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ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 689-COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

(ON BEHALF OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL)

MAY 20, 1999

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Amends Assembly Bill No. 284, Assembly Bill No. 590 and Senate Bill No. 471 of 1999 Legislative Session. (BDR S-1760)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No. Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: No.

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

AN ACT relating to legislative measures; amending Assembly Bill No. 284 of the 1999 Legislative Session to clarify that provisions apply to public water systems that serve a population of 100,000 or more, but only in a county whose population is 400,000 or more; requiring an advisory question concerning the fluoridation of water to be placed on the general election ballot in a county whose population is 400,000 or more; amending Assembly Bill No. 590 of the 1999 Legislative Session clarifying that a candidate for the office of city councilman must include in his declaration of candidacy the number of the ward that he seeks to represent; amending Senate Bill No. 471 of the 1999 Legislative Session to delay the date upon which legislative measures of local governments must set forth certain disclosures regarding unfunded mandates; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

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

- Section 1. Sections 3, 4 and 5 of Assembly Bill No. 284 of this session are hereby amended to read as follows:
- Sec. 3. 1. The state board of health shall adopt regulations requiring the fluoridation of each public water system that serves a population of 100,000 or more in a county whose population is 400,000 or more.
 - 2. The regulations must include, without limitation:

- (a) The minimum and maximum permissible concentrations of fluoride to be maintained in such public water systems, except that:
- (1) The minimum permissible concentration of fluoride must not be less than 0.7 parts per million; and
- (2) The maximum permissible concentration of fluoride must not exceed 1.2 parts per million;
- (b) The requirements and procedures for maintaining proper concentrations of fluoride, including any necessary equipment, testing, recordkeeping and reporting;
- (c) Requirements for the addition of fluoride to such a public water system if the natural concentration of fluorides in that system is lower than the minimum permissible concentration established pursuant to paragraph (a); and
- (d) Criteria pursuant to which the state board of health may exempt a public water system from the requirement of fluoridation upon the request of the public water system.
- 3. The state board of health shall not require the fluoridation of:
 - (a) The wells of a public water system if:
- (1) The ground water production of the public water system is less than 15 percent of the total average annual water production of the system for the years in which drought conditions are not prevalent; and
- (2) The wells are part of a combined regional and local system for the distribution of water that is served by a fluoridated source.
 - (b) A public water system:

- (1) During an emergency or period of routine maintenance, if the wells of the system are exempt from fluoridation pursuant to paragraph (a) and the supplier of water determines that it is necessary to change the production of the system from surface water to ground water because of an emergency or for purposes of routine maintenance; or
- (2) If the natural water supply of the system contains fluoride in a concentration that is at least equal to the minimum permissible concentration established pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 2.
- 4. The state board of health may make an exception to the minimum permissible concentration of fluoride to be maintained in a public water system based on:
 - (a) The climate of the regulated area;

- (b) The amount of processed water purchased by the residents of the regulated area; and
- (c) Any other factor that influences the amount of public water that is consumed by the residents of the regulated area.
- 5. The health division of the department of human resources shall make reasonable efforts to secure any available sources of financial support, including, without limitation, grants from the Federal Government, for the enforcement of the standards established pursuant to this section and any related capital improvements.
- 6. A public water system may submit to the health division a claim for payment of the initial costs of the public water system to begin complying with the provisions of this section regardless of whether the public water system is required to comply with those provisions. The administrator of the health division may approve such claims to the extent of legislative appropriations and any other money available for that purpose. Approved claims must be paid as other claims against the state are paid. The ongoing operational expenses of a public water system in complying with the provisions of this section are not compensable pursuant to this subsection.
- 7. As used in this section, "supplier of water" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 445A.845.
- Sec. 4. NRS 445A.050 is hereby amended to read as follows: 445A.050 The provisions of NRS 445A.025 to [445A.045,] 445A.050, inclusive, do not apply [:
- 1. To purveyors] to:

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- 1. A public water system that serves a population of 100,000 or more in a county whose population is 400,000 or more.
- 2. Purveyors of bottled water who label their containers to inform the purchaser that the naturally occurring fluoride concentration of the water has been adjusted to recommended levels.

[2. To any]

- 3. A supplier of water who supplies water to less than 500 users.
- **Sec. 5.** 1. This section becomes effective upon passage and approval.
- 2. Section 3 of this act becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purpose of adopting regulations and on October 1, 1999, for all other purposes.
- 3. Sections 1, 2, 4 and 4.5 of this act become effective on October 1, 1999.

- 4. This act expires by limitation on January 1, 2001, if a majority of the voters voting on the question placed on the ballot pursuant to section 4.5 of this act vote affirmatively in all counties in which the measure was placed on the ballot.
- **Sec. 2.** Assembly Bill No. 284 of this session is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section designated sec. 4.5, following sec. 4, to read as follows:

Sec. 4.5. At the general election on November 7, 2000, in each county whose population is 400,000 or more, an advisory question must be placed on the general election ballot in substantially the following form:

Should each public water system in this county that serves a population of 100,000 persons or more cease the fluoridation of the water?

- **Sec. 3.** Section 3 of Assembly Bill No. 590 of this session is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - **Sec. 3.** Section 5.020 of the charter of the City of North Las Vegas, being chapter 573, Statutes of Nevada 1971, as last amended by chapter 215, Statutes of Nevada 1997, at page 748, is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - **Sec. 5.020** Primary municipal elections; declaration of candidacy.
 - 1. The city council shall provide by ordinance for candidates for elective office to declare their candidacy and file the necessary documents. The seats for city councilmen must be designated by the numbers one through four which number must correspond with the wards the candidates for city councilmen will seek to represent. A candidate for the office of city councilman shall include in his declaration of candidacy the number of the ward which he seeks to represent. Each candidate for city council must be designated as a candidate for the city council seat that corresponds with the ward that he seeks to represent.
 - 2. If for any general municipal election there are three or more candidates for the offices of mayor or municipal judge, or [five or more candidates for the office of councilman,] for a particular city council seat, a primary election for any such office must be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in May preceding the general election.
 - 3. Except as otherwise provided in [subsections 4 and 5,] subsection 4, after the primary election, the names of the two candidates for mayor, [and] municipal judge and [the names of the four candidates for city councilman] each city council seat who

receive the highest number of votes must be placed on the ballot for the general election.

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- 4. If one of the candidates for mayor, [or] municipal judge or a city council seat receives a majority of the total votes cast for that office in the primary election, he shall be declared elected to office and his name must not appear on the ballot for the general election.
- [5. If a candidate for city council receives votes equal to a majority of voters casting ballots in the primary election:
- (a) He shall be declared elected to one of the open seats on the city council and his name must not appear on the ballot for the general election.
- (b) Unless all the open seats were filled pursuant to paragraph (a), the names of those candidates who received the highest number of votes but did not receive a number of votes equal to a majority of the voters casting ballots in the primary election, not to exceed twice the number of candidates remaining to be elected, must be placed on the ballot for the general election.]
- Sec. 4. Section 3 of Senate Bill No. 471 of this session is hereby repealed.
- Sec. 5. This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.

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