The	attached	document	was	submitted	to	the
Was	hoe Coun	ty Board o	f Cor	nmissioners	du	ring
the n	neeting hel	d on	2-24	415		•
by _	·					_
for A	Agenda Iter	n No/	/			
and	included l	nere pursuar	nt to	NRS 241.02	20(7)) as
amer	nded by AI	365 of the 20	013 L	egislative Se	ssio	n.

•

. .



WASHOE COUNTY

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS



2015 Legislative Session

2015 Bills of Interest

As of February 24, 2015

Bill	Description of Legislation/Notes
Number	·
SB11	Grants power to local governments to perform certain acts or duties which are not prohibited or limited by statute. (Home Rule)
	Summary:
	Authorizes counties and cities, with limited exceptions, to exercise the powers necessary for the effective operation of county and city government. Under existing law, county commissioners are authorized to exercise only those powers which are expressly granted and powers that are necessarily implied to carry out express powers. (Sadler v. Board of County Comm'rs, 15 Nev. 39, 42 (1880)) Sections 2-7 of this bill authorize a board of county commissioners, with limited exceptions, to exercise all powers needed for the effective operation of county government, even if the power to perform these acts is neither express nor implied, so long as the power is not expressly prohibited or limited by constitutional or statutory provisions or granted to another entity.
SB19	Authorizes the board of trustees of a school district to place an advisory question on the ballot at a general election. (Washoe County School District)
	Summary: Existing law authorizes the governing body of a county or city to submit an advisory question to the voters of the county or city. (NRS 295.230) Section 3 of this bill authorizes the board of trustees of a school district to submit an advisory question to the voters within its jurisdiction at a general election.



WASHOE COUNTY

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS



2015 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

SB30	Authorizes a board of county commissioners to withhold longevity pay for certain elected county officers under certain circumstances.
	Summary: Authorizes a board of county commissioners to adopt a resolution withholding longevity pay for elected county officers under certain circumstances; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.
SB70	Revises provisions governing meetings of public bodies
	Summary: Relating to public bodies; making various changes relating to meetings of public bodies; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.
SB158	Revises provisions relating to collective bargaining by local governments
	Summary: Relating to local governments; requiring the governing body of a local government to make certain information available to the public before the governing body meets to approve a collective bargaining agreement or similar agreement; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.
SB168	Revises provisions relating to collective bargaining by local government employers
	Summary: Relating to local governments; revising provisions relating to the reopening of a collective bargaining agreement during a period of fiscal emergency; excluding certain money from collective bargaining negotiations and from consideration in determining the ability of a local government to pay compensation and monetary benefits; and providing other matters properly relating thereto
SB185	Makes changes relating to fire and related emergency services in certain counties
	Summary: Existing law authorizes the municipalities of this State to provide fire protection services. (NRS 268.730) Existing law also authorizes the creation of districts for a fire department by boards of county commissioners and the creation of fire protection districts and county fire protection districts. (NRS 244.2961,473.034, 474.110, 474.460) This bill requires, in a county whose population is100, 000 or more but less than 700,000 (currently Washoe County), the entity that is responsible for the emergency fire-fighting vehicle located closest to a fire to respond to and take all actions necessary to suppress the fire regardless of whether the location of the fire falls within the territory served by the entity.



WASHOE COUNTY

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS



2015 Legislative Session

AB94 Authorizes a registered voter to elect to receive a sample ballot by electronic mail.

Summary:

Existing law requires each county and city clerk to mail a sample ballot to each registered voter in the applicable county or city. Sections 2 and 4 of this bill require each county and city clerk to distribute a sample ballot by electronic mail to each registered voter who elects to receive sample ballots in that manner.

AB182 Revises provisions relating to collective bargaining by local government employers.

Summary:

Relating to local governments; prohibiting a local government employer from entering into an agreement to pay dues to an employee organization through deductions from compensation; prohibiting such an employer from providing paid leave or paying compensation or benefits for time spent by an employee in providing services to an employee organization; prohibiting the inclusion of certain employees in a bargaining unit; revising provisions relating to a reduction in force; providing that a collective bargaining agreement between a local government employer and a recognized employee organization expires for certain purposes at the end of the term stated in the agreement; requiring public notice of certain offers made in collective bargaining; eliminating final and binding fact-finding except upon the election of the governing body; removing a portion of the budgeted ending fund balance of certain governmental funds from the scope of collective bargaining and from consideration by a fact finder; eliminating statutory impasse arbitration for firefighters, police officers, teachers and educational support personnel; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

SENATE BILL NO. 70-COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

(ON BEHALF OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL)

PREFILED DECEMBER 20, 2014

Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

SUMMARY—Revises provisions governing meetings of public bodies. (BDR 19-155)

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

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

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

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

The Open Meeting Law only applies to meetings of a quorum of the members of certain public bodies. (NRS 241.016) "Quorum" is defined in existing law as "a simple majority of the constituent membership of a public body or another proportion established by law." Section 2 of this bill deletes the extraneous word "constituent" from this definition, thereby clarifying that a quorum consists of a simple majority of the members of the public body unless a different number is prescribed in law.

The Open Meeting Law specifies a certain number of working days by which a public body is mandated to comply with certain requirements with respect to its meetings, such as providing notice of its meetings and making available minutes or audio recordings of its meetings. (NRS 241.020, 241.033-241.035) **Section 2** defines "working day" for purposes of these requirements as every day of the week except Saturday, Sunday and legal holidays prescribed in existing law. Therefore, if an agency has a 4-day workweek and is closed on Fridays, for example, Friday would nevertheless count as a working day for that agency for purposes of the requirements of the Open Meeting Law unless a particular Friday is a legal holiday.

Under existing law, any provision of law which provides that a meeting, hearing or other proceeding is not subject to the Open Meeting Law or otherwise authorizes or requires a closed meeting, hearing or proceeding prevails over the general provisions of the Open Meeting Law. (NRS 241.016) Section 3 of this bill lists examples of other such provisions of law that prevail over the general provisions of the Open Meeting Law.

The Open Meeting Law sets forth the minimum public notice required for meetings of public bodies subject to the Open Meeting Law. (NRS 241.020)





289.025, 289.080, 289.387, 293.5002, 293.503, 293.558, 293B.135, 1 2 293D.510, 331.110, 332.061, 332.351, 333.333, 333.335, 338.070, 3 338.1379, 338.1725, 338.1727, 348.420, 349.597, 349.775, 353.205, 4 353A.085, 353A.100, 353C.240, 360.240, 360.247, 360.255, 5 360.755, 361.044, 361.610, 365.138, 366.160, 368A.180, 372A.080, 378.290, 378.300, 379.008, 386.655, 387.626, 387.631, 388.5275, 7 388.528, 388.5315, 388.750, 391.035, 392.029, 392.147, 392.264, 8 392.271, 392.652, 392.850, 394.167, 394.1698, 394.447, 394.460, 9 394.465, 396.3295, 396.405, 396.525, 396.535, 398.403, 408.3885, 416.070, 422.290, 422.305, 412.153, 10 408.3886, 422A.320, 11 422A.350, 425.400, 427A.1236, 427A.872, 432.205, 432B.175, 12 432B.280, 432B.290, 432B.407, 432B.430, 432B.560, 433.534, 13 433A.360, 439.270, 439.840, 439B.420, 440.170, 441A.195. 14 441A.220, 441A.230, 442.330, 442.395, 445A.665, 445B.570, 15 449.245, 449.720, 453.1545, 449.209, 453.720, 453A.610, 16 453A.700, 458.055, 458.280, 459.050, 459.3866, 459.555, 17 459.846, 463.120, 463.15993, 463.240, 459.7056, 463.3403, 463.3407, 463.790, 467.1005, 467.137, 481.063, 482.170, 482.5536, 18 19 483.340, 483.363, 483.800, 484E.070, 485.316, 503.452, 522.040, 20 598.0964, 598A.110, 534A.031. 561.285, 571.160, 584.655, 21 603.070, 603A.210, 604A.710, 612.265, 616B.012, 616B.015, 616B.350, 618.341, 618.425, 22 616B.315, 622.310, 623.131. 23 623A.353, 624.110, 624.265, 624.327, 625.425, 625A.185, 628.418, 24 629.069, 630.133, 630.30665, 630.336, 630A.555, 631.368. 632.121, 632.125, 632.405, 633.283, 633.301, 633.524, 634.212, 25 26 634.214, 634A.185, 635.158, 636.107, 637.085, 637A.315, 639.2485, 27 638.089, 637B.288, 638.087, 639.570. 640.075. 28 640A.220, 640B.730, 640C.400, 640C.745, 640C.760, 640D.190, 29 640E.340, 641.090, 641A.191, 641B.170, 641C.760, 642.524, 30 644.446, 645.180, 645.625, 645A.050, 645A.082, 31 645B.060, 645B.092, 645C.220, 645C.225, 645D.130, 645D.135, 32 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, 33 34 656.105, 661.115, 665.130, 665.133, 669.275, 669.285, 669A.310, 35 673.430, 675.380, 676A.340, 676A.370, 671.170. 36 679B.122, 679B.152, 679B.159, 679B.190, 679B.285, 679B.690, 37 680A.270, 681A.440, 681B.260, 681B.280, 683A.0873, 685A.077, 38 686A.289, 686B.170, 686C.306, 687A.110, 687A.115, 687C.010, 39 688C.230, 688C.480, 688C.490, 692A.117, 692C.190, 692C.420, 40 693A.480, 693A.615, 696B.550, 703.196, 704B.320, 704B.325, 41 706.1725, 710.159, 711.600, sections 35, 38 and 41 of chapter 478, Statutes of Nevada 2011 and section 2 of chapter 391, Statutes of 42 Nevada 2013 and unless otherwise declared by law to be 43 confidential, all public books and public records of a governmental 45 entity must be open at all times during office hours to inspection by





- (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.
- 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 an educational foundation as defined in subsection 3 of





(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, 239C.140, 281A.350, 281A.440, 281A.550, 284.3629, 286.150, 287.0415, 288.220, 289.387, 295.121, 360.247, 385.555, 386.585, 392.147, 392.467, 392.656, 392A.105, 394.1699, 396.3295, 433.534, 435.610, 463.110, 622.320, 622.340, 630.311, 630.336, 639.050, 642.518, 642.557, 686B.170, 696B.550, 703.196 and 706.1725, 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. 4. 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 5





- (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) 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.
- For each of its meetings, a public body shall certify in writing, on a form prescribed by the Attorney General, that the public body complied with the minimum public notice required by this subsection for the meeting.
- 4. 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.





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.
- 9. 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. 5. NRS 241.025 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 241.025 1. [A member of a public body may not designate a person to attend a meeting of the public body in the place of the member unless such] Unless the designation is expressly authorized by the legal authority pursuant to which [the] a public body was created [.]:
- (a) The public body may not designate a person to attend a meeting of the public body in the place of a member of the public body; and
- (b) A member of the public body may not designate a person to attend a meeting of the public body in his or her place.
- 2. Any [such] authorized designation must be made in writing or made on the record at a meeting of the public body.
- [2.] 3. A person who is designated [pursuant to subsection 1:] to attend a meeting of a public body in the place of a member of the public body:
- (a) Shall be deemed to be a member of the public body for the purposes of determining a quorum at the meeting; and



1 2

3

4

5

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

26

27

28

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42



- (c) Paragraph (c) of subsection 1 of NRS 241.030 become public records 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. 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. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 7, 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 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. The requirement set forth in subsection 2 that a public body make available a copy of the minutes or audio recording of a meeting to a member of the public upon request at no charge does not:
- (a) 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
- (b) Require a court reporter who transcribes a meeting to provide a copy of any transcript, minutes or audio recording of the meeting prepared by the court reporter to a member of the public at no charge.
- 6. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 7, 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 relating to records of closed meetings. Any recording





e e				
,				
			• •	

SENATE BILL NO. 158-COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

FEBRUARY 16, 2015

Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to collective bargaining by local governments. (BDR 23-704)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: May have Fiscal Impact. Effect on the State: No.

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

AN ACT relating to local governments; requiring the governing body of a local government to make certain information available to the public before the governing body meets to approve a collective bargaining agreement or similar agreement; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

If a local government employer is a party to a collective bargaining agreement or similar agreement, existing law requires that the agreement be approved at a public hearing by the governing body of the local government employer. (NRS 288.153) **Section 1** of this bill requires that a copy of the proposed agreement and certain supporting material relating to the agreement be made available to the public not less than 10 days before the hearing, either by posting the documents on the Internet website of the local government or, if the local government does not have such a website, by depositing the documents with the clerk of the governing body. Any document so deposited is a public record and must be open for public inspection.

Existing law provides for the public dissemination of any supporting material provided to a public body in connection with a meeting of the body, and establishes the time within which such material must be made available to the public. (NRS 241.020) Section 2 of this bill revises those provisions to conform with the requirements of section 1.





- (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 5 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) 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) 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) If, during any portion of the meeting, the public body will consider whether to take administrative action against a person, the name of the person against whom administrative action may be taken.
 - (6) Notification that:
 - (I) Items on the agenda may be taken out of order;





- (b) A proposed ordinance or regulation which will be discussed at the public meeting; and
- (c) Subject to the provisions of subsection 6 or 7, 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.
- 6. [A] 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 5 must be:
- (a) If the supporting material is provided to 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 5 by electronic mail, the public body shall, if feasible, provide the information and material by electronic mail.
- 7. [The] 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 5 to its website not later than the time the material is provided to 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 5. The inability of the governing body, as a result of technical problems with its website, to post





SENATE BILL NO. 168—SENATORS SETTELMEYER, GOICOECHEA, GUSTAVSON AND LIPPARELLI

FEBRUARY 17, 2015

JOINT SPONSORS: ASSEMBLYMEN KIRNER, O'NEILL, TROWBRIDGE AND WHEELER

Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to collective bargaining by local government employers. (BDR 23-602)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No. Effect on the State: No.

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

AN ACT relating to local governments; revising provisions relating to the reopening of a collective bargaining agreement during a period of fiscal emergency; excluding certain money from collective bargaining negotiations and from consideration in determining the ability of a local government to pay compensation and monetary benefits; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law establishes certain mandatory subjects of bargaining in the negotiation of a collective bargaining agreement between a local government employer and a recognized employee organization. Among these mandatory subjects is a requirement that the parties bargain over procedures and requirements for the reopening and renegotiation of the agreement during periods of fiscal emergency. Currently, the existence of such an emergency is determined on the basis of revenue shortfalls or other criteria agreed to by the parties. (NRS 288.150) Section 1 of this bill authorizes a local government to reopen a collective bargaining agreement during a fiscal emergency and sets forth the circumstances under which such an emergency shall be deemed to exist. The procedural requirements relating to the reopening of the agreement remain a mandatory subject of bargaining.

Existing law provides for the resolution of an impasse in collective bargaining through fact-finding, arbitration or both, but imposes limitations on the money that a fact finder or arbitrator may consider in determining the financial ability of a local government employer to pay compensation or monetary benefits. (NRS 288.200,





(r) Safety of the employee.

- (s) Teacher preparation time.
- (t) Materials and supplies for classrooms.
- (u) The policies for the transfer and reassignment of teachers.
- (v) Procedures for reduction in workforce consistent with the provisions of this chapter.
- (w) Procedures [and requirements] consistent with the provisions of subsection 4 for the reopening of collective bargaining agreements [that exceed 1 year in duration] for additional, further, new or supplementary negotiations during periods of fiscal emergency. [The requirements for the reopening of a collective bargaining agreement must include, without limitation, measures of revenue shortfalls or reductions relative to economic indicators such as the Consumer Price Index, as agreed upon by both parties.]
- 3. Those subject matters which are not within the scope of mandatory bargaining and which are reserved to the local government employer without negotiation include:
- (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (u) of subsection 2, the right to hire, direct, assign or transfer an employee, but excluding the right to assign or transfer an employee as a form of discipline.
- (b) The right to reduce in force or lay off any employee because of lack of work or lack of money, subject to paragraph (v) of subsection 2.
 - (c) The right to determine:
- (1) Appropriate staffing levels and work performance standards, except for safety considerations;
- (2) The content of the workday, including without limitation workload factors, except for safety considerations;
- (3) The quality and quantity of services to be offered to the public; and
 - (4) The means and methods of offering those services.
 - (d) Safety of the public.
- 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of any collective bargaining agreement negotiated pursuant to this chapter, a local government employer is entitled to [take]:
- (a) Reopen a collective bargaining agreement for additional, further, new or supplementary negotiations relating to compensation or monetary benefits during a period of fiscal emergency. For the purposes of this section, a fiscal emergency shall be deemed to exist:
- (1) If the amount of revenue received by the general fund of the local government employer during the last preceding fiscal year from all sources, except any nonrecurring source, declined by 5 percent or more from the amount of revenue received by the





- (e) The statutory and regulatory requirements applicable to the fund.
 - (f) The balance and retained earnings of the fund.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in *subsection 3 and* NRS 354.59891 and 354.613, to the extent that the reserve in any fund set forth in paragraph (a) of subsection 5 of NRS 354.624 exceeds the amount that is reasonable and necessary to carry out the purposes for which the fund was created, the reserve may be expended by the local government pursuant to the provisions of chapter 288 of NRS.
- 3. For the purposes of chapter 288 of NRS, a budgeted ending fund balance of not more than 25 percent of the total budgeted expenditures, less capital outlay, for a general or special revenue fund that receives revenue from property taxes or the Local Government Tax Distribution Account:
- 15 (a) Is not subject to negotiations with an employee 16 organization; and
 - (b) Must not be considered by a fact finder or arbitrator in determining the financial ability of the local government to pay compensation or monetary benefits.
 - Sec. 3. The amendatory provisions of this act do not apply during the current term of any collective bargaining agreement entered into before July 1, 2015, but do apply to any extension or renewal of such an agreement and to any such agreement entered into on or after July 1, 2015.
 - Sec. 4. This act becomes effective on July 1, 2015.







*				
	A			

SENATE BILL NO. 185-SENATOR KIECKHEFER

FEBRUARY 23, 2015

Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

SUMMARY—Makes changes relating to fire and related emergency services in certain counties. (BDR 42-121)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: May have Fiscal Impact. Effect on the State: No.

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

AN ACT relating to suppression of fires; requiring the entity that is responsible for the closest emergency fire-fighting vehicle to respond to and suppress a fire in certain counties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law authorizes the municipalities of this State to provide fire protection services. (NRS 268.730) Existing law also authorizes the creation of districts for a fire department by boards of county commissioners and the creation of fire protection districts and county fire protection districts. (NRS 244.2961, 473.034, 474.110, 474.460) This bill requires, in a county whose population is 100,000 or more but less than 700,000 (currently Washoe County), the entity that is responsible for the emergency fire-fighting vehicle located closest to a fire to respond to and take all actions necessary to suppress the fire regardless of whether the location of the fire falls within the territory served by the entity.

WHEREAS, The provision of fire protection and related emergency services is fundamental to what the people of this State expect from their local governments; and

WHEREAS, Providing such services in a timely, effective and efficient manner is critical to the protection of life and property; and

WHEREAS, The infighting that has continuously occurred for several years between the entities that provide fire protection and related emergency services in Washoe County threatens the lives and property of the people of this State who reside in that county; and





ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 94-ASSEMBLYMAN HANSEN

PREFILED JANUARY 30, 2015

Referred to Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections

SUMMARY—Authorizes a registered voter to elect to receive a sample ballot by electronic mail. (BDR 24-518)

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

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

AN ACT relating to elections; authorizing a registered voter to elect to receive a sample ballot by electronic mail; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law requires each county and city clerk to mail a sample ballot to each registered voter in the applicable county or city. (NRS 293.565, 293C.530) Sections 2 and 4 of this bill require each county and city clerk to distribute a sample ballot by electronic mail to each registered voter who elects to receive sample ballots in that manner. Sections 1, 3 and 5-10 of this bill make conforming changes.

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

Section 1. NRS 293.097 is hereby amended to read as follows: 293.097 "Sample ballot" means a document distributed by a county or city clerk upon which is {printed} included a list of the offices, candidates and ballot questions that will appear on a ballot. The term includes any such document which is {printed by} prepared on a computer {.} and distributed by mail or electronic mail.

Sec. 2. NRS 293.565 is hereby amended to read as follows: 293.565 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, sample ballots must include:

(a) If applicable, the statement required by NRS 293.267;





12345

1

2

7

8

9

10

the voter of the location of his or her polling place. If the location of the polling place has changed since the last election:

(a) The county clerk shall mail a notice of the change to each registered voter in the county not sooner than 10 days before mailing distributing the sample ballots; or

(b) The sample ballot must also include a notice in bold type immediately above the location which states:

1 2

NOTICE: THE LOCATION OF YOUR POLLING PLACE HAS CHANGED SINCE THE LAST ELECTION

- [5.] 6. Except as otherwise provided in subsection [6,] 7, a sample ballot required to be [mailed] distributed pursuant to this section must:
 - (a) Be {printed} prepared in at least 12-point type; and
- (b) Include on the front page, in a separate box created by bold lines, a notice {printed} prepared in at least 20-point bold type that states:

NOTICE: TO RECEIVE A SAMPLE BALLOT IN LARGE TYPE, CALL (Insert appropriate telephone number)

- [6.] 7. A portion of a sample ballot that contains a facsimile of the display area of a voting device may include material in less than 12-point type to the extent necessary to make the facsimile fit on the pages of the sample ballot.
- [7.] 8. The sample ballot [mailed] distributed to a person who requests a sample ballot in large type by exercising the option provided pursuant to NRS 293.508, or in any other manner, must be [printed] prepared in at least 14-point type, or larger when practicable.
- [8.] 9. If a person requests a sample ballot in large type, the county clerk shall ensure that all future sample ballots [mailed] distributed to that person from the county are in large type.
- [9.] 10. The county clerk shall include in each sample ballot a statement indicating that the county clerk will, upon request of a voter who is elderly or disabled, make reasonable accommodations to allow the voter to vote at his or her polling place and provide reasonable assistance to the voter in casting his or her vote, including, without limitation, providing appropriate materials to assist the voter. In addition, if the county clerk has provided pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 293.2955 for the placement at centralized voting locations of specially equipped voting devices for use by voters who are elderly or disabled, the county clerk shall include in the sample ballot a statement indicating:





- [2.] 3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection [4,] 5, a sample ballot required to be [mailed] distributed pursuant to this section must:
 - (a) Be {printed} prepared in at least 12-point type;
- (b) Include the description of the anticipated financial effect and explanation of each citywide measure and advisory question, including arguments for and against the measure or question, as required pursuant to NRS 295.205 or 295.217; and
- (c) Include on the front page, in a separate box created by bold lines, a notice {printed} prepared in at least 20-point bold type that states:

NOTICE: TO RECEIVE A SAMPLE BALLOT IN LARGE TYPE, CALL (Insert appropriate telephone number)

- [3.] 4. The word "Incumbent" must appear on the sample ballot next to the name of the candidate who is the incumbent, if required pursuant to NRS 293.2565.
- [4.] 5. A portion of a sample ballot that contains a facsimile of the display area of a voting device may include material in less than 12-point type to the extent necessary to make the facsimile fit on the pages of the sample ballot.
- [5.] 6. The sample ballot [mailed] distributed to a person who requests a sample ballot in large type by exercising the option provided pursuant to NRS 293.508, or in any other manner, must be [printed] prepared in at least 14-point type, or larger when practicable.
- [6.] 7. If a person requests a sample ballot in large type, the city clerk shall ensure that all future sample ballots [mailed] distributed to that person from the city are in large type.
- [7.] 8. The city clerk shall include in each sample ballot a statement indicating that the city clerk will, upon request of a voter who is elderly or disabled, make reasonable accommodations to allow the voter to vote at his or her polling place and provide reasonable assistance to the voter in casting his or her vote, including, without limitation, providing appropriate materials to assist the voter. In addition, if the city clerk has provided pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 293C.281 for the placement at centralized voting locations of specially equipped voting devices for use by voters who are elderly or disabled, the city clerk shall include in the sample ballot a statement indicating:
 - (a) The addresses of such centralized voting locations;
- (b) The types of specially equipped voting devices available at such centralized voting locations; and





(a) Be in the form required by NRS 266.032.

(b) Include the information required by NRS 266.032.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, be {printed} prepared in at least 12-point type.

- (d) Describe the area proposed to be incorporated by assessor's parcel maps, existing boundaries of subdivision or parcel maps, identifying visible ground features, extensions of the visible ground features, or by any boundary that coincides with the official boundary of the State, a county, a city, a township, a section or any combination thereof.
- (e) Contain a copy of the map or plat that was submitted with the petition pursuant to NRS 266.019 and depicts the existing dedicated streets, sewer interceptors and outfalls and their proposed extensions.
- (f) Include on the front page, in a separate box created by bold lines, a notice {printed} prepared in at least 20-point bold type that states:

NOTICE: TO RECEIVE A SAMPLE BALLOT IN LARGE TYPE, CALL (Insert appropriate telephone number)

- 3. A portion of a sample ballot that contains a facsimile of the display area of a voting device may include material in less than 12-point type to the extent necessary to make the facsimile fit on the pages of the sample ballot.
- 4. The sample ballot [mailed] distributed to a person who requests a sample ballot in large type by exercising the option provided pursuant to NRS 293.508, or in any other manner, must be [printed] prepared in at least 14-point type, or larger when practicable.
- 5. If a person requests a sample ballot in large type, the county clerk shall ensure that all future sample ballots [mailed] *distributed* to that person from the county are in large type.
 - Sec. 7. NRS 266.034 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 266.034 1. The costs incurred by the board of county commissioners in carrying out the provisions relating to the incorporation, including the costs incurred in certifying the petition, publishing the notices, requesting the report pursuant to NRS 266.0261, conducting the public hearing and election, including the cost of [mailing] distributing the sample ballots, and any appeal pursuant to NRS 266.0265 are a charge against the county if the proposed incorporation is not submitted to the voters or the incorporation is disapproved by the voters, and a charge against the incorporated city if the incorporation is approved by the voters.





- (b) The average annual increase, if any, in the amount of property taxes that an owner of a new home with a fair market value of \$100,000 will pay for debt service on the general obligations to be issued or incurred.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, the sample ballot required to be [mailed] distributed pursuant to NRS 293.565 or 293C.530 and the notice of election must contain:
 - (a) The time and places of holding the election.
- (b) The hours during the day in which the polls will be open, which must be the same as provided for general elections.
 - (c) The ballot question.

- (d) The maximum amount of the obligations, including the anticipated interest, separately stating the total principal, the total anticipated interest and the anticipated interest rate.
- (e) An estimate of the range of property tax rates stated in dollars and cents per \$100 of assessed value necessary to provide for debt service upon the obligations for the dates when they are to be redeemed. The municipality shall, for each such date, furnish an estimate of the assessed value of the property against which the obligations are to be issued or incurred, and the governing body shall estimate the tax rate based upon the assessed value of the property as given in the assessor's estimates.
- 3. If an operating or maintenance rate is proposed in conjunction with the question to issue obligations, the questions may be combined, but the sample ballot and notice of election must each state the tax rate required for the obligations separately from the rate proposed for operation and maintenance.
- 4. Any election called pursuant to NRS 350.020 to 350.070, inclusive, may be consolidated with a primary or general municipal election or a primary or general state election. The notice of election need not set forth the places of holding the election, but may instead state that the places of holding the election will be the same as those provided for the election with which it is consolidated.
- 5. If the election is a special election, the clerk shall cause notice of the close of registration to be published in a newspaper printed in and having a general circulation in the municipality once in each calendar week for 2 successive calendar weeks next preceding the close of registration for the election.
 - Sec. 10. NRS 350.027 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 350.027 1. In addition to any requirements imposed pursuant to NRS 350.024, any sample ballot required to be [mailed] distributed pursuant to NRS 293.565 or 293C.530 and any notice of election, for an election that includes a proposal for the issuance by any municipality of any bonds or other securities, including an election that is not called pursuant to NRS 350.020 to 350.070,





e,			
	,		

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 182—ASSEMBLYMEN KIRNER, WHEELER, HAMBRICK; DICKMAN, EDWARDS, ELLISON, GARDNER, JONES, NELSON AND OSCARSON

FEBRUARY 19, 2015

Referred to Committee on Commerce and Labor

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to collective bargaining by local government employers. (BDR 23-646)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: May have Fiscal Impact. Effect on the State: No.

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

AN ACT relating to local governments; prohibiting a local government employer from entering into an agreement to pay dues to an employee organization through deductions from compensation; prohibiting such an employer from providing paid leave or paying compensation or benefits for time spent by an employee in providing services to an employee organization; prohibiting the inclusion of certain employees in a bargaining unit; revising provisions relating to a reduction in force; providing that a collective bargaining agreement between a local government employer and a recognized employee organization expires for certain purposes at the end of the term stated in the agreement; requiring public notice of certain offers made in collective bargaining; eliminating final and binding fact-finding except upon the election of the governing body; removing a portion of the budgeted ending fund balance of certain governmental funds from the scope of collective bargaining and from consideration by a fact finder; eliminating statutory impasse arbitration for firefighters, police officers, teachers and educational support personnel; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.





collective bargaining negotiations; and (2) must not be considered by a fact finder in resolving issues of financial ability to pay.

Under existing law, an impasse in collective bargaining negotiations involving firefighters, police officers, teachers or educational support personnel may be submitted to an arbitrator, whose decision is final and binding. (NRS 288.215, 288.217) **Section 15** repeals those provisions, eliminating the statutory right to arbitration as a means of impasse resolution.

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

Section 1. Chapter 288 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

A local government employer shall not:

- 1. Agree with any of its employees or any employee organization to deduct dues for an employee organization from the compensation of the employee; or
- 2. Provide paid leave or otherwise pay from public money any compensation or monetary benefits to or on behalf of any of its employees for time spent by an employee in performing duties or providing services for an employee organization.
 - Sec. 2. NRS 288.075 is hereby amended to read as follows:

288.075 1. "Supervisory employee" means #:

- (a) Any any individual having authority in the interest of the employer to hire, transfer, suspend, lay off, recall, promote, discharge, assign, reward or discipline other employees or responsibility to direct them, to adjust their grievances or effectively to recommend such action, if in connection with the foregoing, the exercise of such authority is not of a merely routine or clerical nature, but requires the use of independent judgment. The exercise of such authority shall not be deemed to place the employee in supervisory employee status unless the exercise of such authority occupies a significant portion of the employee's workday. I; or
- 23 (b) Any individual or class of individuals appointed by the 24 employer and having authority on behalf of the employer to:
 - (1) Hire, transfer, suspend, lay off, recall, terminate, promote, discharge, assign, reward or discipline other employees or responsibility to direct them, to adjust their grievances or to effectively recommend such action;

(2) Make budgetary decisions; and

- 30 (3) Be consulted on decisions relating to collective bargaining,
- 32 if, in connection with the foregoing, the exercise of such 33 authority is not of a merely routine or clerical nature, but requires 34 the use of independent judgment. The exercise of such authority



55

56

57

58

59

3

4

6

7

10

11

12

13

14

16

17 18

19

20

21 22

25

2627

28



chapter 634 of NRS, chapter 634A of NRS, chapter 635 of NRS or 2 chapter 636 of NRS.1

Sec. 4. NRS 288.150 is hereby amended to read as follows:

288.150 1. Except as *otherwise* provided in subsection 4 [-] and NRS 354.6241, every local government employer shall negotiate in good faith through one or more representatives of its own choosing concerning the mandatory subjects of bargaining set forth in subsection 2 with the designated representatives of the recognized employee organization, if any, for each appropriate bargaining unit among its employees. If either party so requests, agreements reached must be reduced to writing.

The scope of mandatory bargaining is limited to:

- (a) Salary or wage rates or other forms of direct monetary compensation.
 - (b) Sick leave.

3

4

5

8 9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27 28

29

30

31

32

33

34

38 39

- (c) Vacation leave.
- (d) Holidays.
- (e) Other paid or nonpaid leaves of absence.
- (f) Insurance benefits.
- (g) Total hours of work required of an employee on each workday or workweek.
- (h) Total number of days' work required of an employee in a work year.
 - (i) Discharge and disciplinary procedures.
 - (i) Recognition clause.
- (k) The method used to classify employees in the bargaining
 - (l) Deduction of dues for the recognized employee organization.
 - (m) Protection of employees in the bargaining unit from discrimination because of participation in recognized employee organizations consistent with the provisions of this chapter.
- $\{(n)\}$ (m) No-strike provisions consistent with the provisions of this chapter.
- 35 $\{(o)\}$ (n) Grievance and arbitration procedures for resolution of disputes relating to interpretation or application of collective 36 37 bargaining agreements.
 - (p) (o) General savings clauses.
 - $\{(q)\}$ (p) Duration of collective bargaining agreements.
- $\{(r)\}$ (q) Safety of the employee. 40 41
 - $\frac{1}{r}$ Teacher preparation time.
 - $\{(t)\}$ (s) Materials and supplies for classrooms.
- f(u) (t) The policies for the transfer and reassignment of 43 teachers. 44





- 6. This section does not preclude, but this chapter does not require, the local government employer to negotiate subject matters enumerated in subsection 3 which are outside the scope of mandatory bargaining. The local government employer shall discuss subject matters outside the scope of mandatory bargaining but it is not required to negotiate those matters.
- 7. Contract provisions presently existing in signed and ratified agreements as of May 15, 1975, at 12 p.m. remain negotiable.
 - **Sec. 5.** NRS 288.151 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 288.151 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, if a local government employer eliminates or reduces any service provided by its employees, it may effectuate a layoff or reduction in its workforce directed to those employees on the basis of any factors it deems appropriate, without regard to the seniority of those employees.
- 2. If the board of trustees of a school district determines that a reduction in the existing workforce of the licensed educational personnel in the school district is necessary, the decision to lay off a teacher or an administrator must not be based solely on the seniority of the teacher or administrator and may include, without limitation, a consideration of the following factors:
- [1.] (a) Whether the teacher or administrator is employed in a position which is hard to fill;
- [2.] (b) Whether the teacher or administrator has received a national board certification;
- [3.] (c) The performance evaluations of the teacher or administrator;
- [4.] (d) The disciplinary record of the teacher or administrator within the school district;
- [5.] (e) The criminal record of the teacher or administrator, if any;
- [6.] (f) The type of licensure held by the teacher or administrator; and
- [7.] (g) The type of degree attained by the teacher or administrator and whether the degree is in a subject area that is related to his or her position.
 - **Sec. 6.** NRS 288.155 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 288.155 [Agreements entered into between local government employers and employee organizations pursuant to this chapter may]
 - 1. A collective bargaining agreement:
- (a) May extend beyond the term of office of any member or officer of the local government employer.
- (b) Expires for the purposes of subsection 2 at the end of the term stated in the agreement, notwithstanding any provision of the





administered by the bargaining unit of which they would otherwise be a member.

- $\frac{-5.1}{3}$ 3. The following local government employees may not be members of a bargaining unit:
 - (a) A supervisory employee.

1 2

- (b) A school administrator above the rank of teacher, including, without limitation, a principal, assistant principal, superintendent, associate superintendent or assistant superintendent.
 - (c) An administrative employee.
- (d) An attorney who is assigned to a civil law division, department or agency.
 - (e) A doctor or physician.
- (f) A confidential employee, but such an employee is entitled to participate in any plan to provide benefits for the bargaining unit of which he or she would otherwise be a member.
- Any dispute between the parties as to whether a local government employee is a type of employee excluded from a bargaining unit must be submitted to the Board.
- 4. If any employee organization is aggrieved by the determination of a bargaining unit, it may appeal to the Board. Subject to judicial review, the decision of the Board is binding upon the local government employer and employee organizations involved. The Board shall apply the same criterion as specified in subsection 1.
 - [6.] 5. As used in this section:
- (a) "Confidential employee" means an employee who is involved in the decisions of management affecting collective bargaining [.] or whose duties entail access to proprietary or confidential information.
- (b) ["Supervisory employee" means a supervisory employee described in paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of NRS 288.075.] "Doctor or physician" means a physician, homeopathic physician, osteopathic physician, chiropractic physician, doctor of Oriental medicine, podiatric physician or practitioner of optometry, as those terms are defined or used, respectively, in NRS 630.014, 630A.050 or 633.091 or chapter 634, 634A, 635 or 636 of NRS.
- (c) "Firefighter" means a salaried employee of a fire prevention or suppression unit organized by a political subdivision of the State whose principal duty is to control and extinguish fires.
- 41 (d) "Police officer" means a salaried employee of a police 42 department or other law enforcement agency organized by a 43 political subdivision of the State whose principal duty is to enforce 44 the law.





Sec. 9. NRS 288.190 is hereby amended to read as follows: 288.190 [Except in cases to which NRS 288.205 and 288.215 apply:]

- 1. Anytime before March 1, the dispute may be submitted to a mediator, if both parties agree. Anytime after March 1, either party involved in negotiations may request a mediator. If the parties do not agree upon a mediator, the Commissioner shall submit to the parties a list of seven potential mediators. The parties shall select their mediator from the list by alternately striking one name until the name of only one mediator remains, who will be the mediator to hear the dispute. The employee organization shall strike the first name.
- 2. If mediation is agreed to or requested pursuant to subsection 1, the mediator must be selected at the time the parties agree upon a mediator or, if the parties do not agree upon a mediator, within 5 days after the parties receive the list of potential mediators from the Commissioner.
- 3. The mediator shall bring the parties together as soon as possible and, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties, attempt to settle the dispute within 30 days after being notified of the mediator's selection as mediator. The mediator may establish the times and dates for meetings and compel the parties to attend but has no power to compel the parties to agree.
- 4. The local government employer and employee organization each shall pay one-half of the cost of mediation. Each party shall pay its own costs of preparation and presentation of its case in mediation.
- 5. If the parties reach agreement through mediation during the term of an existing contract between the parties, the new contract must become effective upon the expiration of the existing contract. If the parties reach agreement after the end of that term, the new agreement must be effective retroactively to the expiration date of the last contract unless the parties otherwise agree.
- 6. If the dispute is submitted to a mediator and then submitted to a fact finder [, the]:
- (a) The governing body of the local government employer shall:
- (1) Publish on the Internet website, if any, of the local government the final offers made by the parties during mediation; and
- (2) Hold a public meeting in accordance with the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS to inform the public of those offers.
- (b) The mediator shall, within 15 days after the last meeting between the parties, give to the Commissioner of the Board a report of the efforts made to settle the dispute.





findings and recommendations of a fact finder on all or any specified issues in a particular dispute which are within the scope of subsection 11 are to be final and binding. The determination must be made upon the concurrence of at least two members of the panel and not later than the date which is 30 days after the date on which the matter is submitted to the panel, unless that date is extended by the Commissioner of the Board. Each panel shall, when making its determination, consider whether the parties have bargained in good faith and whether it believes the parties can resolve any remaining issues. Any panel may also consider the actions taken by the parties in response to any previous fact-finding between these parties, the best interests of the State and all its citizens, the potential fiscal effect both within and outside the political subdivision, and any danger to the safety of the people of the State or a political subdivision.] Before the fact finder makes a recommendation or award, the governing body of the local government employer shall:

- (a) Publish on the Internet website, if any, of the local government the final offers made by the parties during fact-finding; and
- (b) Hold a public meeting in accordance with the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS to inform the public of those offers.
- 7. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 10, any fact finder, whether the fact finder's recommendations are to be binding or not, shall base such recommendations or award on the following criteria:
- (a) A preliminary determination must be made as to the financial ability of the local government employer based on all existing available revenues as established by the local government employer and within the limitations set forth in NRS 354.6241, with due regard for the obligation of the local government employer to provide facilities and services guaranteeing the health, welfare and safety of the people residing within the political subdivision.
- (b) Once the fact finder has determined in accordance with paragraph (a) that there is a current financial ability to grant monetary benefits, and subject to the provisions of paragraph (c), the fact finder shall consider, to the extent appropriate, compensation of other government employees, both in and out of the State and use normal criteria for interest disputes regarding the terms and provisions to be included in an agreement in assessing the reasonableness of the position of each party as to each issue in dispute and the fact finder shall consider whether the Board found that either party had bargained in bad faith.
- (c) A consideration of funding for the current year being negotiated. If the parties mutually agree to arbitrate a multiyear





between the parties, the findings and recommendations must become effective upon the expiration of the existing contract. If the findings and recommendations are made after the end of that term, they must be effective retroactively to the expiration date of the last contract between the parties unless the parties otherwise agree.

NRS 288.280 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Any controversy concerning a practice prohibited [practices] by NRS 288.270 may be submitted to the Board in the same manner and with the same effect as provided in NRS 288.110, except that an alleged failure to provide information as provided by NRS 288.180 shall be heard and determined by the Board as soon as possible after the complaint is filed with the Board.

Sec. 12. NRS 353.264 is hereby amended to read as follows:

353.264 The Reserve for Statutory Contingency Account 1. is hereby created in the State General Fund.

- The State Board of Examiners shall administer the Reserve for Statutory Contingency Account. The money in the Account must be expended only for:
- (a) The payment of claims which are obligations of the State pursuant to NRS 41.03435, 41.0347, 62I.025, 176.485, 179.310, 212.040, 212.050, 212.070, 281.174, 282.290, 282.315, 1288.203, 293.253, 293.405, 353.120, 353.262, 412.154 and 475.235;
- (b) The payment of claims which are obligations of the State pursuant to:
- (1) Chapter 472 of NRS arising from operations of the Division of Forestry of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources directly involving the protection of life and property; and

(2) NRS 7.155, 34.750, 176A.640, 179.225 and 213.153, = except that claims may be approved for the respective purposes listed in this paragraph only when the money otherwise appropriated for those purposes has been exhausted;

- (c) The payment of claims which are obligations of the State pursuant to NRS 41.0349 and 41.037, but only to the extent that the money in the Fund for Insurance Premiums is insufficient to pay the claims; and
- (d) The payment of claims which are obligations of the State pursuant to NRS 535.030 arising from remedial actions taken by the State Engineer when the condition of a dam becomes dangerous to the safety of life or property.
- The State Board of Examiners may authorize its Clerk or a person designated by the Clerk, under such circumstances as it deems appropriate, to approve, on behalf of the Board, the payment of claims from the Reserve for Statutory Contingency Account. For



2

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23 24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39 40

41

42

43

44



the agreement that it remains in effect, in whole or in part, after that date until a successor agreement becomes effective.

2. The provisions of paragraph (d) of subsection 3 of NRS 288.170, as amended by section 7 of this act, do not apply with respect to an attorney for the duration of a collective bargaining agreement to which the attorney is a party as of July 1, 2011.

Sec. 15. NRS 288.201, 288.202, 288.203, 288.205, 288.215

8 and 288.217 are hereby repealed.

2

3

5 6

7

9

Sec. 16. This act becomes effective on July 1, 2015.

LEADLINES OF REPEALED SECTIONS

288.201 Request for formation of panel to determine whether findings and recommendations of fact finder are final and binding.

288.202 Formation of panel to determine whether findings and recommendations of fact finder are final and binding.

288.203 Compensation of members of panel; claims.

288.205 Submission of dispute between certain employees and local government employer to fact finder: Time limited for certain matters.

288.215 Submission of dispute between firefighters of police officers and local government employer to arbitrator; hearing; determination of financial ability of local government employer; negotiations and final offer; content of decision.

288.217 Submission of dispute between school district and employee organization to arbitrator; hearing; determination of financial ability of school district; negotiations and final offer; effect of decision of arbitrator; content of decision.







P.			