DISCLAIMER

Electronic versions of the exhibits in these minutes may not be complete.

This information is supplied as an informational service only and should not be relied upon as an official record.

Original exhibits are on file at the Legislative Counsel Bureau Research Library in Carson City.

Contact the Library at (775) 684-6827 or library@lcb.state.nv.us.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 291

- Section 1. NRS 278.040 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 278.040 1. The members of the planning commission are appointed by the chief executive officer of the city, or in the case of a county by the chairman of the board of county commissioners, with the approval of the governing body. The members must not be members of the governing body of the city or county. The majority of the members of the county planning commission in any county whose population is 400,000 or more must reside within the unincorporated area of the county.
- 2. In Carson City, the members of the planning commission established as provided in NRS 278.030 are appointed by the mayor from the city at large, with the approval of the Board of Supervisors.
- 3. The governing body may provide for compensation to its planning commission in an amount of not more than \$80 per meeting of the commission, with a total of not more than \$400 per month, and may provide travel expenses and subsistence allowances for the members in the same amounts as are allowed for other officers and employees of the county or city.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the term of each member is 4 years, or until his successor takes office. If applicable, the term of each member of a county or city planning commission in any county whose population is 400,000 or more is coterminous with the term of the member of the governing body who recommended his appointment to the appointing authority. If the recommending member resigns his office before the expiration of his term, the corresponding member of the planning commission may continue to serve until the office is next filled by election. If the office of the recommending member becomes vacant before the expiration of the term for any other reason, the corresponding member of the planning commission may continue to serve for the duration of the original term.
- 5. [Members] Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, members of a county or city planning commission may be removed, after public hearing, by a majority vote of the governing body for just cause. Members of a county or city planning commission in a county whose population is 400,000 or more serve at the pleasure of their appointing authority.
- 6. Vacancies occurring otherwise than through the expiration of term must be filled for the unexpired term.
 - Sec. 2. NRS 278.050 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 278.050 1. The commission shall hold at least one regular meeting in each month.
- 2. It shall adopt rules for transaction of business and shall keep a record of its resolutions, transactions, findings and determinations, which record shall be a public record.
- 3. The commission in a county whose population is 400,000 or more shall not grant more than two continuances to a person on the same matter.
 - Sec. 3. NRS 278.3195 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 278.3195 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 278.310, each governing body shall adopt an ordinance providing that any person who is aggrieved by a decision of:
- (a) The planning commission, if the governing body has created a planning commission pursuant to NRS 278.030;
- (b) The board of adjustment, if the governing body has created a board of adjustment pursuant to NRS 278.270;
- (c) A hearing examiner, if the governing body has appointed a hearing examiner pursuant to NRS 278.262; or
- (d) Any other person appointed or employed by the governing body who is authorized to make administrative decisions regarding the use of land, may appeal the decision to the governing body. A person shall be deemed to be aggrieved under an ordinance adopted pursuant to this subsection in a county whose population is 400,000 or more if the person appeared, either in person, through an authorized representative, or in writing, before a person or entity described in paragraphs (a) to (d), inclusive, on the matter which is the subject of the decision.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 278.310, an ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1 must set forth, without limitation:
 - (a) The period within which an appeal must be filed with the governing body.
 - (b) The procedures pursuant to which the governing body will hear the appeal.
 - (c) That the governing body may affirm, modify or reverse a decision.
 - (d) The period within which the governing body must render its decision except that:
 - (1) In a county whose population is 400,000 or more, that period must not exceed 45 days.
- (2) In a county whose population is less than 400,000, that period must not exceed 60 days.
- (e) That the decision of the governing body is a final decision for the purpose of judicial review.
- (f) That, in reviewing a decision, the governing body will be guided by the statement of purpose underlying the regulation of the improvement of land expressed in NRS 278.020.
 - (g) That the governing body may charge the appellant a fee for the filing of an appeal.
- 3. In addition to the requirements set forth in subsection 2, an ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1 in a county whose population is 400,000 or more must:
 - (a) Set forth procedures for the consolidation of appeals; and
- (b) Prohibit the granting by the governing body of more than two continuances to an aggrieved person on the same matter.
 - **4.** Any person who:
- (a) Has appealed a decision to the governing body in accordance with an ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1; and
- (b) Is aggrieved by the decision of the governing body, may appeal that decision to the district court of the proper county by filing a petition for judicial review within 25 days after the date of filing of notice of the decision with the clerk or secretary of the governing body, as set forth in NRS 278.0235.

FLUSH

FLUSH

- Sec. 4. NRS 281.501 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 281.501 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 [or 3,], 3 or 4, a public officer may vote upon a matter if the benefit or detriment accruing to him as a result of the decision either individually or in a representative capacity as a member of a general business, profession, occupation or group is not greater than that accruing to any other member of the general business, profession, occupation or group.
- 2. {In} Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, in addition to the requirements of the code of ethical standards, a public officer shall not vote upon or advocate the passage or failure of, but may otherwise participate in the consideration of a matter with respect to which the independence of judgment of a reasonable person in his situation would be materially affected by:
 - (a) His acceptance of a gift or loan;
 - (b) His pecuniary interest; or
 - (c) His commitment in a private capacity to the interests of others.

It must be presumed that the independence of judgment of a reasonable person would not be materially affected by his pecuniary interest or his commitment in a private capacity to the interests of others where the resulting benefit or detriment accruing to him or to the other persons whose interests to which the member is committed in a private capacity is not greater than that accruing to any other member of the general business, profession, occupation or group. The presumption set forth in this subsection does not affect the applicability of the requirements set forth in subsection [3] 4 relating to the disclosure of the pecuniary interest or commitment in a private capacity to the interests of others.

- 3. A member of a planning commission in a county whose population is 400,000 or more shall not vote upon or advocate the passage or failure of, but may otherwise participate in the consideration of a matter with respect to which the independence of judgment of a reasonable person in his situation would be materially affected by:
 - (a) His acceptance of a gift or loan;
 - (b) His direct pecuniary interest; or
- (c) His commitment in a private capacity to the interests of others except to a person who employs him.

It must be presumed that the independence of judgment of a reasonable person would not be materially affected by his direct pecuniary interest or his commitment in a private capacity to the interests of others where the resulting benefit or detriment accruing to him or to the other persons whose interests to which the member is committed in a private capacity is not greater than that accruing to any other member of the general business, profession, occupation or group. The presumption set forth in this subsection does not affect the applicability of the requirements set forth in subsection 4 relating to the disclosure of the direct pecuniary interest or commitment in a private capacity to the interests of others.

- 4. A public officer or employee shall not approve, disapprove, vote, abstain from voting or otherwise act upon any matter:
 - (a) Regarding which he has accepted a gift or loan;

FLUSH

FLUSH

- (b) Which would reasonably be affected by his commitment in a private capacity to the interest of others; or
- (c) In which he has a pecuniary interest, without disclosing sufficient information concerning the gift, loan, commitment or interest to inform the public of the potential effect of the action or abstention upon the person who provided the gift or loan, upon the person to whom he has a commitment, or upon his interest. Except as otherwise provided in subsection [6,] 7, such a disclosure must be made at the time the matter is considered. If the officer or employee is a member of a body which makes decisions, he shall make the disclosure in public to the Chairman and other members of the body. If the officer or employee is not a member of such a body and holds an appointive office, he shall make the disclosure to the supervisory head of his organization or, if he holds an elective office, to the general public in the area from which he is elected. This subsection does not require a public officer to disclose any campaign contributions that the public officer reported pursuant to NRS 294A.120 or 294A.125 in a timely manner.
- [4.] 5. If a public officer declares to the body or committee in which the vote is to be taken that he will abstain from voting because of the requirements of this section, the necessary quorum to act upon and the number of votes necessary to act upon the matter, as fixed by any statute, ordinance or rule, is reduced as though the member abstaining were not a member of the body or committee.
- [5.] 6. If a public officer is voting on a matter which affects public employees, he shall make a full public disclosure of any personal pecuniary interest which he may have in the matter.
- [6.] 7. After a member of the Legislature makes a disclosure pursuant to subsection [3,] 4, he may file with the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau a written statement of his disclosure. The written statement must designate the matter to which the disclosure applies. After a Legislator files a written statement pursuant to this subsection, he is not required to disclose orally his interest when the matter is further considered by the Legislature or any committee thereof. A written statement of disclosure is a public record and must be made available for inspection by the public during the regular office hours of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.
 - [7.] 8. The provisions of this section do not, under any circumstances:
- (a) Prohibit a member of the legislative branch from requesting or introducing a legislative measure; or
- (b) Require a member of the legislative branch to take any particular action before or while requesting or introducing a legislative measure.
- [8.] 9. As used in this section, "commitment in a private capacity to the interests of others" means a commitment to a person:
 - (a) Who is a member of his household;

FLUSH

- (b) Who is related to him by blood, adoption or marriage within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity:
 - (c) Who employs him or a member of his household;
 - (d) With whom he has a substantial and continuing business relationship; or

(e) Any other commitment or relationship that is substantially similar to a commitment or relationship described in this subsection.