

The attached document was submitted to the
Washoe County Board of Commissioners during
the meeting held on February 26, 2019.
by Manager's Office
for Agenda Item No. 23
and included here pursuant to NRS 241.020(8).

Washoe County 2019 Legislative Week 3 Bills of Interest

Bill	Description	Direction
Commission Direction to Support		
SB 12	<p>Revises provisions governing telephone systems used for reporting emergencies. (BDR 20-475) Existing law authorizes a board of county commissioners to impose a surcharge for the enhancement of the telephone system for reporting an emergency. If a county imposes such a surcharge, the revenue collected from the surcharge must be used only for certain purposes. This bill authorizes the revenue collected from the surcharge to also be used to pay for the costs of an analysis or audit of the surcharges collected by a telecommunications provider.</p> <p><i>Status: Heard in Senate Government Affairs on February 11</i></p>	Support
SB 103	<p>Revises provisions relating to development and maintenance of affordable housing. (BDR 22-379) Existing law requires the governing bodies of certain cities and counties to adopt at least 6 of 12 specified measures in implementing a plan for maintaining and developing affordable housing. One of these measures authorizes a governing body to subsidize in whole or in part impact fees and fees for the issuance of building permits. This bill authorizes a governing body to reduce or subsidize impact fees, fees for the issuance of building permits and fees imposed for the purpose for which an enterprise fund was created. This bill also requires that, before a governing body reduces or subsidizes fees imposed for the purpose for which an enterprise fund was created, the governing body must: make a determination that reducing or subsidizing such fees will not impair any bond obligations or other obligations; and hold a public hearing concerning the effect of the reduction or subsidization on the economic viability of the general fund of the city or county and the economic viability of any affected enterprise fund.</p> <p><i>Status: Heard in Senate Government Affairs on February 11</i></p>	Support
Commission Direction for Neutral		
AB 4	<p>Authorizes cities to create a district for a city fire department. (BDR 21-459) Under existing law, a board of county commissioners may create a district for a county fire department and establish the boundaries of that district, which must exclude any territory within the boundaries of an incorporated city. Section 2 of this bill authorizes the governing body of an incorporated city to create a district for a city fire department. Section 3 of this bill requires the governing body of an incorporated city to establish the boundaries of the district for a city fire department. Section 4 of this bill authorizes the governing body of an incorporated city to levy a tax for the support of the district for a city fire department.</p> <p><i>Status: Heard in Assembly Government Affairs on February 19</i></p>	Neutral
Commission Direction of Concern as Written		
SB 25	<p>Revises provisions governing the administration of the surcharge imposed on telephone users. (BDR 20-442) Existing law requires certain peace officers to wear a portable event recording device while on duty. Existing law authorizes: all counties in this State to impose a surcharge to be used for the enhancement of the telephone system for reporting an emergency in the county; and the surcharge to be used for the purpose of purchasing and maintaining portable event recording devices and vehicular event recording devices. This bill authorizes the surcharge to also be used for personnel and training associated with: maintaining, updating and operating the equipment, hardware and software of portable event recording devices and vehicular event recording devices; and the maintenance, retention and redaction of audio and video events recorded on portable event recording devices and vehicular event recording devices.</p> <p><i>Status: Heard in Senate Government Affairs on February 20</i></p>	Concern as written

- BCC 2-26-19 #23 -
manager's office

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Commission Direction of Oppose		
AB 101	<p><i>Authorizes a private plaintiff to bring an action for a declaratory judgement regarding a violation of state law or a local ordinance by certain governmental entities. (BDR 3-26)</i></p> <p>Existing law authorizes a person to seek a declaratory judgment under certain circumstances and provides that any person interested under a deed, written contract or other writings constituting a contract, or whose rights, status or other legal relations are affected by a statute, municipal ordinance, contract or franchise may have determined any question of construction or validity arising under the instrument, statute, ordinance, contract or franchise and obtain a declaration of rights, status or other legal relations thereunder. This bill authorizes a private plaintiff to bring an action for a declaratory judgment to determine whether the State of Nevada or a political subdivision of the State violated any applicable provision of state law or a local ordinance. However, an action may not be brought or maintained by a private plaintiff: against a member of the Legislature or the Judiciary or an elected officer of the Executive Department of the State Government; or if the action is based upon allegations or transactions that are the subject of a civil action or an administrative proceeding for a monetary penalty to which the State or political subdivision is already a party. If a court issues a declaratory judgment finding that any alleged action of the State or political subdivision violated any applicable provision of state law or a local ordinance, the action taken by the State or political subdivision is null and void.</p> <p><i>Status: Heard in Assembly Judiciary on February 14</i></p>	Oppose
Staff Recommendation of Bills to take direction on		
AB 102	<p><i>Enhances the criminal penalty for certain crimes committed against certain family members of first responders. (BDR 15-48)</i></p> <p>Existing law provides that any person who willfully commits certain crimes because of the fact that the victim is a first responder, which is defined as any peace officer, firefighter or emergency medical provider acting in the normal course of duty, may, in addition to the term of imprisonment prescribed by statute for the crime, be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 20 years. This bill extends this enhanced criminal penalty to such crimes committed against the spouse of a first responder or the child of any age of a first responder.</p> <p><i>Status: Referred to Assembly Judiciary</i></p>	Support- Request from TMFPD
SB 13	<p><i>Authorizes the board of county commissioners of a county to form a nonprofit to aid the county in providing certain governmental services. (BDR 20-483)</i></p> <p>Existing law provides for the formation and operation of nonprofit corporations within this State. Section 3 of this bill authorizes a board of county commissioners to form a nonprofit corporation to aid the county during an emergency or time of need in providing to residents and visitors emergency assistance or any other governmental service such as social services or financial assistance. Section 4 of this bill provides that such a nonprofit corporation has the same powers as other nonprofit corporations except that the nonprofit shall not: borrow money, contract debts or issue bonds, promissory notes, drafts, debentures or other indebtedness; or levy dues, assessments or fees. Section 5 of this bill deems: such a nonprofit corporation to be a political subdivision. Section 6 of this bill requires that the assets of the government nonprofit corporation must be distributed to the county upon the dissolution of the government nonprofit corporation.</p> <p><i>Status: Heard in Senate Government Affairs on February 11</i></p>	Support

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Watch List for Commissioners

AB 3	<p>Authorizes the Department of Taxation to issue additional licenses for retail marijuana stores and certificates for medical marijuana dispensaries upon the request of a city. (BDR 40-360)</p> <p>Existing law establishes certain limits on the number of medical marijuana establishment registration certificates issued by the Department of Taxation for the operation of medical marijuana dispensaries in each county or incorporated city. (NRS 453A.324) Section 1 of this bill authorizes the Department to issue, upon the request of the governing body of an incorporated city, additional medical marijuana establishment registration certificates for the operation of a medical marijuana dispensary within the incorporated city. Similarly, existing law establishes certain limits on the number of licenses issued by the Department of Taxation for the operation of retail marijuana stores in each county unless the county government requests the issuance of additional licenses for the operation of retail marijuana stores. (NRS 453D.210) Section 3 of this bill similarly authorizes the Department to issue, upon the request of the governing body of an incorporated city, additional licenses for the operation of a retail marijuana store within the incorporated city. Existing law prohibits any one local government in a county whose population is 100,000 or more (currently Clark and Washoe Counties) from containing more than 25 percent of the total number of medical marijuana dispensaries certified in the county unless the board of county commissioners for the county adopts a higher limit. (NRS 453A.326) Section 2 of this bill exempts medical marijuana establishment registration certificates issued at the request of the governing body of an incorporated city from this limitation.</p> <p>Status: Withdrawn from Assembly Judiciary and referred to Assembly Taxation</p>	Watch
AB 18	<p>Authorizes certain local governments to install and maintain ramps on certain public easements and rights-of-way. (BDR 21-433)</p> <p>Existing law provides the governing bodies of incorporated cities, unincorporated towns and general improvement districts with certain express powers. Sections 1-4 of this bill authorize incorporated cities, unincorporated towns and general improvement districts to provide for the construction, installation and maintenance of ramps that comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Sections 1-3 of this bill authorize those entities to locate such ramps within any public easement or right-of-way if the public easement or right-of-way is within a reasonable proximity of any public highway and the ramp may be located safely within the public easement or right-of-way without damaging the facilities of other persons who are authorized to place their facilities within the public easement or right-of-way.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Assembly Government Affairs</p>	Watch
AB 30	<p>Revises provisions governing the appropriation of water. (BDR 48-214)</p> <p>Existing law requires the State Engineer to reject an application for a permit to appropriate water to beneficial use if there is no unappropriated water at the source of supply or if the proposed use or change of use of the water conflicts with existing rights or protectable interests in existing domestic wells or threatens to prove detrimental to the public interest. Section 1 of this bill provides that before rejecting an application because the proposed use or change conflicts with existing rights or protectable interests, the State Engineer may consider certain proposals to avoid or eliminate the conflict. Authorizes the State Engineer to approve the application for such a permit on the conditions that before the water is appropriated for beneficial use: every measure or action included in the proposal that the State Engineer determines is necessary to avoid or eliminate the conflict is taken; and the conflict is avoided or eliminated.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Assembly Natural Resources, Agriculture and Mining</p>	Watch

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AB 38	<p>Requires certain persons to report actual and suspected drug overdoses. (BDR 40-412)</p> <p>Existing law requires a provider of health care who knows of, or provides services to, a person who has suffered or is suspected of having suffered a drug overdose to report that fact to the Chief Medical Examiner or his or her designee. Section 5 of this bill requires a person who administers emergency services to a person experiencing an actual or suspected drug overdose or who transports such a person to a medical facility to report the actual or suspected drug overdose to a system adopted by the State Board of Health. In addition, section 5 requires a coroner or medical examiner who determines that the death of a person was caused by a drug overdose to report that fact to the system. Section 5 also makes it a misdemeanor to fail to make such a report when required. Section 6 of this bill requires the State Board of Health to adopt by regulation a system for making those reports of actual or suspected drug overdoses. Section 6 also establishes the requirements for such a system, including that the system must produce a map in real time of the locations of reported drug overdoses that is accessible to persons who administer emergency medical services, law enforcement agencies and the Division of Public and Behavioral Health of the Department of Health and Human Services.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Assembly Health and Human Services</p>	Watch
AB 40	<p>Revises provisions relating to public office. (BDR 23-401)</p> <p>During the 2015 Legislative Session, the Legislature enacted Senate Bill No. 307, which amended the Nevada Lobbying Disclosure Act to prohibit lobbyists from giving gifts to members of the Legislative Branch and their immediate families. For the purposes of the Legislative Branch Lobbying Act, the term “member of the Legislative Branch” means any Legislator, any member of the Legislator’s staff or any assistant, employee or other person employed with reference to the legislative duties of the Legislator. Under the gift prohibitions, lobbyists are prohibited from giving gifts to members of the Legislative Branch and their immediate families, whether or not the Legislature is in a regular or special session. However, there are specific exceptions to the gift prohibitions, which include: political contributions of money or services; commercially reasonable loans made in the ordinary course of business; anything of value provided for educational or informational meetings, events or trips; the cost of parties, meals, functions or other social events to which every Legislator is invited; ceremonial gifts received from donors who are not lobbyists; and gifts from certain relatives and household members. Violations of the gift prohibitions are punishable as misdemeanors. The Attorney General also may bring civil actions in the district court to enjoin such violations. In addition to amending the Legislative Branch Lobbying Act, S.B. 307 also amended existing law, commonly known as the Financial Disclosure Act, which requires certain public officers and candidates to report particular gifts and other information on financial disclosure statements filed with the Office of the Secretary of State. To assist in carrying out that legislative intent, the Legislative Counsel Bureau, as one of the agencies charged with administering the provisions enacted by S.B. 307, has prepared an instructive LCB Guide for the Legislative Branch that provides agency interpretations and explanations to inform and guide members of the Legislative Branch in complying with the Legislative Branch Lobbying Act and the Financial Disclosure Act. stating that much of the information contained in the LCB Guide is applicable to all public officers who are required to file financial disclosure statements under the Financial Disclosure Act. Section 2 of this bill provides that the gift prohibitions are part of the Nevada Executive Branch and Local Government Lobbying Regulation Act.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Assembly Legislative Operations and Election</p>	Watch
AB 43	<p>Increases the number of district judges in certain judicial districts. (BDR 1-498)</p> <p>The Nevada Constitution authorizes the Legislature to increase or decrease the number of district judges. Section 1 of this bill increases the number of district judges from six to seven who are judges of the family court in the Second Judicial District. Section 5 of this bill sets out the time frame for the election of the additional district judges who will take office on January 4, 2021.</p> <p>Status: Scheduled for hearing in Assembly Judiciary on February 27</p>	Watch

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AB 49	<p>Revises provisions relating to the monitoring of prescriptions for controlled substances. (BDR 40-420)</p> <p>Existing law requires the State Board of Pharmacy and the Investigation Division of the Department of Public Safety to cooperatively develop a computerized program to track each prescription for a controlled substance listed in schedule II, III, IV or V that is filled by a registered pharmacy or dispensed by a registered practitioner. Existing law also requires a provider of health care who knows of, or provides services to, a person who has suffered or is suspected of having suffered a drug overdose to report that fact to the Chief Medical Officer or his or her designee. To the extent that money is available to include such information reported by providers of health care concerning drug overdoses in the database of the program, sections 1 and 2 of this bill require the Chief Medical Officer or a designee thereof to upload such information to the database of the program. Existing law requires a law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe that a violation involving a prescription for a controlled substance is occurring or has occurred or receives a report of a stolen prescription for a controlled substance to report certain information to his or her employer. Existing law also requires an employer of a law enforcement officer who receives such a report to upload that information to the database of the program. Section 3 of this bill replaces those requirements with a requirement that a law enforcement agency which arrests a person for a violation involving a prescription for a controlled substance or receives a report of a stolen prescription for a controlled substance must upload to the database of the program the information prescribed by regulation of the Board. Also abolishes a requirement that a medical examiner or deputy thereof must upload to the database of the program certain information concerning a person who dies as the result of using a prescribed controlled substance. Existing law requires the Board to provide Internet access to the database of the program to: certain occupational licensing boards for the purposes of investigating information that indicates fraudulent, illegal, unauthorized or otherwise inappropriate activity related to the prescribing, dispensing or use of a controlled substance; and each practitioner who is authorized to write prescriptions for and each person who is authorized to dispense controlled substances for human consumption. Section 4 of this bill authorizes the Board to terminate the access of an occupational licensing board that accesses the database for an unauthorized purpose. Section 6 of this bill authorizes the Board to suspend or revoke the registration to dispense controlled substances of a practitioner who violates certain requirements concerning the program. Violations for which section 6 authorizes such suspension or revocation include failure to: comply with requirements relating to the program; or obtain a patient utilization report from the program before issuing certain prescriptions.</p> <p><i>Status: Heard in Health and Human Services on February 21</i></p>	Watch
AB 51	<p>Revises provisions governing the management of water. (BDR 48-213)</p> <p>Existing law declares that it is the policy of this state to manage conjunctively all waters of this state, regardless of the source of water. Section 3 of this bill requires the State Engineer to adopt regulations related to the conjunctive management of groundwater and surface water. The regulations may include, without limitation: requirements or guidelines for establishing mitigation plans; the creation of a program for the conjunctive management of groundwater and surface water in a particular hydrographic basin to mitigate conflicts between groundwater and surface water users; and any other provision necessary to conjunctively manage groundwater and surface water, determine the amount of conflict between groundwater and surface water users or resolve a conflict between groundwater and surface water users. Section 4 of this bill authorizes the State Engineer to levy certain special assessments related to a program for the conjunctive management of groundwater and surface water.</p> <p><i>Status: Referred to Assembly on Natural Resources, Agriculture and Mining</i></p>	Watch

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AB 57	<p>Revises provisions relating to the board of trustees of certain school districts. (BDR 340-400)</p> <p>Under existing law, the board of trustees of a school district in which more than 25,000 pupils are enrolled is comprised of seven members who are elected from election districts established by the board to terms of 4 years. Section 1 of this bill eliminates the election districts and requires that three members of the board be elected at large. In a school district in which more than 75,000 pupils are enrolled, section 1 requires that the remaining members of the board be appointed by the board of county commissioners of the county in which the school district is located and the governing bodies of the three most populous incorporated cities in the county.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Assembly Education</p>	Watch
AB66	<p>Provides for the establishment of crisis stabilization centers in certain counties. (BDR 39-486)</p> <p>Existing law requires the Division of Public and Behavioral Health of the Department of Health and Human Services to operate certain facilities to provide mental health services. Existing law also authorizes the Division to contract with certain persons and entities for the provision of mental health services and related services. This bill requires the Division to establish a center to provide crisis stabilization services in each county whose population is 100,000 or more. This bill also authorizes the Division to enter into a contract with a provider of behavioral health services to provide crisis stabilization services at the center. This bill defines "crisis stabilization services" to mean behavioral health services designed to: de-escalate or stabilize a behavioral crisis or reduce the concerning or disruptive behavior associated with acute symptoms of mental illness or the abuse of alcohol or drugs; and avoid admission of a recipient of services to an inpatient mental health facility or hospital.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Assembly Health and Human Services</p>	Watch
AB 70	<p>Revises provisions governing the Open Meeting Law. (BDR 19-421)</p> <p>Makes several very broad expansions of the Open Meeting Law to local governments. There is an interim study group from the previous AG's office who worked on this, that committee under the new AG's office are working on an amendment to address our numerous concerns. Paul Lipparelli and NACO sit on that committee and are working closely to try and create an amendment. As written we would need to oppose the bill but are hoping to work with the new AG to get an amendment that would leave us in support of the bill.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Assembly Government Affairs</p>	Watch
AB 73	<p>Provides for additional sources of funding for services and affordable housing for persons who are homeless or indigent. (BDR 32-461)</p> <p>Clark has concerns this will push them away from regional approaches to homeless care and has concerns. These would be the same concerns in terms of how it would impact Washoe.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Assembly Government Affairs</p>	Watch
AB 86	<p>Revises provisions relating to governmental purchasing. (BDR 27-182)</p> <p>Impacts governmental purchasing; making provisions relating to purchasing by local governments applicable to a metropolitan police department; exempting certain purchases by local governments from requirements of competitive bidding; increasing the monetary thresholds at which local governmental purchasing contracts must be advertised; authorizing a local government to dispose of personal property by donating it to another governmental entity or nonprofit organization; authorizing the Administrator of the Purchasing Division of the Department of Administration to enter into a contract pursuant to a solicitation by certain governmental entities; revising provisions governing certain preferences for businesses owned and operated by a veteran with a service-connected disability; making various other changes relating to governmental purchasing; authorizing the Commission to Study Governmental Purchasing to request the drafting of legislative measures for each regular session of the Legislature. Brought forward by State Purchasing.</p> <p>Status: Heard in Assembly Government Affairs on February 21</p>	Watch

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AB 95	<p><i>Revises provisions relating to water. (BDR 48-504)</i></p> <p>Existing law requires the State Engineer to conduct investigations in any basin or portion thereof where it appears that the average annual replenishment to the groundwater supply may not be adequate for the needs of all permittees and vested rights claimants. If the State Engineer confirms that the average annual replenishment to the groundwater supply may not be adequate, he or she may order that withdrawals, including withdrawals from domestic wells, be restricted to conform to priority rights. Existing law: authorizes the State Engineer to designate as a critical management area any groundwater basin in which withdrawals of groundwater consistently exceed the perennial yield of the basin; and requires the State Engineer to designate as a critical management area any groundwater basin in which withdrawals of groundwater consistently exceed the perennial yield of the basin upon receipt of a petition for such designation. If a groundwater basin is designated as a critical management area for at least 10 consecutive years, the State Engineer is required to order that withdrawals, including withdrawals from domestic wells, be restricted to conform to priority rights. This bill provides that if the State Engineer orders that withdrawals be restricted to conform to priority rights in any of these groundwater basins, he or she must limit the restriction on withdrawals from domestic wells to allow a domestic well to continue to withdraw 0.5 acre-feet of water per year if the owner of the domestic well installs or has installed a water meter to record the withdrawal.</p> <p><i>Status: Referred to Assembly Natural Resources, Agriculture and Mining</i></p>	Watch
AB 103	<p><i>Makes certain changes relating to collective bargaining. (BDR 23-251)</i></p> <p>Existing law authorizes a local government employer to provide leave to any of its employees for time spent by the employee in providing services for an employee organization, conditioned upon: (1) payment or reimbursement of the cost of the leave by the affected employee organization; or (2) bargaining concessions by the employee organization that fully offset the cost of the leave. (NRS 288.225) Section 1 of this bill provides that if such leave was provided by a local government employer as of June 1, 2015, to a given number of employees, bargaining concessions are deemed to have been made by the employee organization for the past, present and future costs of providing the leave to that number of employees. Assemblyman Wheeler</p> <p><i>Status: Pulled for hearing in Assembly Government Affairs on February 18</i></p>	Watch
AB119	<p><i>Revises provisions governing workers' compensation. (BDR 53-605)</i></p> <p>This bill is related to industrial insurance; revising provisions governing the duty of certain insurers to accept or deny certain claims for compensation by police officers, firefighters and arson investigators; revising the standard of proof required for a police officer, firefighter or arson investigator to be entitled to compensation for an industrial injury; revising certain limitations on actions by police officers, firefighters and arson investigators for violations of the Nevada Industrial Insurance Act and the Nevada Occupational Diseases Act; revising provisions governing certain claims for compensation for the occupational diseases of cancer, lung disease, heart disease and hepatitis; providing penalties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto</p> <p><i>Status: Referred to Assembly Commerce and Labor</i></p>	Watch
AB 132	<p><i>Revises provisions governing employment practices. (BDR 53-29)</i></p> <p>Existing law establishes various unlawful employment practices. Section 2 of this bill prohibits an employer from denying employment to a prospective employee because the prospective employee has submitted to a drug screening test and the test indicates the presence of marijuana. Section 2 further provides, however, that it is not unlawful for an employer to condition the employment of a prospective employee who does not hold a valid registry identification card to engage in the medical use of marijuana on the prospective employee's abstention from use of marijuana. Section 3 of this bill prohibits an employer from conditioning the employment of a prospective employee on his or her submission to a character assessment. Defines "character assessment" to mean any test to evaluate the personality traits, behavioral traits or character traits of a person. Provides certain exceptions to the preceding prohibition for certain employment involving contact with children, elderly persons or vulnerable persons, employment as a peace officer and employment that affects the public safety.</p> <p><i>Status: Heard in Assembly Commerce and Labor on February 20</i></p>	Watch

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AB 220	<p><i>Requires the issuance of bonds for environmental improvement projects in the Lake Tahoe Basin.</i></p> <p>The Environmental Improvement Program was implemented in 1997 to carry out projects to improve the environment in the Lake Tahoe Basin. The costs of the Program are apportioned among the Federal Government, the States of Nevada and California and local governments and owners of private property in both states. In 1999, the Nevada Legislature authorized the issuance of not more than \$53.2 million in general obligation bonds to pay for a significant portion of Nevada's share of the costs of the first phase of the Program. In 2009, the Nevada Legislature authorized the issuance of not more than \$100 million in general obligation bonds to pay for Nevada's share of the costs of the second phase of the Program. Issuance of those bonds requires the approval of the Legislature or the Interim Finance Committee. The Nevada Legislature in 2009 also required the issuance of not more than \$4,420,000 of such bonds to provide money to carry out certain environmental improvement projects included in the second phase of the Program. In 2011, the Nevada Legislature required the issuance of not more than \$12 million of the \$100 million in general obligation bonds authorized in 2009 to provide additional money to carry out environmental improvement projects included in the second phase of the Program. This bill requires the issuance of not more than \$8 million of the \$100 million in general obligation bonds authorized in 2009 to provide money to carry out certain environmental improvement projects included in the second phase of the Environmental Improvement Program.</p> <p><i>Status: Referred to Assembly Government Affairs</i></p>	Watch
SB 10	<p>Revises provisions governing compensation of members of a board of trustees of a general improvement district. (BDR 25-432)</p> <p>Existing law sets the maximum salary a member of a board of trustees of a general improvement district may receive. This bill increases the amount a member of a board of trustees of a general improvement district may be compensated from \$6,000 to \$9,000. This bill also increases the amount a member of a board of trustees of a general improvement district that is granted certain powers may be compensated from \$9,000 to \$12,000. This bill additionally defines "compensation" as salary or wages.</p> <p><i>Status: Heard in Senate Government Affairs on February 13</i></p>	Watch
SB 36	<p>Revises provisions governing the purchase, sale or lease of real property by a board of county commissioners. (BDR 20-489)</p> <p>Requires the appraiser to be selected in the same manner as appraisers selected for real property that the board of county commissioners will sell or lease. Under existing law, a board of county commissioners, with limited exception, is: required to obtain two independent appraisals of the fair market value of real property before selling or leasing the real property or one independent appraisal, if the board holds a hearing on the fair market value of the real property; and prohibited from selling or leasing real property for less than the highest appraised value of the real property. Section 3 of this bill revises the prohibition on selling or leasing real property for less than the highest appraised value to instead prohibit a board of county commissioners from, with limited exception, selling or leasing real property for less than the average of two independent appraisals if two appraisals have been obtained or the appraised value if only one appraisal has been obtained. Also authorizes a board of county commissioners to obtain only 1 appraisal when listing certain real property with a licensed real estate broker if the prior appraisal or appraisals were prepared more than 6 months before the real property is listed. Existing law requires a board of county commissioners which intends to offer real property for sale at auction to accept and consider sealed bids at a public meeting of the board. Section 4 of this bill authorizes a board of county commissioners to also offer real property for sale at auction on an Internet website or other electronic medium. If the board uses an Internet website or other electronic medium, at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the board after bidding has closed, the board is required to make a final acceptance of the highest bid or, under certain circumstances, reject the bids and withdraw the property from sale.</p> <p><i>Status: Heard in Senate Government Affairs on February 6</i></p>	Watch

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SB54	<p><i>Revises provisions governing the annual reporting requirements of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. (BDR 22-205)</i></p> <p>Existing law requires the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency to submit to the Governor and the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau a copy of the Agency's most recent independent audit report as well as certain information about the Agency's expenditures during the immediately preceding calendar year and its progress in achieving certain performance measures and benchmarks. The report and information must be submitted on or before January 31 of each year. This bill changes the deadline for submitting the report and information to February 28 of each year. This bill also changes the period for which information concerning the Agency's expenditures must be submitted from the immediately preceding calendar year to the immediately preceding fiscal year. Finally, this bill requires the Agency to include in its submission a copy of the annual report most recently published by the Agency.</p> <p><i>Status: Scheduled for hearing in Senate Natural Resources on February 26</i></p>	Watch
SB58	<p><i>Revises provisions relating to relations between local governments and certain public employees. (BDR 23-465)</i></p> <p>This bill impacts relations between local governments and public employees; authorizing the Local Government Employee-Management Relations Board to appoint a Deputy Commissioner; providing for the expiration of collective bargaining agreements between local governments and employee organizations other than employee organizations that represent police officers; authorizing a local government to choose not to negotiate with an employee organization other than an organization that represents police officers.</p> <p><i>Status: Referred to Senate Government Affairs</i></p>	Watch
SB 66	<p><i>Revises provisions related to emergency management. (BDR 36-356)</i></p> <p>Existing law establishes the State Disaster Identification Team within the Division of Emergency Management of the Department of Public Safety and requires the State Disaster Identification Team to provide technical assistance and personnel to local authorities to recover, identify and process deceased victims during the existence of a state of emergency or a declaration of disaster or upon the request of a city or county in Nevada. Existing law also requires the Chief of the Division of Emergency Management to assign persons with expertise in various fields to the State Disaster Identification Team to perform these duties. Section 2 of this bill renames the State Disaster Identification Team as the State Disaster Identification Coordination Committee. Also: revises the membership of the Committee; requires the Committee to meet at least monthly; and provides that the Open Meeting Law does not apply to any meeting held by the Committee or any subcommittee thereof. Section 3 of this bill requires the Committee to: annually report certain information to the Chief of the Division, the Governor and the Legislature; and perform certain other duties relating to planning for activation. Section 4 of this bill transfers the duty to adopt regulations governing the Committee from the Department of Public Safety to the Division of Emergency Management. Section 1 of this bill authorizes the Chief of the Division of Emergency Management to activate the Committee or a subcommittee thereof during the existence of a state of emergency or declaration of disaster or a public health emergency or upon the request of a city or county in Nevada for an emergency in the city or county. Requires the Committee or a subcommittee thereof to perform specified duties to coordinate the sharing of information between state, local and tribal governmental agencies regarding persons who appear to have been injured or killed or contracted an illness as a result of the emergency or disaster in accordance with a confidential plan developed by the Committee. Providers of health care are required under existing law to report persons who come or are brought for treatment of burns and injuries from a knife or firearm in certain circumstances. Section 14 of this bill similarly requires providers of health care to report treatment of any person who comes or is brought in for treatment of an injury which appears to have been inflicted as a result of a declared emergency or disaster or illness which appears to have been contracted during a public health emergency to the State Disaster Identification Coordination Committee. Section 14 also grants a provider of health care and his or her agents and employees immunity from liability for any disclosures made in good faith.</p> <p><i>Status: Referred to Senate Government Affairs</i></p>	Watch

Washoe County 2019 Legislative Week 3 Bills of Interest

SB 105	<p>Revises provisions relating to the board of trustees of certain school districts. (BDR 34-156) Under existing law, the board of trustees of a school district in which more than 25,000 pupils are enrolled is comprised of seven members who are elected from election districts established by the board to terms of 4 years. Section 1 of this bill eliminates the election districts and requires that three members of the board be elected at large. Requires that the remaining members of the board be appointed by the board of county commissioners of the county in which the school district is located and the governing bodies of the two most populous incorporated cities in the county.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Senate Education</p>	Watch
SB 107	<p>Revises provisions relating to public office. (BDR 24-18) Existing law prohibits, with limited exception, a person from: filing nomination papers for more than one elective office at any election; or holding more than one elective office at the same time. A person may file nomination papers for or hold an elective office of a special district such as an irrigation district, local or general improvement district, soil conservation district or fire protection district and at the same time file nomination papers for or hold an elective office of the State, or any political subdivision or municipal corporation thereof. Section 1 of this bill requires, with limited exception, an elected public officer to resign before filing nomination papers for any other elected public office unless the current term of office of the elected public officer expires less than 12 months preceding the date of the close of filing nomination papers. Section 1 also exempts from this requirement any person previously described who is authorized to file nomination papers for or hold more than one elective office.</p> <p>Status: Heard in Senate Legislative Operations and Election on February 11</p>	Watch
SB 111	<p>Revises provisions governing collective bargaining by local employers. (BDR 31-651) Existing law provides that, for certain governmental funds of a local government other than a school district, a budgeted ending fund balance of not more than 25 percent of the total budgeted expenditures, less capital outlay, is not subject to negotiation and must not be considered by a fact finder or arbitrator in determining the local government employer's ability to pay. (NRS 354.6241) This bill provides instead that a budgeted ending fund balance of not more than 16.67 percent of the total budgeted expenditures, less capital outlay, is not subject to negotiation and must not be considered by a fact finder or arbitrator in determining the local government employer's ability to pay.</p> <p>Status: Referred to Senate Government Affairs</p>	Watch
SB 118	<p>Makes the office of registrar of voters an elected position. (BDR 20-597) Under existing law the board of county commissioners in a county with a population of 100,000 or more is authorized to create the office of registrar of voters as an appointive office to assume all of the powers and duties of a county clerk related to elections. Section 2 of this bill provides that if the board of county commissioners in a county with a population of 100,000 or more creates the office of registrar of voters, the office holder must instead be elected to a 4-year term by the qualified voters of the county. Section 3 of this bill requires the board of county commissioners to set the salary for a registrar of voters. Section 4 of this bill authorizes a registrar of voters to appoint deputies and employ staff. Section 5 of this bill requires all registrars of voters to keep an office in the county seat of their county. Section 9 of this bill makes the registrar of voters a nonpartisan office. Section 12 of this bill provides that if a board of county commissioners of a county with a population of 100,000 or more has created the office of registrar of voters as an appointive office before the effective date of this bill, the person appointed to that office continues to serve until a successor is elected and qualified at the 2020 general election.</p> <p>Status: Heard in Senate Legislative Operations and Election on February 11</p>	Watch

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<p>SB 121</p>	<p><i>Revises provisions relating to fiduciaries. (BDR 13-99)</i></p> <p>Existing law sets forth provisions governing durable powers of attorney for health care decisions. Existing law specifically provides a form for a power of attorney for health care decisions and a form for a power of attorney for health care decisions for adults with intellectual disabilities. Section 1 of this bill provides a form for a power of attorney for health care decisions for persons with any form of dementia that is based on the form for a power of attorney for health care decisions for adults with intellectual disabilities. Sections 2 and 3 of this bill specify that a person who has executed a power of attorney for financial matters continues to have the authority to act on his or her own behalf and that any decision or instruction communicated by that person supersedes any decision or instruction communicated by an agent appointed under the power of attorney, unless the power of attorney removes this authority. Existing law authorizes a public guardian to: investigate the financial status, assets and personal and family history of any person for whom the public guardian has been appointed as guardian, without hiring or being licensed as a private investigator in accordance with existing law; and require any person for whom the public guardian has been appointed as guardian or any spouse, parent, child or other relative of that person to give any information or execute any written requests or authorizations necessary to provide the public guardian with access to records needed by the public guardian. Section 7 of this bill authorizes the public guardian to take these actions with respect to any potential protected person for whom the public guardian has received a referral from the Aging and Disability Services Division of the Department of Health and Human Services, a law enforcement agency or a court in connection with a civil or criminal matter relating to the potential protected person.</p> <p><i>Status: Scheduled for hearing in Senate Judiciary on February 26</i></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 122</p>	<p><i>Revises provisions relating to the qualifications of certain candidates for partisan offices. (BDR 24-52)</i></p> <p>Existing law prohibits, with limited exception, a person from being a candidate of a major political party for partisan office if the person has changed his or her political party affiliation during the period beginning on December 31 preceding the closing filing date and ending on the date of the election. Section 1 of this bill instead prohibits, with limited exception, a person from being a candidate of a major political party or a minor political party for partisan office if the person: has not designated his or her political party affiliation with the major political party or minor political party on an application to register to vote not later than December 31 preceding the closing filing date; or changed the designation of his or her political party affiliation during the period beginning on January 1 preceding the closing filing date and ending on the date of the general election.</p> <p><i>Status: Heard in Senate Legislative Operations and Elections on February 11</i></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 136</p>	<p><i>Revises the provisions of the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact. (BDR 22-736)</i></p> <p>Existing law sets forth the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact, an interstate agreement between the States of California and Nevada pursuant to which the bistate Tahoe Regional Planning Agency regulates environmental and land-use matters within the Lake Tahoe Basin. The Tahoe Regional Planning Compact provides for the creation of the Tahoe transportation district as a special purpose district managed by a board of directors which develops and implements transportation plans and programs for the Lake Tahoe Basin. Section 1 of this bill: changes the composition of the board of the Tahoe transportation district by replacing certain board positions with an appointee chosen by the Governor of California, an appointee chosen by the Governor of Nevada and a member of the governing body of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency; and requires members of the board of directors to elect a chairman and vice chairman. Section 3 of this bill provides that these changes become effective if the State of California enacts amendments to the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact that are substantially identical.</p> <p><i>Status: Scheduled for hearing in Senate Natural Resources on February 26</i></p>	<p>Watch</p>

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SB 143	<p><i>Repeals, revises and reenacts provisions relating to background checks for certain sales or transfers of firearms. (BDR 15-755)</i></p> <p>Related to the ballot question on background checks, made changes so that the state will conduct the background checks rather than FBI background checks to implement the ballot question approved in 2016.</p> <p><i>Status: Approved by Governor</i></p>	Watch
SB 153	<p><i>Revises provisions relating to collective bargaining. (BDR 23-405)</i></p> <p>The bill is related to collective bargaining; increasing the amount of time within which the Local Government Employee-Management Relations Board must conduct a hearing relating to certain complaints; removing certain restrictions on payment of compensation or monetary benefits upon expiration of a collective bargaining agreement; revising various provisions relating to negotiations between a school district and an employee organization representing teachers or educational support personnel; repealing certain provisions governing leave for services to an employee organization and governing school administrators. This bill makes significant changes to our current collective bargaining laws. This bill if passed will allow expired contracts to continue on until a new agreement is signed often referred to as the "Evergreen" provision.</p> <p><i>Status: Referred to Senate Government Affairs</i></p>	Watch