98, Statutes of Nevada 2013, at page 335, is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - Sec. 9.5. 1. Except as otherwise determined by the Board or provided in subsection 2, the provisions of any law requiring public bidding or otherwise imposing requirements on any public contract, project, acquisition, works or improvements, including, without limitation, the provisions of chapters 332, 338 and 339 of NRS, do not apply to any contract entered into by the Board if the Board:
    - (a) Complies with the provisions of subsection 3; and
  - (b) Finances the contract, project, acquisition, works or improvement by means of:
    - (1) Revenue bonds issued by the Authority; or





- (2) An installment obligation of the Authority in a transaction in which:
- (I) The Authority acquires real or personal property and another person acquires or retains a security interest in that or other property; and
- (II) The obligation by its terms is extinguished by failure of the Board to appropriate money for the ensuing fiscal year for payment of the amounts then due.
- 2. A contract entered into by the Board pursuant to this section must:
- (a) Contain a provision stating that the requirements of NRS 338.010 to 338.090, inclusive, apply to any construction work performed pursuant to the contract; and
- (b) If the contract is with a design professional who is not a member of a design-build team, comply with the provisions of NRS 338.155. As used in this paragraph, "design professional" has the meaning ascribed to it in subsection 7 of NRS 338.010.
- 3. For contracts entered into pursuant to this section that are exempt from the provisions of chapters 332, 338 and 339 of NRS pursuant to subsection 1, the Board shall adopt regulations pursuant to subsection 4 which establish:
- (a) One or more competitive procurement processes for letting such a contract; and
- (b) A method by which a bid on such a contract will be adjusted to give a 5 percent preference to a contractor who would qualify for a preference pursuant to NRS 338.147, if:
- (1) The estimated cost of the contract exceeds \$250,000; and
- (2) Price is a factor in determining the successful bid on the contract.
  - 4. The Board:
- (a) Shall, before adopting, amending or repealing a permanent or temporary regulation pursuant to subsection 3, give at least 30 days' notice of its intended action. The notice must:
  - (1) Include:
- (I) A statement of the need for and purpose of the proposed regulation.
- (II) Either the terms or substance of the proposed regulation or a description of the subjects and issues involved.
- (III) The estimated cost to the Board for enforcement of the proposed regulation.





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- (IV) The time when, the place where and the manner in which interested persons may present their views regarding the proposed regulation.
- (V) A statement indicating whether the regulation establishes a new fee or increases an existing fee.
- (2) State each address at which the text of the proposed regulation may be inspected and copied.
- (3) Be mailed to all persons who have requested in writing that they be placed upon a mailing list, which must be kept by the Authority for that purpose.
- (b) May adopt, if it has adopted a temporary regulation after notice and the opportunity for a hearing as provided in this subsection, after providing a second notice and the opportunity for a hearing, a permanent regulation.
- (c) Shall, in addition to distributing the notice to each recipient of the Board's regulations, solicit comment generally from the public and from businesses to be affected by the proposed regulation.
- (d) Shall, before conducting a workshop pursuant to paragraph (g), determine whether the proposed regulation is likely to impose a direct and significant economic burden upon a small business or directly restrict the formation, operation or expansion of a small business. If the Board determines that such an impact is likely to occur, the Board shall:
- (1) Insofar as practicable, consult with owners and officers of small businesses that are likely to be affected by the proposed regulation.
- (2) Consider methods to reduce the impact of the proposed regulation on small businesses.
- (3) Prepare a small business impact statement and make copies of the statement available to the public at the workshop conducted pursuant to paragraph (g) and the public hearing held pursuant to paragraph (h).
- (e) Shall ensure that a small business impact statement prepared pursuant to subparagraph (3) of paragraph (d) sets forth the following information:
- (1) A description of the manner in which comment was solicited from affected small businesses, a summary of their response and an explanation of the manner in which other interested persons may obtain a copy of the summary.
- (2) The estimated economic effect of the proposed regulation on the small businesses which it is to regulate, including, without limitation:
  - (I) Both adverse and beneficial effects; and





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- (II) Both direct and indirect effects.
- (3) A description of the methods that the Board considered to reduce the impact of the proposed regulation on small businesses and a statement regarding whether the Board actually used any of those methods.
- (4) The estimated cost to the Board for enforcement of the proposed regulation.
- (5) If the proposed regulation provides a new fee or increases an existing fee, the total annual amount the Board expects to collect and the manner in which the money will be used.
- (f) Shall afford a reasonable opportunity for all interested persons to submit data, views or arguments upon the proposed regulation, orally or in writing.
- (g) Shall, before holding a public hearing pursuant to paragraph (h), conduct at least one workshop to solicit comments from interested persons on the proposed regulation. Not less than 15 days before the workshop, the Board shall provide notice of the time and place set for the workshop:
- (1) In writing to each person who has requested to be placed on a mailing list; and
- (2) In any other manner reasonably calculated to provide such notice to the general public and any business that may be affected by a proposed regulation which addresses the general topics to be considered at the workshop.
- (h) Shall set a time and place for an oral public hearing, but if no one appears who will be directly affected by the proposed regulation and requests an oral hearing, the Board may proceed immediately to act upon any written submissions. The Board shall consider fully all written and oral submissions respecting the proposed regulation.
- (i) Shall keep, retain and make available for public inspection written minutes of each public hearing held pursuant to paragraph (h) in the manner provided in subsections 1 and 2 3 of NRS 241.035. A copy of the minutes or draft minutes, as applicable, must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.
- (j) May record each public hearing held pursuant to paragraph (h) and make those recordings available for public inspection in the manner provided in subsection [4] 5 of NRS 241.035. A copy of the audio recordings must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.





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(k) Shall ensure that a small business which is aggrieved by a regulation adopted pursuant to this subsection may object to all or a part of the regulation by filing a petition with the Board within 90 days after the date on which the regulation was adopted. Such petition may be based on the following:

(1) The Board failed to prepare a small business impact statement as required pursuant to subparagraph (3) of paragraph (d); or

(2) The small business impact statement prepared by the Board did not consider or significantly underestimated the economic effect of the regulation on small businesses.

- → After receiving a petition pursuant to this paragraph, the Board shall determine whether the petition has merit. If the Board determines that the petition has merit, the Board may, pursuant to this subsection, take action to amend the regulation to which the small business objected.
- The determinations made by the Board pursuant to this section are conclusive unless it is shown that the Board acted with fraud or a gross abuse of discretion.
- Section 9 of the Elko Convention and Visitors Authority Act, being chapter 227, Statutes of Nevada 1975, as last amended by chapter 98, Statutes of Nevada 2013, at page 338, is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - Sec. 9. 1. The Board shall adopt a seal, establish a principal place of business and adopt, and thereafter from time to time amend, if necessary, appropriate rules and regulations not inconsistent with this act for carrying on the business and affairs of the Board and of the Authority. Each member shall, upon election or acceptance of his or her appointment, file with the Clerk of Elko County his or her oath of office.
  - No member may receive any compensation as an employee of the Board or otherwise, and a member of the Board shall not be interested in any contract or transaction with the Board except in his or her official representative capacity.
  - At the first meeting of the Board following each general authority election, the Board shall choose one of its members as Chair and one of its members as Vice Chair, and shall appoint or hire a Secretary and a Treasurer, who must not be members of the Board. The Secretary and Treasurer may not be one person.
  - The Secretary shall keep audio recordings or transcripts of all meetings of the Board and a record of all of





the proceedings of the Board, minutes of all meetings, certificates, contracts, bonds given by employees, and all other acts of the Board. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.035, the minute book, audio recordings, transcripts and records are open to the inspection of all interested persons, at all reasonable times and places. A copy of the minutes *or draft minutes, as applicable*, or audio recordings must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.

- 5. The Treasurer shall keep, in permanent records, strict and accurate accounts of all money received by and disbursed for and on behalf of the Board. The Treasurer shall file with the County Clerk, at the Authority's expense, a corporate fidelity bond in an amount not less than \$5,000, conditioned on the faithful performance of the duties of the Treasurer.
- 6. The Board shall appoint the Elko County Treasurer and Auditor to act as Treasurer and Auditor of the Authority. The Treasurer and Auditor may employ such persons as are necessary to carry out the duties of the Treasurer and Auditor of the Authority. The Board shall determine the salary of each person employed pursuant to this subsection. The salaries and expenses of the employees must be paid by the Board from the money of the Authority.
- 7. The Board shall meet regularly at a time and in a place to be designated by it. Special meetings may be held as often as the needs of the Board require, on notice to each Board member.
- 8. The Board may require from an officer or employee of the Authority, except a member of the Board, sufficient security for the faithful and honest performance of his or her duties. A blanket fidelity bond or blanket position bond, or other type of bond suitable for public employees or officers, may be furnished at the expense of the Authority for an officer or employee of the Authority, in an amount set by the Board and conditioned on the faithful and honest performance of his or her duties.
- **Sec. 35.** Section 4 of the Nevada Commission for the Reconstruction of the V & T Railway Act of 1993, being chapter 566, Statutes of Nevada 1993, as last amended by chapter 62, Statutes of Nevada 2017, at page 242, is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - Sec. 4. 1. The commissioner appointed pursuant to paragraph (b) or (d) of subsection 1 of section 3 of this act shall file his or her oath of office with the county clerk of





Storey County, and all other commissioners shall file their oaths of office with the Clerk of Carson City.

- 2. The commissioners must serve without compensation, but a commissioner may be reimbursed for expenses actually incurred for travel authorized by the Commission.
- 3. The Commission shall elect a Chair, Vice Chair, Secretary and Treasurer from among its members. The Secretary and the Treasurer may be one person. The terms of the officers expire on July 1 of each odd-numbered year.
- 4. The Secretary shall maintain audio recordings or transcripts of all meetings of the Commission and a record of all of the proceedings of the Commission, minutes of all meetings, certificates, contracts and other acts of the Commission. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.035, the records must be open to the inspection of all interested persons at a reasonable time and place. A copy of the minutes or draft minutes, as applicable, or audio recordings must be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.
- 5. The Treasurer shall keep an accurate account of all money received by and disbursed on behalf of the Commission. The Treasurer shall file with the Clerk of Carson City, at the expense of the Commission, a fidelity bond in an amount not less than \$10,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his or her duties.
- **Sec. 36.** Section 27 of the Western Regional Water Commission Act, being chapter 531, Statutes of Nevada 2007, as amended by chapter 98, Statutes of Nevada 2013, at page 340, is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - Sec. 27. 1. The Board shall elect one of its members as Chair and one of its members as Vice Chair, and shall elect a Secretary and a Treasurer, who may be members of the Board. The Secretary and the Treasurer may be the same person. The terms of the officers expire on December 31 of each year.
  - 2. The Secretary shall keep audio recordings or transcripts of all meetings of the Board and, in a well-bound book, a record of all the proceedings of the Board, minutes of all meetings, certificates, contracts, bonds given by employees and all other acts of the Board. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.035, the minute book, audio recordings, transcripts and records must be open to the inspection of all interested persons, at all reasonable times and places. A copy of the minutes or draft minutes, as applicable, or audio recordings must be made available to a





1 2 3 member of the public upon request at no charge pursuant to NRS 241.035.

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3. The Treasurer shall keep, in permanent records, strict and accurate accounts of all money received by and disbursed for and on behalf of the Board and the Regional Water Commission.

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Sec. 37. The provisions of NRS 354.599 do not apply to any additional expenses of a local government that are related to the provisions of this act.







#### PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Nevada Commission on Ethics is an eight member body appointed by the Governor and Legislative Commission to interpret and enforce the provisions of the Ethics in Government Law set forth in NRS Chapter 281A ("Ethics Law"). The Ethics Law establishes the public policy and standards of conduct necessary to ensure the integrity and impartiality of government, free from conflicts of interest between public duties and private interests of state, local public officers, and employees. The commission and its staff focus on four main functions: 1) interpreting and enforcing the provisions of the Ethics Law; 2) investigating and adjudicating public complaints alleging ethics violations by public officers and employees; 3) providing outreach and education to public officers and employees to enhance their awareness and understanding of ethics requirements and prohibitions under Nevada law; and 4) accepting and monitoring various filings required of certain public officers. Statutory Authority: NRS 281A.

#### **BASE**

This request continues funding for six positions and associated operating costs. One-time expenditures have been eliminated and partial year costs have been annualized.

	2017-2018 ACTUAL	2018-2019 WORK PROGRAM	2019-2020 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS	2020-2021 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS
RESOURCES:				·
2501 APPROPRIATION CONTROL	227,815	231,010	239,958	239,958
Funding is based on the proportion of state and local governmental public officers and employees. Based on the employee counts provided by DETR, the state and local governments contribute 28 and 72 percent, respectively, of the Commission's total funding over the 2019-21 biennium.				
2510 REVERSIONS	-471	0	0	0
2511 BALANCE FORWARD FROM PREVIOUS YEAR	38,634	46,429	46,429	46,429
This amount represents the reserve available from the collection of local government fee assessments.				
2512 BALANCE FORWARD TO NEW YEAR	-46,429	0	0	0
4103 COUNTY REIMBURSEMENTS	599,488	594,026	617,031	617,031
Funding is based on the proportion of state and local governmental public officers and employees. Based on the employee counts provided by DETR, the state and local governments contribute 28 and 72 percent, respectively, of the Commission's total funding over the 2019-21 biennium.				
4335 REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	2,576	0	0	0
4655 TRANSFER FROM STATUTORY CONTINGENCY	2,436	0	0	0
TOTAL RESOURCES:	824,049	871,465	903,418	903,418
EXPENDITURES:				
CATEGORY 01 PERSONNEL:				
5100 SALARIES	466,314	461,588		498,548
5200 WORKERS COMPENSATION	5,777	5,118		5,118
5300 RETIREMENT	107,626	106,552		105,788
5400 PERSONNEL ASSESSMENT	1,211	1,328	1,328	1,328
5500 GROUP INSURANCE	53,099	53,346	*	53,346
5700 PAYROLL ASSESSMENT	478	498	498	498
5750 RETIRED EMPLOYEES GROUP INSURANCE	10,958	11,724	*	12,663
5800 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION	540	671	698	698
5840 MEDICARE	6,565	6,692	7,230	7,230

	2017-2018 ACTUAL	2018-2019 WORK PROGRAM	2019-2020 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS	2020-2021 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS
5860 BOARD AND COMMISSION PAY	4,880	7,680	4,880	4,880
This request continues funding for Board and Commission pay.				
5970 TERMINAL ANNUAL LEAVE PAY	8,698	0	8,698	8,698
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 01:	666,146	655,197	698,795	698,795
CATEGORY 03 IN-STATE TRAVEL:				
6200 PER DIEM IN-STATE	8,160	7,108	8,160	8,160
6210 FS DAILY RENTAL IN-STATE	377	596	377	377
6215 NON-FS VEHICLE RENTAL IN-STATE	947	438	947	947
6220 AUTO MISC - IN-STATE	24	0	24	24
6230 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IN-STATE	33	85	33	33
6240 PERSONAL VEHICLE IN-STATE	960	1,893	960	960
6250 COMM AIR TRANS IN-STATE	13,081	14,233	13,081	13,081
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 03:	23,582	24,353	23,582	23,582
CATEGORY 04 OPERATING EXPENSES:				
7020 OPERATING SUPPLIES	2,015	903	2,015	2,015
7025 OPERATING SUPPLIES-E	0	4	0	0
7026 OPERATING SUPPLIES-F	382	532	382	382
7030 FREIGHT CHARGES	102	708	102	102
7044 PRINTING AND COPYING - C	515	1,220	515	515
7045 STATE PRINTING CHARGES	0	145	0	0
7050 EMPLOYEE BOND INSURANCE	9	9	9	9
7051 AGENCY OWNED - PROP. & CONT. INSURANCE	64	0	64	64
7054 AG TORT CLAIM ASSESSMENT	591	582	582	582
705A NON B&G - PROP. & CONT. INSURANCE	0	22	0	0
705B B&G - PROP. & CONT. INSURANCE	0	42	0	0
7060 CONTRACTS	160	0	160	160
7100 STATE OWNED BLDG RENT-B&G	3,509	3,746		3,509
7103 STATE OWNED MEETING ROOM RENT	600	1,275		600
7110 NON-STATE OWNED OFFICE RENT	27,457	28,138	27,457	27,457
7255 B & G LEASE ASSESSMENT	397	465	397	397
7285 POSTAGE - STATE MAILROOM	545	650	545	545
7286 MAIL STOP-STATE MAILROM	3,770	4,366	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3,770
7290 PHONE, FAX, COMMUNICATION LINE	1,826	1,582	1,826	1,826
7291 CELL PHONE/PAGER CHARGES	3,339	3,157	3,339	3,339

	2017-2018 ACTUAL	2018-2019 WORK PROGRAM	2019-2020 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS	2020-2021 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS
7294 CONFERENCE CALL CHARGES	239	223	239	239
7296 EITS LONG DISTANCE CHARGES	153	175	153	153
7301 MEMBERSHIP DUES	0	445	0	0
7340 INSPECTIONS & CERTIFICATIONS	0	44	0	0
7370 PUBLICATIONS AND PERIODICALS	850	946	850	850
7430 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	20	0	20	20
7460 EQUIPMENT PURCHASES < \$1,000	450	0	450	450
7637 NOTARY FEE APPLY OR RENEW	215	0	215	215
7980 OPERATING LEASE PAYMENTS	4,471	4,815	4,471	4,471
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 04:	51,679	54,194	51,670	51,670
CATEGORY 11 COURT REPORTING SERVICES:				
7060 CONTRACTS	11,742	13,198	11,742	11,742
7750 NON EMPLOYEE IN-STATE TRAVEL	629	0	629	629
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 11:	12,371	13,198	12,371	12,371
CATEGORY 15 INVESTIGATIONS/PARALEGAL COSTS:				
7060 CONTRACTS	3,550	3,126	3,550	3,550
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 15:	3,550	3,126	3,550	3,550
CATEGORY 26 INFORMATION SERVICES:				
7020 OPERATING SUPPLIES	95	196	95	95
7026 OPERATING SUPPLIES-F	71	162	71	71
7060 CONTRACTS	240	1,540	240	240
7065 CONTRACTS - E	4,200	0	4,200	4,200
7073 SOFTWARE LICENSE/MNT CONTRACTS	3,150	7,200	3,150	3,150
7290 PHONE, FAX, COMMUNICATION LINE	5,472	2,760	5,472	5,472
7460 EQUIPMENT PURCHASES < \$1,000	1,250	339	1,250	1,250
7532 EITS SHARED WEB SERVER HOSTING	575	842	575	575
7533 EITS 20-21 ELIM (EITS EMAIL SERVICE)	2,258	2,446	2,258	2,258
7542 EITS SILVERNET ACCESS	1,742	1,742	1,742	1,742
7554 EITS INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT	1,175	1,269	1,269	1,269
7556 EITS SECURITY ASSESSMENT	566	772	772	772
8371 COMPUTER HARDWARE <\$5,000 - A	0	8,930	0	0
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 26:	20,794	28,198	21,094	21,094

	2017-2018 ACTUAL	2018-2019 WORK PROGRAM	2019-2020 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS	2020-2021 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS
CATEGORY 30 TRAINING:				
6100 PER DIEM OUT-OF-STATE	2,892	2,659	2,892	2,892
6130 PUBLIC TRANS OUT-OF-STATE	181	263	181	181
6140 PERSONAL VEHICLE OUT-OF-STATE	0	86	0	0
6150 COMM AIR TRANS OUT-OF-STATE	1,772	246	1,772	1,772
6240 PERSONAL VEHICLE IN-STATE	97	102	97	97
6250 COMM AIR TRANS IN-STATE	0	857	0	0
7300 DUES AND REGISTRATIONS	0	2,334	0	0
7301 MEMBERSHIP DUES	445	0	445	445
7302 REGISTRATION FEES	1,784	849	1,784	1,784
7306 DUES & REG - EMPLOYEE REIMBURSEMENT	0	120	0	0
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 30:	7,171	7,516	7,171	7,171
CATEGORY 82 DEPT COST ALLOCATION:				
7389 16-17 CENTRALIZED PERSONNEL SERVICES COST ALLOC	2,564	2,564	2,564	2,564
7439 DEPT OF ADMIN - ADMIN SER DIV	34,953	35,815	34,953	34,953
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 82:	37,517	38,379	37,517	37,517
CATEGORY 86 RESERVE:				
9178 RESERVE - BAL FWD TO SUBSEQUENT FY	0	46,429	46,429	46,429
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 86:	0	46,429	46,429	46,429
CATEGORY 87 PURCHASING ASSESSMENT:				
7393 PURCHASING ASSESSMENT	407	569	407	407
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 87:	407	569	407	407
CATEGORY 89 AG COST ALLOCATION PLAN:				
7391 ATTORNEY GENERAL COST ALLOC	832	306	832	832
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 89:	832	306	832	832
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	824,049	871,465	903,418	903,418
TOTAL POSITIONS:	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00

#### MAINTENANCE

#### M100 STATEWIDE INFLATION

This request funds rate changes for internal service funds such as the Attorney General, Fleet Services, information technology services, state-owned building rent, vehicle insurance, personnel assessments, and property and contents insurance.

personnel assessments, and property and contents insurance.	2017-2018 ACTUAL	2018-2019 WORK PROGRAM	2019-2020 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS	2020-2021 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS
RESOURCES: 2501 APPROPRIATION CONTROL This General Fund Appropriation funding request represents 28% of the total Statewide Inflation.	0	0	228	300
4103 COUNTY REIMBURSEMENTS This County Reimbursement funding request represents 72% of the total Statewide Inflation.	0	0	587	770
TOTAL RESOURCES: EXPENDITURES:	0	0	815	1,070
CATEGORY 01 PERSONNEL:				
5400 PERSONNEL ASSESSMENT	0	0	-2	16
5700 PAYROLL ASSESSMENT	0	0	37	32
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 01:	0	0	35	48
CATEGORY 04 OPERATING EXPENSES:				
7050 EMPLOYEE BOND INSURANCE	0	0	_	9
7054 AG TORT CLAIM ASSESSMENT	0	0	~ ~ ~	-70
705A NON B&G - PROP. & CONT. INSURANCE	0	0	-	0
705B B&G - PROP. & CONT. INSURANCE	0	0	•	1
7100 STATE OWNED BLDG RENT-B&G	0	0	280	373
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 04:	0	0	226	313
CATEGORY 26 INFORMATION SERVICES:				
7532 EITS SHARED WEB SERVER HOSTING	0	0		754
7542 EITS SILVERNET ACCESS	0	0		261
7554 EITS INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT	0	0		474
7556 EITS SECURITY ASSESSMENT	0	0	29	-9
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 26:	0	0	1,472	1,480
CATEGORY 87 PURCHASING ASSESSMENT:				
7393 PURCHASING ASSESSMENT	0	0	-86	61

	2017-2018 ACTUAL	2018-2019 WORK PROGRAM	2019-2020 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS	2020-2021 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 87:	0	0	-86	61
CATEGORY 89 AG COST ALLOCATION PLAN: 7391 ATTORNEY GENERAL COST ALLOC	0	0	-832	-832
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 89:	0	0	-832	-832
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	0	0	815	1,070

### M106 EITS COST POOLS AND RATES

This request funds methodology changes for information technology service rates and cost pools.

	2017-2018 ACTUAL	2018-2019 WORK PROGRAM	2019-2020 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS	2020-2021 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS
RESOURCES:				
2501 APPROPRIATION CONTROL	0	C	-,	1,507
4103 COUNTY REIMBURSEMENTS	0	C	3,874	3,874
TOTAL RESOURCES:	0	0	5,381	5,381
EXPENDITURES:				
CATEGORY 26 INFORMATION SERVICES:				
7533 EITS 20-21 ELIM (EITS EMAIL SERVICE)	0	C	-2,448	-2,448
7547 EITS BUSINESS PRODUCTIVITY SUITE	0	C	7,829	7,829
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 26:	0	0	5,381	5,381
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	0	0	5,381	5,381

### M150 ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE

This request funds adjustments to base expenditures including eliminating one-time expenditures such as equipment, and adjusts for partial year costs for the continuation of programs.

This request funds adjustments to base expenditures including eminiating one-time expenditures such as equipments to base expenditures including eminiating one-time expenditures such as equipments.	2017-2018 ACTUAL	2018-2019 WORK PROGRAM	2019-2020 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS	2020-2021 GOVERNOR
RESOURCES:				
2501 APPROPRIATION CONTROL	0	(	3,495	-2,596
This General Fund Appropriation funding request represents 28% of the total Adjustments to Base.				
4103 COUNTY REIMBURSEMENTS	0	(	-8,988	-6,675
This County Reimbursements funding request represents 72% of the total expenditures.				
TOTAL RESOURCES:	0		0 -12,483	-9,271
EXPENDITURES:			,	,
CATEGORY 01 PERSONNEL:				
5860 BOARD AND COMMISSION PAY	0		2,800	2,800
This adjustment funds additional Board and Commission Pay.			,	,
Total cost: 8 members x \$80/meeting x 12 meetings = \$7,680				
FY20/21 M150: \$7,680 - \$4,880 (base) = \$2,800				
The agency had significant Commissioner vacancies during the last 4 years and the Commission was not fully appointed until the last month of FY18, thereby reducing the number of meetings the agency was able to hold due to quorum concerns. The agency is now fully appointed. Further, SB84 (2017) imposed additional duties on the Commission to meet more frequently to address every complaint that is filed to issue orders regarding jurisdiction and investigation. The Commission has statutory deadlines to issue such orders. The Commission meets informally (telephonically or via email deliberations) nearly every week (more frequently than once per month) to address these complaints. The Commission must also meet this frequently to approve final orders in other matters and to approve all written opinions from prior meetings. The agency reserves the third Wednesday of every month for formal meetings to address matters that require more formal deliberations and for which we pay Commissioners. The Commissioners are not paid for all of the other work performed on a weekly basis.  5970 TERMINAL ANNUAL LEAVE PAY	0		0 -8,698	-8,698
This adjustment removes the one-time expenditure for Terminal Annual Leave Pay.	O	`	-0,090	-0,070
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 01:	0	(	0 -5,898	-5,898
GATTE GODY AA ODED ATTIVG TYDDINGTG				
CATEGORY 04 OPERATING EXPENSES:	_		_	
7051 AGENCY OWNED - PROP. & CONT. INSURANCE	0	(	0 -64	-64
This adjustment removes Agency Owned Property and Content Insurance and transferring the costs to Non B&G Property and Content Insurance and B&G Property and Content Insurance.				
705A NON B&G - PROP. & CONT. INSURANCE	0	,	0 24	24
This adjustment is schedule driven.	U	,	24	24
This adjustment is senedule differi.				

	2017-2018 ACTUAL	2018-2019 WORK PROGRAM	2019-2020 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS	2020-2021 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS
705B B&G - PROP. & CONT. INSURANCE	0	0	51	51
This adjustment is schedule driven.				
7060 CONTRACTS	0	0	-160	-160
This adjustment removes one-time expenditures for Conway Communications. [See Attachment]				
7100 STATE OWNED BLDG RENT-B&G	0	0	237	237
This adjustment is due to an increase in State Owned Building Rent.				
7110 NON-STATE OWNED OFFICE RENT	0	0	681	681
This adjustment is schedule driven.				
7255 B & G LEASE ASSESSMENT	0	0	-170	-170
This adjustment is schedule driven.				
7370 PUBLICATIONS AND PERIODICALS	0	0	-205	-600
This adjustment is schedule driven.				
7430 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	0	0	30	30
This adjustment is for the increase in costs for ABC Fire Extinguisher Co.				
7460 EQUIPMENT PURCHASES < \$1,000	0	0	273	273
This adjustment reflects a three year average for Equipment Purchases less than \$1,000.				
7637 NOTARY FEE APPLY OR RENEW	0	0	-185	-185
This adjustment eliminates one-time costs. There is a \$30 annual renewal fee.				
7980 OPERATING LEASE PAYMENTS	0	0	-2,440	-2,440
This adjustment eliminates the lease cost on a copier in Las Vegas. Any copies that need to be made for a Commission meeting will be made on a desktop printer.				
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 04:	0	0	-1,928	-2,323
CATEGORY 15 INVESTIGATIONS/PARALEGAL COSTS:				
7060 CONTRACTS	0	0	265	274
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 15:	0	0	265	274
CATEGORY 26 INFORMATION SERVICES:				
7065 CONTRACTS - E	0	0	3,150	3,150
This adjustment transfers Cat 26, GL 7073 expenses to Cat 26, GL 7065.			2,223	-,
7073 SOFTWARE LICENSE/MNT CONTRACTS	0	0	-3,150	-3,150
This adjustment transfers Cat 26, GL 7073 expenses to Cat 26, GL 7065.			- ,	-,
7460 EQUIPMENT PURCHASES < \$1,000	0	0	-1,250	-1,250
This adjustment removes equipment purchases less than \$1,000.			,	,

	2017-2018 ACTUAL	2018-2019 WORK PROGRAM	G	2019-2020 GOVERNOR COMMENDS	2020-2021 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS
7533 EITS 20-21 ELIM (EITS EMAIL SERVICE)		0	0	190	190
Need 14 e-mail accounts x 12 months = 168 units					
FY20/21: 168 units					
FY18 Base: 154.9760 units					
M150: 168 - 154.9760 = 13.024 units					
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 26:		0	0	-1,060	-1,060
CATEGORY 30 TRAINING:					
6150 COMM AIR TRANS OUT-OF-STATE		0	0	-571	-571
This adjustment reduces out-of-state airfare. In fiscal year 2018, the COGEL conference was held in					
Ontario, Canada. The conference will be held in Philadelphia, PA for fiscal year 2019. The adjustment of \$571 is the difference between the two flights for both people who attended the event in fiscal year 2018.					
Roundtrip airfare between Reno and Philadelphia 12/8 and 12/13 is currently \$315-\$535 per person. The					
\$601/person should cover airfare for the COGEL conference in the 19-21 Biennium.					
7302 REGISTRATION FEES		0	0	-109	-309
This adjustment is schedule driven.					
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 30:		0	0	-680	-880
CATEGORY 82 DEPT COST ALLOCATION:					
7389 16-17 CENTRALIZED PERSONNEL SERVICES COST ALLOC		0	0	24	137
This adjustment is schedule driven.					
7439 DEPT OF ADMIN - ADMIN SER DIV		0	0	-3,206	479
This adjustment is schedule driven.					
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 82:		0	0	-3,182	616
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:		0	0	-12,483	-9,271

### M300 FRINGE BENEFITS RATE ADJUSTMENT

This request funds changes to fringe benefits rates.

	2017-2018 ACTUAL	2018-2019 WORK PROGRAM	2019-2020 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS	2020-2021 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS
RESOURCES:				
2501 APPROPRIATION CONTROL	0	(	1,586	*
4103 COUNTY REIMBURSEMENTS	0	(	0 4,079	6,067
TOTAL RESOURCES:	0		5,665	8,426
EXPENDITURES:			,	,
CATEGORY 01 PERSONNEL:				
5100 SALARIES	0	(	0 -1,351	-1,351
5200 WORKERS COMPENSATION	0	(	0 -122	14
5300 RETIREMENT	0	(	0 4,584	4,584
5500 GROUP INSURANCE	0	(	0 1,218	3,222
5750 RETIRED EMPLOYEES GROUP INSURANCE	0	(	1,308	1,905
5800 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION	0	(	0 48	72
5840 MEDICARE	0	(	0 -20	-20
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 01:	0		0 5,665	8,426
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	0		0 5,665	8,426

### **ENHANCEMENT**

#### **E225 EFFICIENT AND RESPONSIVE STATE GOVERNMENT**

This request funds additional training costs.

	2017-2018 ACTUAL	2018-2019 WORK PROGRAM	2019-2020 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS	2020-2021 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS
RESOURCES:				
2501 APPROPRIATION CONTROL	0	0	126	147
4103 COUNTY REIMBURSEMENTS	0	0	323	377
TOTAL RESOURCES:	0	0	449	524
EXPENDITURES:				
CATEGORY 30 TRAINING:				
7300 DUES AND REGISTRATIONS	0	0	399	474
7302 REGISTRATION FEES	0	0	50	50
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 30:	0	0	449	524
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	0	0	449	524

### E710 EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT

This request funds replacement computer hardware per Enterprise Information Technology Services' recommended replacement schedule.

	2017-2018 ACTUAL	2018-2019 WORK PROGRAM	2019-2020 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS	2020-2021 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS	
RESOURCES:					
2501 APPROPRIATION CONTROL	0	C	2,627	629	
This General Fund Appropriation funding request represents 28% of the total expenditures.					
4103 COUNTY REIMBURSEMENTS	0	C	6,754	1,616	
This County Reimbursement funding request represents 72% of the total expenditures.					
TOTAL RESOURCES:	0	0	9,381	2,245	
EXPENDITURES:					
CATEGORY 26 INFORMATION SERVICES:					
7060 CONTRACTS	0	C	120	120	
8371 COMPUTER HARDWARE <\$5,000 - A	0	C	9,261	2,125	
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 26:	0	0	9,381	2,245	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	0	0	9,381	2,245	

### E711 EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT

This request funds the replacement of a server.

	2017-2018 ACTUAL	2018-2019 WORK PROGRAM	2019-2020 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS	2020-2021 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS
RESOURCES:				_
2501 APPROPRIATION CONTROL	0	0	640	0
This General Fund Appropriation funding request represents 28% of the total expenditures.				
4103 COUNTY REIMBURSEMENTS	0	0	1,647	0
This County Reimbursement funding request represents 72% of the total expenditures.				
TOTAL RESOURCES:	0	0	2,287	0
EXPENDITURES:				
CATEGORY 26 INFORMATION SERVICES:				
7060 CONTRACTS	0	0	480	0
8371 COMPUTER HARDWARE <\$5,000 - A	0	O	1,807	0
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 26:	0	0	2,287	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	0	0	2,287	0

### E712 EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT

This request funds the replacement of a shredder.

	2017-2018 ACTUAL	2018-2019 WORK PROGRAM	2019-2020 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS	2020-2021 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS
RESOURCES:				_
2501 APPROPRIATION CONTROL	0	0	433	0
This General Fund Appropriation funding request represents 28% of the total expenditures.				
4103 COUNTY REIMBURSEMENTS	0	0	1,114	0
This County Reimbursement funding request represents 72% of the total expenditures.				
TOTAL RESOURCES:	0	0	1,547	0
EXPENDITURES:				
CATEGORY 04 OPERATING EXPENSES:				
7465 EQUIP > \$1,000 LESS THAN \$5,000 - A	0	0	1,547	0
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 04:	0	0	1,547	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	0	0	1,547	0

### **SUMMARY**

	2017-2018 ACTUAL	2018-2019 WORK PROGRAM	2019-2020 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS	2020-2021 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS
RESOURCES:				_
2501 APPROPRIATION CONTROL	227,815	231,010	243,610	242,304
2510 REVERSIONS	-471	0	0	0
2511 BALANCE FORWARD FROM PREVIOUS YEAR	38,634	46,429	46,429	46,429
2512 BALANCE FORWARD TO NEW YEAR	-46,429	0	0	0
4103 COUNTY REIMBURSEMENTS	599,488	594,026	626,421	623,060
4335 REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	2,576	0	0	0
4655 TRANSFER FROM STATUTORY CONTINGENCY	2,436	0	0	0
TOTAL RESOURCES:	824,049	871,465	916,460	911,793
EXPENDITURES:				
CATEGORY 01 PERSONNEL:				
5100 SALARIES	466,314	461,588	497,197	497,197
5200 WORKERS COMPENSATION	5,777	5,118	4,996	5,132
5300 RETIREMENT	107,626	106,552	110,372	110,372
5400 PERSONNEL ASSESSMENT	1,211	1,328	1,326	1,344
5500 GROUP INSURANCE	53,099	53,346	54,564	56,568
5700 PAYROLL ASSESSMENT	478	498	535	530
5750 RETIRED EMPLOYEES GROUP INSURANCE	10,958	11,724	13,971	14,568
5800 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION	540	671	746	770
5840 MEDICARE	6,565	6,692	7,210	7,210
5860 BOARD AND COMMISSION PAY	4,880	7,680	7,680	7,680
5970 TERMINAL ANNUAL LEAVE PAY	8,698	0	0	0
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 01:	666,146	655,197	698,597	701,371
CATEGORY 03 IN-STATE TRAVEL:				
6200 PER DIEM IN-STATE	8,160	7,108	8,160	8,160
6210 FS DAILY RENTAL IN-STATE	377	596	377	377
6215 NON-FS VEHICLE RENTAL IN-STATE	947	438	947	947
6220 AUTO MISC - IN-STATE	24	0	24	24
6230 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IN-STATE	33	85	33	33
6240 PERSONAL VEHICLE IN-STATE	960	1.893	960	960
6250 COMM AIR TRANS IN-STATE	13,081	14,233	13,081	13,081
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 03:	23,582	24,353	23,582	23,582

	2017-2018 ACTUAL	2018-2019 WORK PROGRAM	2019-2020 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS	2020-2021 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS
CATEGORY 04 OPERATING EXPENSES:				
7020 OPERATING SUPPLIES	2,015	903	2,015	2,015
7025 OPERATING SUPPLIES-E	0	4	0	0
7026 OPERATING SUPPLIES-F	382	532	382	382
7030 FREIGHT CHARGES	102	708	102	102
7044 PRINTING AND COPYING - C	515	1,220	515	515
7045 STATE PRINTING CHARGES	0	145	0	0
7050 EMPLOYEE BOND INSURANCE	9	9	22	18
7051 AGENCY OWNED - PROP. & CONT. INSURANCE	64	0	0	0
7054 AG TORT CLAIM ASSESSMENT	591	582	513	512
705A NON B&G - PROP. & CONT. INSURANCE	0	22	25	24
705B B&G - PROP. & CONT. INSURANCE	0	42	52	52
7060 CONTRACTS	160	0	0	0
7100 STATE OWNED BLDG RENT-B&G	3,509	3,746	4,026	4,119
7103 STATE OWNED MEETING ROOM RENT	600	1,275	600	600
7110 NON-STATE OWNED OFFICE RENT	27,457	28,138	28,138	28,138
7255 B & G LEASE ASSESSMENT	397	465	227	227
7285 POSTAGE - STATE MAILROOM	545	650	545	545
7286 MAIL STOP-STATE MAILROM	3,770	4,366	3,770	3,770
7290 PHONE, FAX, COMMUNICATION LINE	1,826	1,582	1,826	1,826
7291 CELL PHONE/PAGER CHARGES	3,339	3,157	3,339	3,339
7294 CONFERENCE CALL CHARGES	239	223	239	239
7296 EITS LONG DISTANCE CHARGES	153	175	153	153
7301 MEMBERSHIP DUES	0	445	0	0
7340 INSPECTIONS & CERTIFICATIONS	0	44	0	0
7370 PUBLICATIONS AND PERIODICALS	850	946	645	250
7430 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	20	0		50
7460 EQUIPMENT PURCHASES < \$1,000	450	0		723
7465 EQUIP > \$1,000 LESS THAN \$5,000 - A	0	0	1,547	0
7637 NOTARY FEE APPLY OR RENEW	215	0		30
7980 OPERATING LEASE PAYMENTS	4,471	4,815	2,031	2,031
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 04:	51,679	54,194	51,515	49,660
CATEGORY 11 COURT REPORTING SERVICES:				
7060 CONTRACTS	11,742	13,198	11,742	11,742
7750 NON EMPLOYEE IN-STATE TRAVEL	629	0	629	629

	2017-2018 ACTUAL	2018-2019 WORK PROGRAM	2019-2020 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS	2020-2021 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 11:	12,371	13,198	12,371	12,371
CATEGORY 15 INVESTIGATIONS/PARALEGAL COSTS:				
7060 CONTRACTS	3,550	3,126	3,815	3,824
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 15:	3,550	3,126	3,815	3,824
CATEGORY 26 INFORMATION SERVICES:				
7020 OPERATING SUPPLIES	95	196	95	95
7026 OPERATING SUPPLIES-F	71	162	71	71
7060 CONTRACTS	240	1,540	840	360
7065 CONTRACTS - E	4,200	0	7,350	7,350
7073 SOFTWARE LICENSE/MNT CONTRACTS	3,150	7,200	0	0
7290 PHONE, FAX, COMMUNICATION LINE	5,472	2,760	5,472	5,472
7460 EQUIPMENT PURCHASES < \$1,000	1,250	339	0	0
7532 EITS SHARED WEB SERVER HOSTING	575	842	1,329	1,329
7533 EITS 20-21 ELIM (EITS EMAIL SERVICE)	2,258	2,446	0	0
7542 EITS SILVERNET ACCESS	1,742	1,742	1,951	2,003
7547 EITS BUSINESS PRODUCTIVITY SUITE	0	0	7,829	7,829
7554 EITS INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT	1,175	1,269	1,749	1,743
7556 EITS SECURITY ASSESSMENT	566	772	801	763
8371 COMPUTER HARDWARE <\$5,000 - A	0	8,930	11,068	2,125
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 26:	20,794	28,198	38,555	29,140
CATEGORY 30 TRAINING:				
6100 PER DIEM OUT-OF-STATE	2,892	2,659	2,892	2,892
6130 PUBLIC TRANS OUT-OF-STATE	181	263	181	181
6140 PERSONAL VEHICLE OUT-OF-STATE	0	86	0	0
6150 COMM AIR TRANS OUT-OF-STATE	1,772	246	1,201	1,201
6240 PERSONAL VEHICLE IN-STATE	97	102	97	97
6250 COMM AIR TRANS IN-STATE	0	857	0	0
7300 DUES AND REGISTRATIONS	0	2,334	399	474
7301 MEMBERSHIP DUES	445	0	445	445
7302 REGISTRATION FEES	1,784	849	1,725	1,525
7306 DUES & REG - EMPLOYEE REIMBURSEMENT	0	120	0	0
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 30:	7,171	7,516	6,940	6,815

	2017-2018 ACTUAL	2018-2019 WORK PROGRAM	2019-2020 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS	2020-2021 GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS	
CATEGORY 82 DEPT COST ALLOCATION:					
7389 16-17 CENTRALIZED PERSONNEL SERVICES COST ALLOC	2,564	2,564		2,701	
7439 DEPT OF ADMIN - ADMIN SER DIV	34,953	35,815	31,747	35,432	
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 82:	37,517	38,379	34,335	38,133	
CATEGORY 86 RESERVE:					
9178 RESERVE - BAL FWD TO SUBSEQUENT FY	0	46,429	46,429	46,429	
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 86:	0	46,429	46,429	46,429	
CATEGORY 87 PURCHASING ASSESSMENT:					
7393 PURCHASING ASSESSMENT	407	569	321	468	
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 87:	407	569	321	468	
CATEGORY 89 AG COST ALLOCATION PLAN:					
7391 ATTORNEY GENERAL COST ALLOC	832	306	0	0	
TOTAL FOR CATEGORY 89:	832	306	0	0	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	824,049	871,465	916,460	911,793	
PERCENT CHANGE:		5.75%	5.16%	-0.51%	
TOTAL POSITIONS:	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	

#### 1343 - Ethics Commission Local Government Cost Share - Enhancement Request

Annual

		TOTAL		Counties		Annual Comm'n														
		Counties &	Cities	Counties > 10,000,	% of TOTAL	Comm'n Budget														
	Customer		>15,000	less Cities >	2014 EST	allocated to	FY18 Billina			Add'l		Inv.		Enhancements		Digital	Training			
County		281A.270	Total	15,000	POPULATION	Local Gov's	Percentage		Salary		Inv. Travel	Resources	Cell Phones	Office	COGEL funds	Training	Travel	EITS	LV Copier	Totals
,				•			Total Reg'd fo	r Biennium	\$ 160,192.00	\$ 208,611.00 \$	20,943.00	2,535.00	\$ 11,690.00	\$ 28,754.00	\$ 5,918.00	\$ 31,998.00	\$ 9,722.00 \$	17,420.00	\$ (4,880.00)	\$ 492,903.00
							=	F	\$ 56,868.00	\$ 65,784.00 \$	7.790.00	1.185.00	\$ 4.746.00	\$ 10.233.00	\$ 2,130.00	\$ 22,619.00	\$ 3,500.00 \$	6.098.00	\$ (1,757.00)	\$ 179,196.00
								H-	\$ 56,868.00	\$ 84,416.00 \$	7,289.00	641.00	\$ 3,671.00	\$ 10,470.00	\$ 2,130.00	\$ 709.00	\$ 3,500.00 \$	6,548.00	\$ (1,757.00)	\$ 174,485.00
									\$ 113,736.00	\$ 150,200.00 \$	15,079.00	1,825.00	\$ 8,417.00	\$ 20,703.00	\$ 4,260.00	\$ 23,328.00	\$ 7,000.00 \$	12,646.00	\$ (3,514.00)	\$ 353,680.00
								<u> </u>	\$ 46,456.00	\$ 58,411.00 \$				\$ 8,051.00				4,774.00	\$ (1,366.00)	\$ 139,223.00
							State - 207	o Dieminum	Ψ 40,400.00	Ψ 50,411.00 Ψ	3,004.00	7 10.00	ψ 0,270.00	ψ 0,001.00	Ψ 1,000.00	\$ 0,070.00	2,722.00	4,774.00	ψ (1,555.55)	Ψ 103,220.00
Boulder City	N115		16,298		0.5574%	\$ 3,482.64	0.56%	19-20	\$ 316.99	\$ 366.69 \$	43.42 \$	6.61	\$ 26.46	\$ 57.04	\$ 11.87	\$ 126.08	\$ 19.51 \$	33.99	\$ (9.79)	\$ 998.88
			,		0.001.77	* 0,10=101		20-21	\$ 316.99	\$ 470.55 \$	40.63 \$	3.57	\$ 20.46	\$ 58.36	\$ 11.87	\$ 3.95	\$ 19.51 \$	36.50	\$ (9.79)	\$ 972.62
									\$ 633.99	\$ 837.25 \$	84.05 \$	10.18	\$ 46.92	\$ 115.40	\$ 23.75	\$ 130.04	\$ 39.02 \$	70.49	\$ (19.59)	\$ 1,971.49
Carson City	N333	55,182		55,182	1.8873%	\$ 11,753.92	1.89%	19-20	\$ 1,073.28	\$ 1,241.56 \$	147.02 \$	22.36	\$ 89.57	\$ 193.13	\$ 40.20	\$ 426.89	\$ 66.06 \$	115.09	\$ (33.16)	\$ 3,382.01
								20-21	\$ 1,073.28	\$ 1,593.20 \$	137.57 \$	12.10	\$ 69.28	\$ 197.60	\$ 40.20	\$ 13.38	\$ 66.06 \$	123.58	\$ (33.16)	\$ 3,293.10
Churchill County	N127	25.266		25.200	0.00410/	\$ 5.348.35	0.000/	10.20	\$ 2,146.57	\$ 2,834.76 \$	284.59 \$	34.46	\$ 158.86	\$ 390.73	\$ 80.40	\$ 440.27	\$ 132.11 \$	238.67	\$ (66.32)	<b>\$ 6,675.10</b> \$ 1,548.51
Churchill County	N127	25,266		25,266	0.8641%	\$ 5,348.35	0.86%	19-20 20-21	\$ 491.42 \$ 491.42	\$ 568.47 \$ \$ 729.47 \$	67.32 \$ 62.99 \$		\$ 41.01 \$ 31.72	\$ 88.43 \$ 90.48	\$ 18.41 \$ 18.41	\$ 195.46 \$ 6.13	\$ 30.24 \$ \$ 30.24 \$	52.70 56.58	\$ (15.18) \$ (15.18)	\$ 1,546.51
							1 1		\$ 982.84	\$ 1,297.94 \$	130.30 \$	15.78	\$ 72.73	\$ 178.90	\$ 36.81	\$ 201.59	\$ 60.49 \$	109.28	\$ (30.37)	\$ 3,056.31
City of Elko	N129		20,704		0.7081%	\$ 4,415.49	0.71%	19-20	\$ 402.69	\$ 465.83 \$	55.16 \$	8.39	\$ 33.61	\$ 72.46	\$ 15.08	\$ 160.17	\$ 24.78 \$	43.18	\$ (12.44)	\$ 1,268.91
								20-21	\$ 402.69	\$ 597.76 \$	51.61 \$	4.54	\$ 25.99	\$ 74.14	\$ 15.08	\$ 5.02	\$ 24.78 \$	46.37	\$ (12.44)	\$ 1,235.55
Clark Carret	Nac	0.460.40	4 201 25-	005 155	22.04.077	<b>♠</b> 00€ 000 :-	00.040	45.50	\$ 805.38	\$ 1,063.59 \$	106.78 \$	12.93	\$ 59.60	\$ 146.60	\$ 30.17	\$ 165.19	\$ 49.57 \$	89.55	\$ (24.88)	\$ 2,504.46
Clark County	N301	2,166,181	1,201,005	965,176	33.0107%	\$ 205,289.42	33.01%	19-20 20-21	\$ 18,772.55 \$ 18,772.55	\$ 21,715.79 \$ \$ 27,866.35 \$	2,571.54 \$ 2,406.15 \$	391.18 211.60	\$ 1,566.69 \$ 1,211.82	\$ 3,377.99 \$ 3,456.22	\$ 703.13 \$ 703.13	\$ 7,466.70 \$ 234.05	\$ 1,155.38 \$ \$ 1,155.38 \$	2,013.00 2,161.54	\$ (580.00) \$ (580.00)	\$ 59,153.93 \$ 57,598.79
									\$ 37,545.10	\$ 49,582.13 <b>\$</b>	4,977.69 \$	602.78	\$ 2,778.51	\$ 6,834.21	\$ 1,406.26		\$ 2,310.75 \$	4,174.54		\$ 116,752.72
Douglas County	N324	48,235		48,235	1.6497%	\$ 10,261.36	1.65%	19-20	\$ 938.16	\$ 1,085.25 \$	128.51 \$	19.55	\$ 78.30	\$ 168.82	\$ 35.14	\$ 373.15	\$ 57.74 \$	100.60	\$ (28.99)	\$ 2,956.24
								20-21	\$ 938.16	\$ 1,392.63 \$	120.25 \$	10.57	\$ 60.56	\$ 168.82	\$ 35.14	\$ 11.70	\$ 57.74 \$	108.02	\$ (28.99)	\$ 2,874.61
									\$ 1,876.33	\$ 2,477.88 \$	248.76 \$	30.12	\$ 138.86	\$ 337.63	\$ 70.28	\$ 384.85	\$ 115.48 \$	208.62	\$ (57.97)	\$ 5,830.85
Elko County	N135	53,997	20,704	33,293	1.1387%	\$ 7,089.67	1.14%	19-20	\$ 647.54	\$ 749.07 \$	88.70 \$	13.49	\$ 54.04	\$ 116.52	\$ 24.25 \$ 24.25	\$ 257.56	\$ 39.85 \$	69.44	\$ (20.01)	\$ 2,040.47
							1	20-21	\$ 647.54 <b>\$ 1,295.09</b>	\$ 961.23 \$ \$ 1,710.30 \$	83.00 \$ 171.70 \$	7.30 <b>20.79</b>	\$ 7.30 <b>\$ 61.34</b>	\$ 119.22 \$ 235.74	\$ 24.25 <b>\$ 48.51</b>	\$ 8.07 <b>\$ 265.63</b>	\$ 39.85 <b>\$ 79.71 \$</b>	74.56 <b>144.00</b>	\$ (20.01) \$ (40.01)	\$ 1,952.32 <b>\$ 3,992.79</b>
Fernley	N327		19,042		0.6513%	\$ 4,042.35	0.65%	19-20	\$ 370.36	\$ 428.43 \$	50.73 \$	7.72	\$ 30.91	\$ 66.64	\$ 13.87	\$ 147.31	\$ 22.79 \$	39.71	\$ (11.44)	\$ 1,167.05
,			·					20-21	\$ 370.36	\$ 549.78 \$	47.47 \$	4.17	\$ 23.91	\$ 68.19	\$ 13.87	\$ 4.62	\$ 22.79 \$	42.65	\$ (11.44)	\$ 1,136.37
									\$ 740.73	\$ 978.21 \$			\$ 54.82	\$ 134.83	•	*	\$ 45.59 \$	82.36	\$ (22.89)	\$ 2,303.42
Henderson	N328		294,359		10.0676%	\$ 62,625.40	10.07%	19-20	\$ 5,725.24	\$ 6,622.87 \$ \$ 8,498.67 \$	784.27 \$ 733.83 \$	119.30 64.53	\$ 477.81 \$ 369.58	\$ 1,030.22 \$ 1,054.08	\$ 214.44 \$ 214.44	\$ 2,277.19 \$ 71.38	\$ 352.37 \$ \$ 352.37 \$	613.92 659.23	\$ (176.89) \$ (176.89)	\$ 18,040.74 \$ 17,566.46
							1	20-21	\$ 5,725.24 <b>\$ 11,450.49</b>	\$ 15,121.54 \$		183.83	\$ 847.39	\$ 2,084.30	\$ 214.44 \$ 428.88	\$ 2,348.57	\$ 704.73 \$	1,273.15		\$ 35,607.20
Humboldt County	N329	16,853		16,853	0.5764%	\$ 3,607.02	0.58%	19-20	\$ 327.79	\$ 379.18 \$	44.90 \$		\$ 27.36	\$ 58.98	\$ 12.28	\$ 130.38	\$ 20.17 \$	35.15	\$ (10.13)	\$ 1,032.89
								20-21	\$ 327.79	\$ 486.58 \$	42.01 \$	3.69	\$ 21.16	\$ 60.35	\$ 12.28	\$ 4.09	\$ 20.17 \$	37.74	\$ (10.13)	\$ 1,005.74
									\$ 655.58	\$ 865.76 \$	86.92	10.53	\$ 48.52	\$ 119.33	\$ 24.55	\$ 134.46	\$ 40.35 \$	72.89	\$ (20.25)	\$ 2,038.63
Las Vegas	N121		629,649		21.5351%	\$ 133,957.41	21.54%	19-20 20-21	\$ 12,246.59 \$ 12,246.59	\$ 14,166.66 \$ \$ 18,179.09 \$	1,677.59 \$ 1,569.69 \$	255.19 138.04	\$ 1,022.06 \$ 790.55	\$ 2,203.69 \$ 2,254.73	\$ 458.70 \$ 458.70	\$ 4,871.03 \$ 152.68	\$ 753.73 \$ \$ 753.73 \$	1,313.21 1,410.12	\$ (378.37) \$ (378.37)	\$ 38,590.07 \$ 37,575.55
								20-21	\$ 24,493.18	\$ 32,345.75 \$			\$ 1,812.61	\$ 4,458.42	\$ 917.40		\$ 1,507.46 \$	2,723.33	\$ (376.37) \$ (756.74)	\$ 76,165.63
Lyon County	N190	53,644	19,042	34,602	1.1835%	\$ 7,338.43	1.18%	19-20	\$ 673.00	\$ 778.52 \$	92.19 \$	14.02	\$ 56.17	\$ 121.10	\$ 25.21	\$ 267.68	\$ 41.42 \$	72.17	\$ (20.79)	\$ 2,120.70
								20-21	\$ 673.00	\$ 999.02 \$	86.26 \$	7.59	\$ 43.44	\$ 123.91	\$ 25.21	\$ 8.39	\$ 41.42 \$	77.49	\$ (20.79)	\$ 2,064.94
									\$ 1,346.01	\$ 1,777.54 \$	178.45 \$	21.61	\$ 99.61	\$ 245.01	\$ 50.41	\$ 276.08	\$ 82.84 \$	149.66	\$ (41.59)	\$ 4,185.64
Mesquite	N330		19,991		0.6837%	\$ 4,228.92	0.68%	19-20 20-21	\$ 388.82 \$ 388.82	\$ 449.78 \$ \$ 577.18 \$	53.26 \$ 49.84 \$	8.10 4.38	\$ 32.45 \$ 25.10	\$ 69.97 \$ 71.59	\$ 14.56 \$ 14.56	\$ 154.65 \$ 4.85	\$ 23.93 \$ \$ 23.93 \$	41.69 44.77	\$ (12.01) \$ (12.01)	\$ 1,225.21 \$ 1,193.00
								20-21	\$ 777.64	\$ 1,026.96 \$	103.10 \$		\$ 57.55	\$ 141.55	\$ 29.13	\$ 159.50	\$ 47.86 \$	86.46		\$ 2,418.22
N. Las Vegas	N122		240,708		8.2326%	\$ 51,182.43	8.23%	19-20	\$ 4,681.74	\$ 5,415.76 \$	641.32 \$	97.56	\$ 390.72	\$ 842.45	\$ 175.36	\$ 1,862.14	\$ 288.14 \$	502.03	\$ (144.65)	\$ 14,752.57
								20-21	\$ 4,681.74	\$ 6,949.67 \$	600.08 \$	52.77	\$ 302.22	\$ 861.96	\$ 175.36	\$ 58.37	\$ 288.14 \$	539.07	\$ (144.65)	\$ 14,364.73
									\$ 9,363.48	\$ 12,365.43 \$			\$ 692.94	\$ 1,704.40	,	+ .,=====	\$ 576.29 \$	1,041.10		\$ 29,117.30
Nye County	N233	45,737		45,737	1.5643%	\$ 9,701.65	1.56%	19-20 20-21	\$ 889.58 \$ 889.58	\$ 1,029.05 \$ \$ 1,320.51 \$	121.86 \$ 114.02 \$	18.54 10.03	\$ 74.24 \$ 57.42	\$ 160.07 \$ 163.78	\$ 33.32 \$ 33.32	\$ 353.83 \$ 11.09	\$ 54.75 \$ \$ 54.75 \$	95.39 102.43	\$ (27.48) \$ (27.48)	\$ 2,803.14 \$ 2,729.45
							1	20 21	\$ 1,779.16	\$ 2,349.56 \$	235.88 \$	28.56	\$ 131.67	\$ 323.85	\$ 66.64	\$ 364.92	\$ 109.50 \$	197.82	\$ (54.97)	\$ 5,532.59
Reno	N304		242,158		8.2822%	\$ 51,493.38	8.28%	19-20	\$ 4,709.94	\$ 5,448.39 \$	645.19 \$	98.14	\$ 393.07	\$ 847.52	\$ 176.41	\$ 1,873.36	\$ 289.88 \$	505.05	\$ (145.52)	\$ 14,841.44
										\$ 6,991.53 \$								542.32		\$ 14,540.29
							ļ			\$ 12,439.92 \$				\$ 1,714.67		\$ 1,932.08		1,047.37		
Sparks	N331		95,726	<b>-</b>	3.2740%	\$ 20,336.15	3.27%		\$ 1,861.86 \$ 1,861.86	\$ 2,153.77 \$ \$ 2,763.78 \$				\$ 335.03 \$ 342.79				199.65 214.38	\$ (57.52) \$ (57.52)	\$ 5,866.88 \$ 5,712.64
										\$ 4,917.55 \$								414.03		\$ 11,579.52
Washoe County	N285	448,316	337,884	110,432	3.7770%	\$ 23,507.85	3.78%		\$ 2,147.89	\$ 2,484.64 \$	294.23 \$		\$ 179.26	\$ 386.50				230.32		\$ 6,768.18
								20-21	\$ 2,147.89	\$ 3,188.37 \$								247.32		\$ 6,590.25
Militar Dina C	Naac	40.44-		40.44-	0.0504-1	<b>(</b> 0.000 - :	0.000	40.00	\$ 4,295.78	\$ 5,673.01 \$	569.53 \$		\$ 317.91	\$ 781.95	\$ 160.90			477.64		\$ 13,358.43
White Pine County	N332	10,413		10,413	0.3561%	\$ 2,238.84	0.36%	19-20 20-21		\$ 234.29 \$ \$ 300.64 \$	27.74 \$ 25.96 \$							21.72 23.32		\$ 638.19 \$ 621.42
				<b>†</b>			<del>                                     </del>		\$ 202.53 \$ 405.06									45.04		
TOTALS		2,923,824	1,578,635	1,345,189	1.0000	\$ 621,900.70	100.00%				•								. ,//	,