



2015 Legislative Session FINAL REPORT

Priority I: Keep the Southern Nevada Health District intact and positioned to best serve the residents and visitors of Clark County.

Senate Bill 314 adds an administrative position to the Health District. The qualifications for the Health Officer position are set by the Board. The Health Officer appoints a Chief Medical Officer, with the approval of the Board of Health. The Board membership consists of current elected officials and three appointed members; a physician, a representative of a non-gaming industry, and a gaming representative. A public health advisory board is established and consists of one resident from each city in the county, a physician with experience serving medically underserved populations, a nurse, and a representative with expertise in environmental health.

STATUS: Signed by the Governor. Effective July 1, 2015.

Assembly Bill 232 was introduced as a companion bill to SB314. It would have essentially created two equal heads of the health district.

STATUS: Failed first committee deadline.

Priority II: Support legislative initiatives that would provide funding mechanisms to sustain public programs and infrastructure.

Senate Bill 189 would have developed a standardized system for collecting trauma data and created a fund for the State Trauma registry. The bill was amended to only fund registry software and varying options of state staffing levels to support the registry. Health District staff worked with local partners and the bill sponsor until the last day of the session.

STATUS: Failed deadline.

Priority III: Support legislation that would provide further protections for the public and employees from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke and would limit access to electronic cigarettes to minors.

Assembly Bill 83 is an Attorney General sponsored bill regulating "roll your own" tobacco products. It was introduced to ensure the state's compliance with the enforcement provisions of the Master Settlement Agreement.

STATUS: Approved by the Governor. Effective June 9, 2015.

Assembly Bill 322 was introduced to prohibit smoking in cars with minors under the age of 18 present. The Health District supported the bill and provided testimony at the request of the sponsor.

STATUS: Failed first committee deadline.

Senate Bill 79 was proposed by the Department of Taxation and provides for the regulation and taxation of liquid nicotine in e-cigarettes. The Health District worked with partners to support this bill. The final version includes language that excludes liquid nicotine and vapor products from being taxed at the current rate of 30 percent of the wholesale price for tobacco products (other than cigarettes). However, if the FDA passes regulations governing e-cigarettes and liquid nicotine it would allow for these products to be assessed an excise tax.

STATUS: Approved by the Governor. Effective July 1, 2015.

Senate Bill 201 removed the phrase "tobacco in any form" or the word "tobacco" from the Nevada Clean Indoor Air Act, in order to allow the law to treat e-cigarettes like combustible cigarettes. The more inclusive word "smoking" was used to describe the use of both traditional tobacco and electronic cigarette products for purposes of the Act.

STATUS: Failed first committee deadline.

Senate Bill 225 addresses the sale of liquid nicotine to minors. A comprehensive amendment was introduced to restrict the sale of all e-cigarette components. The bill specifically prohibits vapor products and noncombustible products containing nicotine. Many e-juice products currently available on the market claim not to contain nicotine; however, since the law also prohibits the sale of the delivery devices it effectively prohibits the sale of e-cigarettes to children under the age of 18.

STATUS: Approved by the Governor. Effective October 1, 2015.

Senate Bill 339 was brought forward on behalf of the Nevada System of Higher Education and would have identified NSHE campuses as having local control to create tobacco-free campuses. NOTE: Existing law allows local control and this bill would only serve to specifically name the NSHE as a local government body with this authority. The Health District provided testimony in support of this bill.

STATUS: Failed second committee deadline.

Senate Bill 483 was part of the Governor's comprehensive tax proposal. Partners worked with the Governor's office to increase his original proposal from 40 cents to \$1 in order to maximize the public health benefit of the tax increase. Staff developed testimony utilizing funding projections specific to Nevada and provided by the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids.

STATUS: Approved by the Governor. Effective July 1, 2015.

Priority IV: Support legislation that encourages recycling.

Senate Bill 122 would have required a construction contractor to dispose of solid waste at a materials recovery facility (MRF) if one is located within 30 miles of the work site. The Health District remained neutral on this bill.

STATUS: No further action allowed.

Other Legislation of Interest.

Assembly Bill 99 exempts camps operated by non-profit organizations from sanitation requirements applicable to construction and labor camps where five or more persons are employed. Initially, the Health District opposed this bill. It was amended to apply to camps that take place on property for which a special use permit has been issued by the Dept. of Agriculture.

STATUS: Approved by the Governor. Effective May 18, 2015.

Assembly Bill 152 requires the State Board of Health to adopt regulations prescribing requirements for meals and snacks provided to children at child care, support breastfeeding, and encourage and provide physical activity in child care centers. Health District staff provided testimony in support of this bill.

STATUS: Approved by the Governor. Effective June 1, 2015, for the purpose of adopting any regulations and performing any other preparatory administrative tasks necessary to carry out the provisions of this act and Jan. 1, 2016, for all other purposes.

Assembly Bill 179 defines the types of information that constitutes personal information and requires security measures for businesses that collect such information. The Health District monitored this bill to ensure it would remain in compliance with new requirements.

STATUS: Approved by the Governor. Effective July 1, 2015.

Assembly Bill 243 provides for increased testing options and outreach opportunities by allowing non-medical, appropriately trained personnel to administer rapid HIV tests and ensures appropriate reporting, counseling and referrals. Health District staff provided testimony and a letter of support for this measure.

STATUS: Approved by the Governor. Effective October 1, 2015.

Assembly Bill 306 authorized local boards of health to establish voluntary mediation programs to resolve disputes concerning violations of the law requiring employers to provide adequate break times for employees to express breast milk. The Health District provided testimony

reaffirming its support of workplace environments that promote breastfeeding mothers. Questions regarding the agency's regulatory role were worked on with the bill sponsor.

STATUS: No further action allowed.

Assembly Bill 305 endorses paramedics and EMTs to provide "community paramedicine services" to patients who do not require emergency medical transportation. The health district provided input and support for this legislation. Regulations will be required at the state and local level.

STATUS: Approved by the Governor. Effective May 25, 2015, for the purpose of adopting any regulations and performing any other preparatory administrative tasks necessary to carry out the provisions of this act and Jan. 1, 2016, for all other purposes.

Assembly Bill 308 exempts cities with a population of less than 25,000 from providing emergency medical services at special events and revises the number of people that constitute a significant number of attendees at events. Health District staff monitored this bill and provided input.

STATUS: Approved by the Governor. Effective July 1, 2015.

Assembly Bill 364 authorizes the Health District to integrate electronic application processes with the business portal. The Health District tracked this bill for potential impact to the agency. The language is viewed as enabling at this time. There would be a fiscal impact if the Health District is required to integrate with the state's portal system.

STATUS: Approved by the Governor. Effective July 1, 2015.

Senate Bill 59 authorizes state and local agencies and health districts to integrate their electronic application processes into the state business portal. The Health District tracked this bill for potential impact to the agency. The language is viewed as enabling at this time. There would be a fiscal impact if the Health District is required to integrate with the state's portal system.

STATUS: Approved by the Governor. Effective July 1, 2015.

Senate Bill 105 prohibited Boards of Health from adopting regulations concerning establishments where food is prepared and sold that would conflict with an owner who allowed dogs in his or her establishment. The Health District opposed this bill.

STATUS: Failed first committee deadline.

Senate Bill 117 would add HPV and meningococcal vaccines to immunizations required for school enrollment. Health District staff supported this bill.

STATUS: Failed first committee deadline.

Senate Bill 158 requires local government employers to make copies of proposed collective bargaining agreements, and supporting documents, available to the public no less than three days prior to the public hearing. The Health District monitored this bill for impacts to the agency.

STATUS: Approved by the Governor. Effective July 1, 2015.

Senate Bill 168 authorizes a local government to reopen a collective bargaining agreement during a fiscal emergency, and outlines the circumstances under which such an emergency exists. This bill also provides that the budgeted ending fund balance of not more than 25 percent of the total budgeted expenditures, less capital outlay, for certain governmental funds of a local government, other than a school district, is not subject to negotiation and cannot be considered by a fact finder or arbitrator in determining ability to pay. The Health District monitored this bill for impact to the agency.

STATUS: Approved by the Governor. Effective June 9, 2015.

Senate Bill 178 maintained the existing requirement for the board of trustees of each school district in a county whose population is 100,000 or more (Clark and Washoe Counties) to conduct examinations of the height and weight of certain pupils in the schools within the district. It eliminated the requirement of providing notice of the examinations to the parent or guardian of a child before performing the examination if it was not practicable to do so. The Health District supported this bill. The Health District provided grant funding for the initial collection efforts of the school district and has used the information to compile reports and for ongoing funding efforts. The Health District is continuing to work with the school district on strategies to collect this height and weight data.

STATUS: Passed out of first committee. No vote taken in the full Assembly.

Senate Bill 241 makes changes to the collective bargain process including union leave time, "evergreen" language in expired agreements and other matters. The Health District monitored this bill for impacts to the agency.

STATUS: Approved by the Governor. Effective June 1, 2015.

Senate Bill 309 created Nevada's "Good Samaritan Drug Overdose Law" by authorizing certain health care professions to prescribe and dispense and opioid antagonist to certain persons under certain conditions. The Health District supported this bill.

STATUS: Failed first committee deadline.

Senate Bill 327 the final version of the bill provides for the minimum number and qualifications of air ambulance attendants, and revised the requirements for a licensed physician, registered nurse or physician assistant to be certified as an attendant. It also authorizes an emergency medical services registered nurse to perform certain procedures. The Health District provided testimony in support of this bill.

STATUS: Effective June 1, 2015 for the purpose of adopting any regulations and performing any other preparatory administrative tasks necessary to carry out the provisions of this act; and January 1, 2016, for all other purposes.

Senate Bill 402 defined the term “obesity” as a chronic disease and required the Division of Public and Behavioral Health to prepare and annual report. An amendment was added to include the BMI data collection in a sample of schools from Clark/Washoe County school districts (see SB178). The Health District provided testimony in support of this bill.

STATUS: Passed both committee deadlines. No vote taken in the full Assembly.

Senate Bill 441 exempts craft food operations from certain inspections and other regulations enforced by health authorities. Craft food operators must register and complete a training course offered by the State Department of Agriculture and are subject to inspections if they are suspected of being the source of an outbreak. Originally, the Health District opposed this bill. It remained neutral after the amended version was presented.

STATUS: Approved by the Governor. Effective May 27, 2015 for the purpose of adopting regulations and performing any other preparatory administrative tasks necessary to carry out the provisions of this act; and on January, 1, 2016 for all other purposes.

Senate Bill 459 establishes the Opioid Overdose Prevention Act which authorizes certain physicians, physician assistants, and advanced practice registered nurses to prescribe and dispense an opioid antagonist to a family member, friend or other person to assist a person at risk or experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose. The law provides immunity from civil and criminal liability, and professional discipline for doing so, or declining to do so. The Health District supported this bill.

STATUS: Approved by the Governor. Effective May 5, 2015, for the purpose of adopting regulation and performing any other preparatory administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act and on Oct. 1, 2015, for all other purposes.



DAN MUSGROVE ADVOCACY, INC.

Summaries of Selected Bills

June 22, 2015

**2015 Nevada
Legislative Session**

Collective Bargaining/Employment

AB 89 by Assembly Commerce & Labor

AN ACT relating to professions; requiring the Administrator of the Employment Security Division of the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation to gather and report certain data to the Interagency Council on Veterans Affairs; authorizing a private employer to adopt an employment policy that gives preference in hiring to a veteran or the spouse of a veteran; authorizing the Nevada Equal Rights Commission to review such an employment policy under certain circumstances; revising provisions governing the dissemination of certain records of criminal history; authorizing certain persons to obtain a commercial driver's license without taking a driving skills test; authorizing certain qualified professionals to apply for a license by endorsement to practice in this State; requiring a regulatory body to develop opportunities for reciprocity of licensure for certain qualified professionals; requiring a regulatory body in certain circumstances to prepare and submit to the Interagency Council on Veterans Affairs an annual report relating to veterans; authorizing certain regulatory bodies to enter into certain reciprocal agreements relating to the practice of licensed professionals; revising provisions relating to the licensure of an allopathic and osteopathic physician; revising provisions relating to the practice of dentistry and dental hygiene, including, without limitation, the licensing requirements for and the issuance of a license to dentists and dental hygienists; establishing a fee for the inspection of a facility required by the Board of Dental Examiners of Nevada to ensure compliance with infection control guidelines; authorizing certain qualified physicians and podiatrists to obtain a license by endorsement under certain circumstances; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Status: Approved by Governor Effective Date, if applicable: July 1, 2015

Enrolled Act Summary:

This bill makes various changes relating to the employment of veterans including, but not limited to, the following:

- 1) Requires the Administrator of the Employment Security Division of the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation to gather aggregate unemployment data concerning veterans and report such data to the Interagency Council on Veterans Affairs on a quarterly basis;
- 2) Authorizes a private employer to adopt an employment policy that gives preference in hiring to a veteran or the spouse of a veteran;
- 3) Authorizes the Nevada Equal Rights Commission to review the uniform application of such an employment policy upon receiving a written complaint from a prospective employee

of the employer and requires the employer, upon a finding by the Commission that the policy has not been applied uniformly, to revise his or her employment policy in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission;

4) Authorizes certain qualified physicians, podiatrists and other providers of health care and professionals to obtain an expedited license by endorsement to practice their respective professions in this State if the physician, podiatrist or other provider of health care or professional: (a) holds a valid and unrestricted license to practice in the District of Columbia or another state or territory of the United States; (b) is an active member or veteran of, the spouse of an active member or veteran of, or the surviving spouse of a veteran of, the Armed Forces of the United States; and (c) meets certain other requirements;

5) Requires a regulatory body to develop opportunities for reciprocity of licensure for such persons who hold a professional license that is not recognized by this State;

6) Requires a regulatory body in certain circumstances to prepare and submit to the Interagency Council on Veterans Affairs an annual report providing information on the number of veterans who have applied for a license, have been issued a license or have renewed a license;

7) Authorizes certain regulatory bodies of this State to enter into a reciprocal agreement with the corresponding regulatory authority of another state or territory of the United States for the purposes of authorizing and regulating the practice of certain professions concurrently in this State and another jurisdiction;

8) Authorizes certain qualified physicians and certain qualified podiatrists to obtain an expedited license by endorsement to practice in this State if the physician or podiatrist meets certain requirements;

9) Authorizes the Board of Medical Examiners to issue a license to practice medicine to certain persons who receive postgraduate education in certain approved residency programs in Canada; and

10) Authorizes the Executive Director of the Board of Dental Examiners of Nevada to issue a license to a qualified applicant without further review of the Board under certain circumstances.

[#https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015/Bill/1319/Overview#](https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015/Bill/1319/Overview#)

AB 227 by Assembly Commerce & Labor

AN ACT relating to professions; revising provisions governing certain reporting requirements for the Board of Medical Examiners; revising provisions governing the maintenance of the Internet website maintained by the Board of Medical Examiners; revising the requirements for licensure by the Board of Medical Examiners; revising provisions governing certain examinations to determine the competency of a physician, osteopathic physician or physician assistant; authorizing the issuance of a restricted license to practice medicine to a physician licensed in another state under certain circumstances; revising provisions governing disciplinary action or the denial of licensure by the Board of Medical Examiners or the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine; revising the definition of sentinel event for certain purposes; revising provisions governing the summary suspension of a license by the Board of Medical Examiners or the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine; revising certain procedural provisions governing the filing of a formal complaint against a licensee by the Board of Medical Examiners or the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine; revising provisions authorizing the Board of Medical Examiners and the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine to make service of process on a licensee; subjecting licensees of the Board of Medical Examiners and the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine to disciplinary and administrative action for self-reporting a violation of a law, rule or regulation; providing penalties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Status: Approved by Governor Effective Date, if applicable: October 1, 2015

Enrolled Act Summary:

Chapters 630 and 633 of NRS generally provide for the licensure and regulation of physicians, physician assistants, perfusionists and practitioners of respiratory care by the Board of Medical Examiners and of osteopathic physicians and physician assistants by the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine. Existing law further prescribes the powers and duties of each board. NRS 630.130 requires the Board of Medical Examiners to submit to the Governor and the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau for transmittal to the Legislature a biennial report compiling disciplinary action taken by the Board in the previous biennium against any physician for malpractice or negligence. Section 1 of the bill requires the Board to include in the biennial report any disciplinary action taken against a physician assistant, perfusionist or practitioner of respiratory care for malpractice or negligence.

NRS 630.144 provides for the maintenance of an Internet website by the Board of Medical Examiners. Section 2 requires a member or employee of the Board to submit certain information which is proposed for placement on the Internet website to the Executive Director and the Board for approval before placing the information on the Internet website.

NRS 630.160, 630.263, and 630.264 establish the requirements for licensure by the Board of Medical Examiners and further authorizes the Board to waive certain requirements for licensure under certain circumstances. Sections 3, 5 and 6 authorize the Board to issue a license to certain qualified applicants who have received education or training in a program approved by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, the Collège des médecins du Québec or the College of Family Physicians of Canada.

NRS 630.257, 630.318, and 633.529 authorize the Board of Medical Examiners and the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine to require a licensee to take an examination to test medical competency under certain circumstances. Section 4 authorizes the Board of Medical

Examiners to require a licensee to take the examination if the licensee has not engaged in the practice of medicine for a period of more than 24 consecutive months.

Sections 12 and 22 of the bill authorize the Board of Medical Examiners and the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine, or an investigative committee of the respective Board, to require a physician, osteopathic physician or physician assistant to undergo an examination to test the competency of the licensee to practice medicine or osteopathic medicine, respectively. Sections 12 and 22 further provide that the testimony or reports of the person conducting the examination are not privileged communications.

NRS 630.2645 authorizes the Board of Medical Examiners to issue a restricted license to practice medicine under certain circumstances. Section 6.3 authorizes the Board to issue a restricted license to a physician who is licensed in another state. NRS 630.267 and 630.2695 require each holder of a license to practice medicine to register on or before July 1 of each odd-numbered year and provides that each license issued will expire, if not renewed, on July 1 of each odd-numbered year. Sections 6.5 and 6.7 revise this date to June 30 of each odd-numbered year.

NRS 630.30665 and 633.524 require each holder of a license to practice medicine or osteopathic medicine to report information concerning certain sentinel events. Sections 11 and 21 revise the definition of sentinel event to incorporate the most current list of serious reportable events in health care published by the National Quality Forum.

NRS 630.306-630.3065, 630.30665, 630.342, 633.041, 633.131, 633.511, 633.524, and 633.625 provide that certain acts committed by a person licensed by the Board of Medical Examiners or the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine constitute grounds for disciplinary action or denial of licensure by the respective board or criminal prosecution. Sections 8-11, 15, 18-21 and 24 revise these provisions as they relate to the state of mind required for the specified acts to constitute grounds for disciplinary action or prosecution, as applicable. Sections 13 and 23 of this bill revise NRS 630.326 and 633.581 relating to the summary suspension of the license of a physician, perfusionist, physician assistant or practitioner of respiratory care by the Board of Medical Examiners, or the license of an osteopathic physician or physician assistant by the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine, pending the conclusion of a hearing to consider a formal complaint against the licensee. Sections 13 and 23 also require the respective Board to reinstate the license of the licensee under certain circumstances.

NRS 630.339 establishes the procedure by which a formal complaint against a physician, perfusionist, physician assistant or practitioner of respiratory care is filed and reviewed by the Board of Medical Examiners. Section 14 of this bill:

- 1) Authorizes the legal counsel for the Board of Medical Examiners to sign a formal complaint;
- 2) Authorizes rather than requires a respondent to file an answer to a formal complaint; and
- 3) Authorizes the Board or an investigative committee of the Board to proceed with adjudicating the complaint if a respondent fails timely to file an answer.

NRS 630.344 and 633.631 provide the manner in which the Board of Medical Examiners and the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine may make service of process upon a licensee. Sections 16 and 25 of the bill authorize the Presidents of the Board of Medical Examiners and

the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine, respectively, to cause notice of certain actions to be published in certain newspapers if personal service on a licensee cannot be made. Sections 16 and 25 further authorize the respective Board to make service of process on a licensee electronically if the licensee consents to electronic service of process in writing.

Sections 17 and 26 of this bill authorize the Board of Medical Examiners and the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine, respectively, to take administrative or disciplinary action pursuant to NRS 630.364 or 633.691 against a licensee for disclosing to or cooperating with a governmental entity with respect to a violation of any law, rule or regulation by the licensee.

[#https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015/Bill/1651/Overview#](https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015/Bill/1651/Overview#)

AB 388 by Paul Anderson

AN ACT relating to public employment; revising provisions governing certain leaves of absence for military duty for public officers and employees; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Status: Approved by Governor Effective Date, if applicable: July 1, 2015

Enrolled Act Summary:

Under NRS 281.145, public officers and employees who are active members of the National Guard or a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States are required to be relieved from their duties as a public officer or employee to serve under orders without loss of their regular compensation for a period of not more than 15 working days in a calendar year. In addition to these 15 working days of leave, such public officers and employees who are employed by the State of Nevada and whose work schedules include Saturday or Sunday are required to be relieved from their duties as a public officer or employee to serve under orders without loss of their regular compensation for an additional 24 working days in a calendar year.

This bill changes the period during which a public officer or employee is eligible to take the specified number of days of leave of absence for military duty each year from a calendar year to a 12-month period selected by the officer's or employee's public employer. This bill requires: (1) the Personnel Commission within the Division of Human Resource Management of the Department of Administration to prescribe this 12-month period by regulation for each state agency; and (2) each political subdivision to prescribe this 12-month period for its agencies.

Furthermore, under existing law, a public officer or employee who is on leave of absence for military duty receives his or her regular compensation and his or her military pay during that period of leave. With respect to a state officer or employee whose work schedule includes a Saturday or Sunday, this bill limits the officer's or employee's compensation for those additional 24 working days of leave as follows, for each hour during any such period of leave: (1) if the officer's or employee's military pay exceeds his or her regular compensation, the officer or employee receives only his or her military pay and not his or her regular compensation; or (2) if the officer's or employee's military pay does not exceed his or her regular compensation, the officer or employee receives his or her military pay and his or her regular compensation is reduced by an amount equal to his or her military pay.

This bill provides that, for any hours in which an officer or employee receives such compensation, the officer or employee is not entitled to receive any additional compensation for which he or she would otherwise be eligible or use any paid or certain unpaid leave. This bill also limits the use of the additional 24 working days of leave from service under any type of

orders to only service under orders for training that is scheduled on a Saturday or Sunday.

Finally, this bill clarifies the terms “work schedule” and “working day” for purposes of accounting for officers’ and employees’ leave of absence for military duty and clarifies that the leave must be accounted for on an hourly basis instead of a daily basis.

NOTE: Although the substantive provisions of this bill do not take effect until July 1, 2015, for purposes of adopting regulations and performing any preliminary administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, the act takes effect June 4, 2015.

[#https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015/Bill/2003/Overview#](https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015/Bill/2003/Overview#)

SB 68 by Senate Commerce, Labor & Energy

AN ACT relating to professions; authorizing certain qualified professionals who hold a license in the District of Columbia or another state or territory of the United States to apply for the issuance of an expedited license by endorsement to practice in this State; revising provisions relating to certain limited licenses to practice medicine as a resident physician; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Status: Approved by Governor Effective Date, if applicable: June 9, 2015

Enrolled Act Summary:

Sections 1.3, 1.5, 6.3, 6.4, 6.7, 7, 8.5, 11, 13.1, 14, 18, 19, 25, 28, 32, 35, 36, 41, 45 and 50 -54 of the bill authorize certain qualified physicians, podiatrists, other providers of health care and professionals to obtain an expedited license by endorsement to practice their respective professions in this State if the physician, podiatrist, other provider of health care or professional holds a valid and unrestricted license to practice in the District of Columbia or another state or territory of the United States and meets certain other requirements. Specifically, an expedited license by endorsement may be obtained from the Board of Medical Examiners, the State Board of Nursing, the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine, the State Board of Podiatry, the State Board of Optometry, the Board of Examiners for Audiology and Speech Pathology, the State Board of Pharmacy, the State Board of Physical Therapy Examiners, the Board of Occupational Therapy, the Board of Massage Therapists, the Board of Psychological Examiners, the Board of Examiners for Marriage and Family Therapists and Clinical Professional Counselors, the Board of Examiners for Social Workers and the Board of Examiners for Alcohol, Drug and Gambling Counselors. Sections 1.3 and 8.5 require a physician or osteopathic physician to be certified in a specialty recognized by the American Board of Medical Specialties or the American Osteopathic Association, as applicable, to obtain such an expedited license by endorsement.

NRS 630.265 and 633.401 authorize the Board of Medical Examiners and the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine to issue a limited license to practice medicine as a resident physician to an applicant who meets certain requirements. Sections 5 and 9 of the bill require, with limited exceptions, the Board of Medical Examiners and the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine to issue those limited licenses.

[#https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015/Bill/1248/Overview#](https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015/Bill/1248/Overview#)

SB 158 by Senate Government Affairs

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.

Status: Approved by Governor Effective Date, if applicable: July 1, 2015

Enrolled Act Summary:

If a local government employer is a party to a collective bargaining agreement or similar agreement, NRS 288.153 requires that the agreement be approved at a public hearing by the governing body of the local government employer. Section 1 of the 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 3 business 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.

NRS 241.020 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. Section 2 of the bill revises those provisions to conform to the requirements of section 1.

[#https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015/Bill/1521/Overview#](https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015/Bill/1521/Overview#)

SB 168 by James Settlemeyer

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 local governments, other than school districts, to pay compensation and monetary benefits; and providing other matters properly relating thereto

Status: Approved by Governor Effective Date, if applicable: June 9, 2015

Enrolled Act Summary:

NRS 288.150 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. Section 1 of the 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.

NRS 288.200, 288.215, 288.217, and 354.6241 provide 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. Section 2 of the bill

provides, for certain governmental funds of a local government other than a school district, that a budgeted ending fund balance of not more than 25% of the total budgeted expenditures, less capital outlay, is not subject to negotiation and cannot be considered by a fact finder or arbitrator in determining ability to pay.

[#https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015/Bill/1532/Overview#](https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015/Bill/1532/Overview#)

SB 241 by Michael Roberson

AN ACT relating to collective bargaining; authorizing, under certain circumstances, a local government employer to provide paid leave to an employee for time spent in providing services to an employee organization; reducing the amount of time within which the Local Government Employee-Management Relations Board must conduct a hearing relating to certain complaints; 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; excluding certain school administrators from membership in a bargaining unit for the purposes of collective bargaining; revising various provisions relating to negotiations between a school district and an employee organization representing teachers or educational support personnel; providing that certain principals are employed at will; requiring certain postprobationary school administrators to apply for reappointment to their administrative positions; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Status: Approved by Governor Effective Date, if applicable: June 1, 2015

Enrolled Act Summary:

This bill makes various changes relating to collective bargaining.

1) Section 1 authorizes, under certain circumstances, a local government employer to provide leave to an employee for time spent by the employee in performing duties or providing services for an employee organization. Section 1.2 makes a conforming change.

2) NRS 288.110 requires the Local Government Employee-Management Relations Board to conduct a hearing within 180 days after deciding to hear a complaint arising out of the interpretation of, or performance under, the provisions of law relating to collective bargaining. Section 1.1 reduces that time to not later than 45 days if a complaint alleges that a local government employer or an employee organization has refused to bargain collectively in good faith unless the parties agree to waive the requirement.

3) Section 1.3 is directed to "evergreen" language in a collective bargaining agreement, pursuant to which the agreement remains in effect beyond the end of its stated term until a successor agreement becomes effective. Notwithstanding any such provision, section 1.3 provides that upon the end of the term stated in a collective bargaining agreement, and until a successor agreement becomes effective, a local government employer shall not, with limited exceptions, increase any compensation or monetary benefits paid to or on behalf of employees in the affected bargaining unit.

4) NRS 288.150 generally requires a local government employer to engage in collective bargaining with the recognized employee organization, if any, for each bargaining unit among its employees. NRS 288.140 and 288.170 also require employees in certain supervisory and administrative positions, including certain school administrators, to be members of a different bargaining unit from the employees they supervise and entirely excludes certain other employees from membership in a bargaining unit. Section 1.4 excludes school administrators

whose annual salary, adjusted for inflation, is greater than \$120,000 from membership in a bargaining unit, with the result that such administrators may not engage in collective bargaining with their employer. Sections 2, 3 and 4 make conforming changes.

5) NRS 288.180 requires an employee organization that desires to negotiate to give written notice of that desire to the local government employer. If the subject of negotiation requires the budgeting of money by the local government employer, the notice must be given by the employee organization on or before February 1. Section 1.5 provides that if an employee organization represents teachers or educational support personnel and desires to negotiate, it must give written notice on or before January 1.

6) If, after four sessions of negotiation between a school district and an employee organization representing teachers and educational support personnel, the parties fail to reach an agreement, NRS 288.217 provides that either party may submit the issues to an arbitrator. Section 1.6 requires that the parties have eight sessions of negotiation before the issues are submitted to an arbitrator. Section 1.6 also requires the parties to: (1) select an arbitrator not later than 330 days before the end of the term stated in the existing collective bargaining agreement; and (2) schedule a hearing of not less than 3 consecutive business days.

7) NRS 288.110 and 288.280 authorize any controversy concerning a prohibited practice relating to collective bargaining to be submitted to the Local Government Employee-Management Relations Board. Section 1.7 requires the Board to conduct a hearing not later than 45 days after the Board decides to hear the complaint unless the parties agree to waive the requirement.

8) Section 1.9 provides that during the first 3 years of employment by a school district, a principal is employed at-will. Section 1.9 also provides that, if a principal completes the 3-year probationary period, the principal again becomes an at-will employee if, in 2 consecutive school years: (1) the rating of the school to which the principal is assigned pursuant to the statewide system of accountability for public schools is reduced by one or more levels; and (2) fifty percent or more of the teachers assigned to the school request a transfer to another school. Section 1.9 further provides that such a principal is subject to immediate dismissal by the board of trustees of the school district on recommendation of the superintendent of the school district.

9) Section 1.95 provides that a post-probationary administrator, other than an administrator who is excluded from a bargaining unit or a principal, must apply to the superintendent of the school district for reappointment to his or her administrative position every 5 years. Sections 3.5-4.8 of this bill make changes to conform with sections 1.9 and 1.95.

[#https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015/Bill/1699/Overview#](https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015/Bill/1699/Overview#)

SB 406 by Michael Roberson

AN ACT relating to public retirement systems; providing that certain members of public retirement systems who are convicted of or plead guilty or nolo contendere to certain felonies forfeit, with limited exceptions, all rights and benefits under the relevant system; amending the amount of postretirement increases for persons who become members of public retirement systems on or after July 1, 2015; providing an additional benefit option for a surviving spouse or survivor beneficiary of a police officer or firefighter killed in the line of duty or other member killed in the course of employment, judicial service or legislative service on or after July 1, 2013; amending the age of eligibility to receive retirement benefits for persons, other than police officers or firefighters, who become members of the Public Employees' Retirement System or Judicial Retirement Plan on or after July 1, 2015; revising provisions relating to the calculation of the years of service of certain members of the Public Employees' Retirement System, the Judicial Retirement Plan and the Legislators' Retirement System; providing, with limited exceptions, that the purchase of service credit cannot be used to reduce the number of years of service a member of each respective retirement system must earn to retire with an unreduced benefit; limiting the amount of compensation that may be used to determine retirement benefits for persons who become members of public retirement systems on or after July 1, 2015; revising the formula for calculating retirement allowances for persons who become members of certain public retirement systems on or after July 1, 2015; clarifying that the term "spouse" includes a domestic partner for purposes of eligibility for survivor benefits from a public retirement system; removing the expiration date of certain provisions relating to retired public employees who fill positions for which there are critical labor shortages; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Status: Approved by Governor Effective Date, if applicable: July 1, 2015

Enrolled Act Summary:

This bill makes a number of changes to public retirement systems including, but not limited to, the following:

- 1) Provides that, if a person becomes a member of a public retirement system on or after July 1, 2015, and that member is convicted of or pleads guilty or nolo contendere to certain felonies, the member forfeits, with limited exceptions, all rights and benefits under the relevant retirement system;
- 2) Reduces the postretirement increases for retirees who become members of the retirement systems on or after July 1, 2015;
- 3) Provides an additional benefit option for the spouse of a member who is killed in the line of duty, the course of employment, the course of judicial service or the course of legislative service, as applicable, on or after July 1, 2013;
- 4) Provides that a person who becomes a member of the public retirement system on or after July 1, 2015, other than a police officer or firefighter, is eligible to retire at 65 years of age if he or she has at least 5 years of service, at 62 years of age if he or she has at least 10 years of service, at 55 years of age if he or she has at least 30 years of service, and at any age if he or she has at least 33 1/3 years of service;
- 5) Makes the eligibility requirements for retirement relating to age and service consistent between public employees and justices of the Supreme Court, judges of the Court of Appeals, district judges, justices of the peace and municipal judges;

6) Limits the amount of compensation used to determine the retirement benefit of a person who becomes a member of a public retirement system on or after July 1, 2015, to \$200,000, plus certain adjustments based on changes in the Consumer Price Index;

7) Provides that the monthly retirement allowance for each person who has an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2015, other than a police officer or firefighter, will be determined by multiplying the member's average compensation by 2.25% for every year of service with the member's eligibility for service credit ceasing at 33 1/3 years of service;

8) Clarifies that the term "spouse" includes a domestic partner for purposes of determining eligibility to receive survivor benefits from a public retirement system; and

9) Permanently establishes an exception to the disqualification against a retired public employee accepting employment or an independent contract with a public employer under the public retirement system if the retired public employee fills a position for which there is a critical labor shortage.

[#https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015/Bill/2044/Overview#](https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015/Bill/2044/Overview#)

Financial

AB 19 by Assembly Government Affairs

AN ACT relating to local governments; revising provisions governing the day on which certain governing bodies must hold budget hearings on tentative budgets prepared by those governing bodies; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Status: Approved by Governor Effective Date, if applicable: May 11, 2015

Enrolled Act Summary:

Under NRS 354.596, certain local governmental entities which have the right to levy or receive money from ad valorem or other taxes, or any mandatory assessments, are required to prepare a tentative budget for the ensuing fiscal year. Such a local governmental entity must submit the tentative budget to the Department of Taxation and then give notice of a public hearing on the tentative budget. The statutory provision also requires that such a budget hearing must be held: (1) for county budgets, on the third Monday in May; (2) for city budgets, on the third Tuesday in May; (3) for school districts, on the third Wednesday in May; and (4) for all other local governments, on the third Thursday in May or the Friday immediately succeeding the third Thursday in May. This bill eliminates the requirement that the budget hearing be held on those specified days and instead requires that the budget hearing be held not sooner than the third Monday in May and not later than the last day in May.

[#https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015/Bill/1209/Overview#](https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015/Bill/1209/Overview#)

AB 54 by Assembly Government Affairs

AN ACT relating to local financial administration; revising provisions governing the operation of the Committee on Local Government Finance; revising provisions relating to the management of a local government existing in a severe financial emergency; providing a penalty; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Status: Approved by Governor Effective Date, if applicable: May 25, 2015

Enrolled Act Summary:

NRS 354.105 and 354.655-354.725:

- Establish the procedures by which certain local governments existing in a severe financial emergency may receive technical financial and other assistance from the Department of Taxation and the Committee on Local Government Finance;
- Require the Nevada Tax Commission, upon determining that a local government exists in a severe financial emergency, to require by order that: (1) the Department take over the management of the local government until the severe financial emergency ceases to exist; (2) the local government increase or impose new taxes to meet the revenue requirements of the local government; and (3) under certain circumstances, a question be submitted to the electors of the local government as to whether the local government should be disincorporated or dissolved; and
- Provide for the cessation of the management of a local government by order of the Commission under certain circumstances.

Section 1 of the bill revises provisions providing for the operation of the Committee on Local Government Finance. Sections 4 and 5 generally provide for the withholding of certain payments to which a local government may otherwise be entitled for failing to file certain financial reports or to make certain payments to the Public Employees' Benefits Program. Section 6 requires the Department, upon making a determination that certain financial conditions exist in a local government and after giving consideration to the severity of each such condition, to place the local government under a program of monitoring. Section 7 establishes the process by which the Committee and the Commission determine that a local government exists in a severe financial emergency and requires the Commission, upon making such a determination, to order the local government to follow a remedial course of action.

Section 8 of the bill revises the duties of the Department upon taking over the management of a local government found to exist in a severe financial emergency, including requiring the Department to: (1) negotiate and approve employment contracts of the local government; (2) open and renegotiate, or assist the local government in renegotiating, existing collective bargaining agreements and employment contracts; and (3) meet and negotiate in good faith with creditors of the local government.

Section 9 of the bill provides for the creation and adoption by the Commission of a remedial plan of action to increase the revenues and reduce the expenditures of the local government. The plan may provide for the imposition of additional taxes by the local government, which taxes, pursuant to section 15 of this bill, are not subject to certain abatements and other limitations. Section 9 further requires the Department to prepare and submit to the Legislature a report relating to local governments existing in a severe financial emergency.

Section 11 of the bill authorizes the distribution of money in the Severe Financial Emergency Fund to a local government as a loan for the purpose of discharging the general obligations of the local government. Section 11 further extends the period within which a local government may repay certain interest-free loans distributed by the Executive Director of the Department to the local government from the Fund.

Section 12 of the bill authorizes the Commission to require a local government that is found to exist in a severe financial emergency to take remedial action in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee. Section 13 of the bill prohibits the Commission from terminating or modifying the management of a local government by the Department without first obtaining a recommendation from the Committee.

Open Meetings/Ethics

AB 60 by Assembly Leg. Operations & Elections

AN ACT relating to ethics in government; revising provisions relating to ethics in government; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Status: Approved by Governor Effective Date, if applicable: May 27, 2015

Enrolled Act Summary:

Under the Nevada Ethics in Government Law (NRS 281A.280 and NAC 281A.360 and 281A.405), the Commission on Ethics is required to determine whether it has jurisdiction over a request for an opinion. The Ethics Law also imposes time limits on the Commission to carry out certain duties. With respect to a request for an opinion regarding the conduct of a public officer or employee which is made by a third party and is more commonly known as a third-party request, the Executive Director of the Commission, pursuant to NRS 281A.440, is required to complete an investigation and make a recommendation regarding the third-party request within 70 days after receipt of the request, unless the public officer or employee waives the time limit. To accommodate the time required for the Commission to determine whether it has jurisdiction concerning a third-party request, section 3 of the bill provides that within 45 days after receiving the request, the Commission shall determine whether it has jurisdiction concerning the request, unless the public officer or employee waives the time limit. If the Commission determines that it has jurisdiction concerning the request, the Executive Director must complete the investigation and make a recommendation regarding the request within 70 days after the jurisdictional determination, unless the public officer or employee waives the time limit.

Under NRS 281A.440 of the Ethics Law, the investigative file relating to a request for an opinion, which includes any information obtained by the Commission during the course of an investigation related to the request, is confidential. Section 3 clarifies that the investigative file includes any information provided to or obtained by an investigatory panel consisting of Commission members or by the staff of the Commission. NRS 281A.440 further provides that all information that is not included in the investigative file relating to a request is confidential for a limited time until an investigatory panel determines whether there is just and sufficient cause to render an opinion in the matter or until the public officer or employee authorizes disclosure, whichever occurs first. Section 3 authorizes additional confidentiality which allows a person who makes a third-party request to ask for the person's name to be kept confidential under certain limited circumstances. In particular, section 3 states that the Commission: (1) shall keep the person's name confidential if the person is a public officer or employee who works for the same public body, agency or employer as the public officer or employee who is the subject of the request; and (2) may keep the person's name confidential if the person offers sufficient facts and circumstances showing a reasonable likelihood that disclosure of the person's name will subject the person or a member of the person's household to a bona fide threat of physical force or violence. However, if the Commission keeps the person's name confidential, the Commission may not render an opinion in the matter unless there is sufficient evidence without the person's testimony to consider the request. Additionally, if the

Commission intends to present the person's testimony as evidence, the Commission must disclose the person's name within a reasonable time before the Commission's hearing on the matter.

Under NRS 281A.170 and 281A.475 of the Ethics Law, the Commission is required to consider various aggravating and mitigating factors when determining whether a violation of the Ethics Law is a willful violation and, if so, the amount of any civil penalty to be imposed for such a willful violation of the Ethics Law. Sections 1 and 4 of the bill clarify that the factors listed in these provisions that must be considered by the Commission are not exclusive or exhaustive, and the Commission may consider other factors in the disposition of the matter if they bear a reasonable relationship to the determination of the severity of the violation. NRS 281A.480 of the Ethics Law includes a "safe harbor" provision, whereby any act or failure to act by a current or former public officer or employee is deemed to not be a willful violation if the public officer or employee establishes by sufficient evidence that: (1) the public officer or employee relied in good faith upon the advice of the legal counsel retained by his or her public body, agency or employer; and (2) the act or failure to act by the public officer or employee was not contrary to a prior published opinion issued by the Commission. Section 5 of the bill clarifies that, to qualify for protection under the "safe harbor" provision, the advice of the legal counsel must have been: (1) provided to the public officer or employee before he or she acted or failed to act; and (2) based on a reasonable legal determination by the legal counsel under the circumstances when the advice was given that the act or failure to act would not be contrary to any prior published opinion issued by the Commission which was publicly available on the Internet website of the Commission.

With certain exceptions, NRS 281A.440 and 281A.550 of the Ethics Law imposes a 1-year "cooling off" period on former public officers and employees during which they are prohibited from soliciting or accepting employment from a business or industry over which they had regulatory authority in some capacity. However, these provisions authorize a current or former public officer or employee to request an opinion from the Commission to obtain relief from the strict application of the prohibition. The provisions also authorize a current public officer or employee to request the Commission to render an opinion providing guidance regarding his or her past, present or future conduct as a public officer or employee, which is known as a first-party request for an opinion. In addition, a request for an opinion regarding the application of the "cooling-off" prohibition or a first-party request for an opinion, as well as any opinion rendered by the Commission in response to such a request and any motion, determination, evidence or record of a hearing relating to such a request, are confidential unless, in part, the public officer or employee discloses the request for an opinion, opinion or related motion, evidence or record. Sections 3 and 6 of the bill allow a public officer or employee who made such a request to disclose the request for the opinion, the opinion and any motion, evidence or record related to the opinion to certain persons without waiving the confidentiality of the request for the opinion, opinion and any related motion, evidence or record.

[#https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015/Bill/1282/Overview#](https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015/Bill/1282/Overview#)

SB 70 by Senate Government Affairs

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

Status: Approved by Governor

Effective Date, if applicable:

May 27, 2015

Enrolled Act Summary:

This bill makes numerous changes to the Nevada Open Meeting Law as follows:

1) NRS 241.016 only applies to meetings of a quorum of the members of certain public bodies. "Quorum" is defined in the 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.

2) NRS 241.020 and 241.033-241.035 specify 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. 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.

3) Under NRS 241.016, any provision of law that 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. Section 3 of the bill lists examples of other such provisions of law that prevail over the general provisions of the Open Meeting Law.

4) Under NRS 241.020, if a public body will consider whether to take administrative action against a person during a public meeting, the agenda for the meeting is required to include the name of the person against whom the public body may take administrative action. Section 4 of the bill broadens this requirement for agendas to apply to other types of administrative action that a public body may take that are not adverse to a person, such as, for example, appointment of the person to a position.

5) NRS 241.020 sets forth the minimum public notice required for meetings of public bodies subject to the Open Meeting Law. Section 4 of the bill requires such a public body to document in writing its compliance with the requirement for minimum public notice to post a copy of the public notice at required locations for each of its meetings.

6) Under NRS 241.025, a member of a public body is prohibited from designating a person to attend a meeting of the public body in the place of the member unless the designation is expressly authorized by the legal authority pursuant to which the public body was created. Section 5 of the bill extends this prohibition to the public body itself, thereby prohibiting a public body from designating a person to attend a meeting of the public body in the place of a member of the public body without specific legal authority.

7) Under NRS 241.035, a public body is required to keep written minutes of each of its meetings. Section 6 of the bill requires a public body to approve the minutes of a meeting of the public body within 45 days after the meeting or at the next meeting of the public body, whichever occurs later, unless good cause is shown.

8) With certain exceptions, the Attorney General is required under NRS 241.039 to investigate and prosecute violations of the Open Meeting Law. Section 7 of the bill authorizes the filing of a complaint alleging a violation of the Open Meeting Law with the Office of the

Attorney General. Section 7 also makes all documents and other information compiled as a result of an investigation of a violation of the Open Meeting Law confidential until the investigation is closed except: (1) the complaint; (2) findings of fact and conclusions of law made by the Attorney General relating to the complaint; and (3) any document or information compiled as a result of the investigation that may be requested for inspection or copying from a governmental entity other than the Office of the Attorney General.

[#https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015/Bill/1250/Overview#](https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/78th2015/Bill/1250/Overview#)
