

Amendment No. 1002

Assembly Amendment to Senate Bill No. 386 First Reprint

(BDR 24-311)

Proposed by: Assemblyman Perkins**Amendment Box:** Consistent with Amendment No. 931.**Resolves Conflicts with:** N/A**Amends:** Summary: Yes Title: Yes Preamble: No Joint Sponsorship: No Digest: No

ASSEMBLY ACTION	Initial and Date	SENATE ACTION	Initial and Date
Adopted <input type="checkbox"/> Lost <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	Adopted <input type="checkbox"/> Lost <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Concurred In <input type="checkbox"/> Not <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	Concurred In <input type="checkbox"/> Not <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
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Amend the bill as a whole by adding a new section designated sec. 110.5, following sec. 110, to read as follows:

“Sec. 110.5. Chapter 294A of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

1. It is unlawful for a person who is elected to any county, city or township office or other office of a political subdivision of this State to solicit or accept any monetary contribution, or to solicit or accept a commitment to make such a contribution, for any political purpose during the period beginning 45 days after the person has been issued a certificate of election to the public office and ending 180 days before the last day to file as a candidate for that office at the next preceding election for that office pursuant to the provisions of NRS 293.177 or 293C.185.

JCB/SGW

Date: 5/25/2005

S.B. No. 386—Makes various changes to provisions governing elections.



2. This section does not prohibit the payment of a salary or other compensation or income to a person who is elected to a public office if it is made for services provided as a part of his regular employment or is additional income to which he is entitled.”.

Amend the bill as a whole by adding new sections designated sections 119.2 through 119.8, following sec. 119, to read as follows:

“Sec. 119.2. NRS 241.037 is hereby amended to read as follows:

241.037 1. The Attorney General may sue in any court of competent jurisdiction to have an action taken by a public body declared void or for an injunction against any public body or person to require compliance with or prevent violations of the provisions of this chapter. The injunction:

(a) May be issued without proof of actual damage or other irreparable harm sustained by any person.

(b) Does not relieve any person from criminal prosecution for the same violation.

2. Any person denied a right conferred by this chapter may sue in the district court of the district in which the public body ordinarily holds its meetings or in which the plaintiff resides. A suit may seek to have an action taken by the public body declared void, to require compliance with or prevent violations of this chapter or to determine the applicability of this chapter to discussions or decisions of the public body. The court may order payment of reasonable attorney’s fees and court costs to a successful plaintiff in a suit brought under this subsection.

3. Any suit brought against a public body pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 to require compliance with the provisions of this chapter must be commenced within 120 days after the action objected to was taken by that public body in violation of this chapter. Any such suit brought to have an action declared void must be commenced within 60 days after the action objected to was taken.

4. A public body or person who violates the provisions of this chapter two or more times within 5 years is liable, in addition to any other penalty or remedy that may be provided by law, for a civil penalty of:

(a) Not more than \$5,000 for the second offense; and

(b) Not more than \$10,000 for each subsequent offense committed within that 5-year period,

↪ which penalty may be recovered by civil action on complaint of the Attorney General. All money collected as civil penalties pursuant to this subsection must be deposited in the State General Fund.

Sec. 119.4. NRS 241.040 is hereby amended to read as follows:

241.040 1. Each member of a public body who attends a meeting of that public body where action is taken in violation of any provision of this chapter, with knowledge of the fact that the meeting is in violation thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

2. Wrongful exclusion of any person or persons from a meeting is a misdemeanor.

3. A member of a public body who attends a meeting of that public body at which action is taken in violation of this chapter is not the accomplice of any other member so attending.

4. The Attorney General shall ~~investigate~~:

(a) Investigate and prosecute any violation of this chapter ~~[-]~~; ***and***

(b) Report to the Commission on Ethics each member of a public body that is convicted of a violation of subsection 1.

Sec. 119.6. NRS 281.481 is hereby amended to read as follows:

281.481 A code of ethical standards is hereby established to govern the conduct of public officers and employees:

1. A public officer or employee shall not seek or accept any gift, service, favor, employment, engagement, emolument or economic opportunity which would tend improperly to influence a reasonable person in his position to depart from the faithful and impartial discharge of his public duties.

2. A public officer or employee shall not use his position in government to secure or grant unwarranted privileges, preferences, exemptions or advantages for himself, any business entity in which he has a significant pecuniary interest, or any person to whom he has a commitment in a private capacity to the interests of that person. As used in this subsection:

(a) “Commitment in a private capacity to the interests of that person” has the meaning ascribed to “commitment in a private capacity to the interests of others” in subsection 8 of NRS 281.501.

(b) “Unwarranted” means without justification or adequate reason.

3. A public officer or employee shall not participate as an agent of government in the negotiation or execution of a contract between the government and any private business in which he has a significant pecuniary interest.

4. A public officer or employee shall not accept any salary, retainer, augmentation, expense allowance or other compensation from any private source for the performance of his duties as a public officer or employee.

5. If a public officer or employee acquires, through his public duties or relationships, any information which by law or practice is not at the time available to people generally, he shall not use the information to further the pecuniary interests of himself or any other person or business entity.

6. A public officer or employee shall not suppress any governmental report or other document because it might tend to affect unfavorably his pecuniary interests.

7. A public officer or employee, other than a member of the Legislature, shall not use governmental time, property, equipment or other facility to benefit his personal or financial interest.

This subsection does not prohibit:

(a) A limited use of governmental property, equipment or other facility for personal purposes if:

(1) The public officer who is responsible for and has authority to authorize the use of such property, equipment or other facility has established a policy allowing the use or the use is necessary as a result of emergency circumstances;

(2) The use does not interfere with the performance of his public duties;

(3) The cost or value related to the use is nominal; and

(4) The use does not create the appearance of impropriety;

(b) The use of mailing lists, computer data or other information lawfully obtained from a governmental agency which is available to members of the general public for nongovernmental purposes; or

(c) The use of telephones or other means of communication if there is not a special charge for that use.

↪ If a governmental agency incurs a cost as a result of a use that is authorized pursuant to this subsection or would ordinarily charge a member of the general public for the use, the public officer or employee shall promptly reimburse the cost or pay the charge to the governmental agency.

8. A member of the Legislature shall not:

(a) Use governmental time, property, equipment or other facility for a nongovernmental purpose or for the private benefit of himself or any other person. This paragraph does not prohibit:

(1) A limited use of state property and resources for personal purposes if:

(I) The use does not interfere with the performance of his public duties;

(II) The cost or value related to the use is nominal; and

(III) The use does not create the appearance of impropriety;

(2) The use of mailing lists, computer data or other information lawfully obtained from a governmental agency which is available to members of the general public for nongovernmental purposes; or

(3) The use of telephones or other means of communication if there is not a special charge for that use.

(b) Require or authorize a legislative employee, while on duty, to perform personal services or assist in a private activity, except:

(1) In unusual and infrequent situations where the employee's service is reasonably necessary to permit the Legislator or legislative employee to perform his official duties; or

(2) Where such service has otherwise been established as legislative policy.

9. A public officer or employee shall not attempt to benefit his personal or financial interest through the influence of a subordinate.

10. A public officer or employee shall not seek other employment or contracts through the use of his official position.

11. A public officer or employee who is a member of a public body shall not attend a meeting of that public body where action is taken in violation of any provision of chapter 241 of NRS if the public officer or employee knows or should have known that the meeting is in violation thereof.

Sec. 119.8. NRS 281.551 is hereby amended to read as follows:

281.551 1. In addition to any other penalty provided by law, the Commission may impose on a public officer or employee or former public officer or employee civil penalties:

- (a) Not to exceed ~~[\$5,000]~~ **\$10,000** for a first willful violation of this chapter;
- (b) Not to exceed ~~[\$10,000]~~ **\$15,000** for a separate act or event that constitutes a second willful violation of this chapter; and
- (c) Not to exceed ~~[\$25,000]~~ **\$30,000** for a separate act or event that constitutes a third willful violation of this chapter.

2. In addition to other penalties provided by law, the Commission may impose a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 and assess an amount equal to the amount of attorney's fees and costs actually and reasonably incurred by the person about whom an opinion was requested pursuant to NRS 281.511, against a person who prevents, interferes with or attempts to prevent or interfere with the discovery or investigation of a violation of this chapter.

3. If the Commission finds that a violation of a provision of this chapter by a public officer or employee or former public officer or employee has resulted in the realization by another person of a financial benefit, the Commission may, in addition to other penalties provided by law, require the current or former public officer or employee to pay a civil penalty of not more than twice the amount so realized.

4. In addition to any other penalty provided by law, by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Commission, the Commission may impose on any person who violates any provision of NRS 294A.345 or 294A.346 a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000. The Commission shall not impose a civil penalty for a violation of NRS 294A.345 unless the Commission has made the specific findings required pursuant to subsection 7 of NRS 281.477.

5. If the Commission finds that:

(a) A willful violation of this chapter has been committed by a public officer removable from office by impeachment only, the Commission shall file a report with the appropriate person responsible for commencing impeachment proceedings as to its finding. The report must contain a statement of the facts alleged to constitute the violation.

(b) A willful violation of this chapter has been committed by a public officer removable from office pursuant to NRS 283.440, the Commission may file a proceeding in the appropriate court for removal of the officer.

(c) Three or more willful violations have been committed by a public officer removable from office pursuant to NRS 283.440, the Commission shall file a proceeding in the appropriate court for removal of the officer.

6. An action taken by a public officer or employee or former public officer or employee relating to NRS 281.481, 281.491, 281.501 or 281.505 is not a willful violation of a provision of those sections if the public officer or employee:

(a) Relied in good faith upon the advice of the legal counsel retained by the public body which the public officer represents or by the employer of the public employee or upon the manual published by the Commission pursuant to NRS 281.471;

(b) Was unable, through no fault of his own, to obtain an opinion from the Commission before the action was taken; and

(c) Took action that was not contrary to a prior published opinion issued by the Commission.

7. In addition to other penalties provided by law, a public employee who willfully violates a provision of NRS 281.481, 281.491, 281.501 or 281.505 is subject to disciplinary proceedings by his

employer and must be referred for action in accordance to the applicable provisions governing his employment.

8. NRS 281.481 to 281.541, inclusive, do not abrogate or decrease the effect of the provisions of the Nevada Revised Statutes which define crimes or prescribe punishments with respect to the conduct of public officers or employees. If the Commission finds that a public officer or employee has committed a willful violation of this chapter which it believes may also constitute a criminal offense, the Commission shall refer the matter to the Attorney General or the district attorney, as appropriate, for a determination of whether a crime has been committed that warrants prosecution.

9. The imposition of a civil penalty pursuant to subsections 1 to 4, inclusive, is a final decision for the purposes of judicial review.

10. A finding by the Commission that a public officer or employee has violated any provision of this chapter must be supported by a preponderance of the evidence unless a greater burden is otherwise prescribed by law.”.

Amend the title of the bill by deleting the first and second lines and inserting:

“AN ACT relating to government; eliminating various obsolete provisions governing elections; providing for when a candidate for the office”.

Amend the title of the bill, twenty-fourth line, after “expenditures;” by inserting:

“prohibiting certain public officers from soliciting or accepting monetary contributions for any political purposes during certain times; providing civil penalties for repeated violations of the Open Meeting Law; making attendance by a member of a public body at a meeting of the public body that violates the Open Meeting Law an ethics violation in certain circumstances; increasing the civil penalties for willful violations of the ethics provisions;”.

Amend the summary of the bill to read as follows:

“SUMMARY—Makes various changes relating to public office. (BDR 24-311)”.