Amendment No. 385

Assembly Amendment to Assembly Bill No. 66	(BDR 23-264)					
Proposed by: Assembly Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections						
Amends: Summary: No Title: Yes Preamble: No Joint Spor	nsorship: No Digest: Yes					

ASSEMBLY	AC	ΓΙΟΝ	Initial and Date		SENATE ACTIO)N Init	ial and Date
Adopted		Lost		I	Adopted	Lost	
Concurred In		Not		I	Concurred In	Not	
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EXPLANATION: Matter in (1) *blue bold italics* is new language in the original bill; (2) variations of <u>green bold underlining</u> is language proposed to be added in this amendment; (3) <u>red strikethrough</u> is deleted language in the original bill; (4) <u>purple double strikethrough</u> is language proposed to be deleted in this amendment; (5) <u>orange double underlining</u> is deleted language in the original bill proposed to be retained in this amendment.

KCP Date: 4/24/2023

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 66–COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE OPERATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(ON BEHALF OF THE COMMISSION ON ETHICS)

Prefiled November 16, 2022

Referred to Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to ethics in government. (BDR 23-264)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

Effect on the State: No.

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

AN ACT relating to ethics in government; making various changes relating to the provisions governing ethics in government; enacting the Nevada
Legislative Ethics Law; providing penalties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

With certain exceptions, the Nevada Ethics in Government Law (Ethics Law) governs the conduct of public officers and employees and, in certain circumstances, former public officers and employees after the end of their period of public service or employment. The Ethics Law is carried out and enforced by the Commission on Ethics, which is authorized to issue opinions interpreting the statutory ethical standards established by the Ethics Law and applying those standards to a given set of facts and circumstances. The Ethics Law also authorizes any state agency or the governing body of a county or city to establish a specialized or local ethics committee to complement the functions of the Ethics Commission. (Chapter 281A of NRS)

Under the Ethics Law, the Commission is required to annually elect a Chair and Vice Chair who are assigned certain powers, functions and duties. (NRS 281A.210, 281A.220, 281A.240, 281A.300) Sections 2 and 17 of this bill provide for the Chair's powers, functions and duties to be assigned for a particular matter to the Vice Chair or another member of the Commission under certain circumstances. Section 17 also specifies that the Chair and Vice Chair be elected at the first fiscal meeting of each year. Section 8 of this bill authorizes the Chair, with certain exceptions, to grant not more than one extension of [al] any time [limit set forth in the Ethics Law], but the Chair cannot grant an extension of any time limit in the statute of limitations. Sections 31, 35 and 37-39 of this bill make conforming changes consistent with the authority of the Chair to grant [such an extension.] the authorized extensions.

Sections 3-5 of this bill define certain terms relating to proceedings before the Commission and the statutory ethical standards established by the Ethics Law. Sections 10, 14 and 46 of this bill make conforming changes to incorporate these definitions into the chapter.

Section 6 of this bill: (1) restates more clearly the existing scope and applicability of the statutory ethical standards to the conduct of current and former public officers and employees; and (2) codifies the existing rule of construction that the standards are cumulative and supplement each other.

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Under Nevada's Open Meeting Law, the Commission may receive information regarding any litigation from its legal counsel and deliberate toward a decision regarding the litigation without holding a public meeting that complies with the Open Meeting Law. (NRS 241.015) Section 7 of this bill provides that during any period in which proceedings concerning a request for an advisory opinion or an ethics complaint are confidential under the Ethics Law, the Open Meeting Law does not apply to any meetings, hearings, deliberations or actions of the Commission involving: (1) any decisions in litigation related to the request for an advisory opinion or the ethics complaint; and (2) any delegation of authority to make such decisions in the litigation. Section [49] 107 of this bill makes a conforming change to indicate this additional exception to the Open Meeting Law.

The Ethics Law requires public officers to execute and timely file with the Commission written acknowledgments that they have received, read and understood the statutory ethical standards and that they have a responsibility to become familiar with any amendments to those standards. (NRS 281A.500) **Section 9** of this bill requires the appropriate appointing authorities and administrative officials at the state and local level to: (1) compile a list of the public officers within their purview who are required to file the written acknowledgment of the statutory ethical standards; and (2) submit the list annually to the Commission.

Under the Ethics Law, the Commission is authorized to make a decision relating to a matter or proceeding before the Commission and provide a written advisory opinion or written opinion in response to an ethics complaint. (NRS 281A.670-281A.760) Sections 11, 12, 15, 18, 19, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30-32, 34, 36-41 and 47 of this bill make various changes to distinguish between rendering a decision and issuing a written advisory opinion or issuing an opinion in response to an ethics complaint.

The Ethics Law prohibits public officers and employees from engaging in certain unethical conduct, including conduct that benefits any persons to whom they have a commitment in a private capacity. (NRS 281A.400, 281A.420) Existing law defines the persons to whom public officers and employees have a "commitment in a private capacity" to include: (1) the spouse or domestic partner of the public officer or employee, any member of his or her household or any relative within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity; (2) any person who employs the public officer or employee, his or her spouse or domestic partner or any member of his or her household; (3) any person with whom the public officer or employee has a substantial and continuing business relationship; or (4) any person with whom the public officer or employee has any other commitment, interest or relationship that is substantially similar to the foregoing commitments, interests or relationships. (NRS 281A.065) Section 13 of this bill makes technical revisions to the definition of "commitment in a private capacity" that do not change the substantive meaning of the term.

The Ethics Law requires the Chair to appoint review panels, consisting of three members of the Commission to review ethics complaints during the investigatory stage of the proceedings, and if a review panel determines that there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render an opinion in a matter, the members of the review panel generally cannot participate in any further proceedings of the Commission relating to the matter. (NRS 281A.220) However, the Ethics Law allows the members of the review panel to authorize the development of and approve a deferral agreement in the proceedings. (NRS 281A.730) Section 18 of this bill also allows one or more members of a review panel to participate as mediators or facilitators in any settlement negotiations with the consent of the parties during a specified period.

The Ēthics Law requires the Commission [on Ethics] to appoint and prescribe the duties of the Commission Counsel, who is the legal advisor to the Commission and generally acts as legal counsel in any litigation in which the Commission or its members or staff are parties in an official capacity. (NRS 281A.250, 281A.260) Section 20 of this bill: (1) specifies the powers and duties of the Commission Counsel regarding any litigation in which the Commission or its members or staff are parties in an official capacity; and (2) clarifies that the Commission Counsel does not represent the interests of the Executive Director of the Commission in a judicial action or proceeding in which the Executive Director is named as a party to the action or proceeding based on the conduct of the Executive Director in his or her official [conduct] capacity as a party to an adjudicative proceeding.

The Ethics Law sets forth the jurisdiction of the Commission to investigate and take action regarding an alleged violation of the Ethics Law in any proceeding commenced by an ethics complaint if the ethics complaint is filed or initiated within 2 years after the alleged

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violation or reasonable discovery of the alleged violation. (NRS 281A.280) Section 21 of this bill similarly provides that the Commission has jurisdiction to gather information and issue an advisory opinion fand investigate and take action regarding fan alleged violation for past conduct [relating to the realization of a financial benefit] that has occurred within 2 years before the date on which the request for an advisory opinion is filed . [or before]

The Ethics Law authorizes the Commission to impose certain penalties, fees and costs against a person who prevents or interferes with, or attempts to prevent or interfere with, any investigation or proceeding under the Ethics Law or the discovery of a violation of the Ethics Law. (NRS 281A.790) Section 21 of this bill provides that the Commission has jurisdiction to investigate and take appropriate action regarding such an alleged violation in any proceeding commenced by a written notice of the charges within 2 years after the alleged violation or reasonable discovery of the alleged violation.

Existing law requires the Commission to publish a manual explaining the Ethics Law. Section 22 of this bill replaces this requirement with a requirement to publish materials to educate public officers and employees on the Ethics Law.

Section 23 of this bill: (1) authorizes the administration of oaths by a member of the Commission when appointed by the Chair to preside over any meetings, hearings or proceedings or by a certified court reporter; (2) authorizes the Chair to issue a subpoena during the course of an investigation for certain information; and (3) provides that any court proceeding commenced relating to a subpoena is deemed good cause for the Chair to grant an extension of the time [limitations] limits that apply to proceedings concerning ethics complaints.

The Ethics Law [contains a general provision that] prohibits public officers and employees from using governmental time, property, equipment or other facility to benefit a significant personal or pecuniary interest of the public officers and employees or any persons to whom they have a commitment in a private capacity. By contrast, the Ethics Law also contains a specific provision that prohibits State Legislators from using governmental time, property, equipment or other facility for a nongovernmental purpose or for the private benefit of the Legislators or any other persons. Both of these prohibitions contain separatel The Ethics Law also contains certain limited-use exceptions that allow a limited use of governmental property, equipment or other facility for personal purposes if the limited use meets certain requirements. (NRS 281A.400) Section 25 of this bill revises these prohibitions and limited-use exceptions in several ways.

First, [section 25 aligns the prohibitions so they employ the same prohibitive language for Legislators and other public officers and employees. As a result, subject to the limited-use exceptions, section 25 prohibits all public officers and employees from using governmental time, property, equipment or other facility to benefit a significant personal or pecuniary interest of the public officers and employees or any persons to whom they have a commitment in a private capacity.

Second, with regard to the limited-use exceptions that apply to public officers and employees other than Legislators, one of the existing requirements for the limited-use exceptions is that the public officer or employee who is responsible for and has authority to authorize the limited use for personal purposes must have established a policy allowing the limited use. (NRS 281A.400) Section 25 clarifies the exception by providing that the limited use must be authorized by a written policy which was adopted before the limited use occurs.

Finally, with regard to the limited-use exceptions that apply to Legislators and other public officers and employees,] Second, one of the existing requirements for the limited-use exceptions is that the limited use for personal purposes must not create the appearance of impropriety. (NRS 281A.400) **Section 25** defines the term "appearance of impropriety" to mean a reasonable person would find, based on the given set of facts and circumstances, that the limited use for personal purposes is inappropriate, disproportionate, excessive or unreasonable under that given set of facts and circumstances.

The Ethics Law prohibits public officers and employees from using their position in government to secure or grant any unwarranted privileges, preferences, exemptions or advantages for themselves, any business entity in which they have a significant pecuniary interest or any person to whom they have a commitment in a private capacity. (NRS 281A.400) Section 25 also adds to the statutory ethical standards a prohibition against public officers and employees using their position or power in government to take actions or compel a subordinate to take any actions that would cause unwarranted harm or damage to another

person to benefit [the] <u>a</u> significant [pecuniary interest or] personal <u>or pecuniary</u> interest of the public officer or employee or [off] any person to whom the public officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity.

With certain exceptions, the Ethics Law prohibits public officers and employees from acting upon a matter in which their personal or private interests may create potential conflicts of interests unless, at the time the matter is considered, they make a disclosure that is sufficient to inform the public of their potential conflicts of interests. (NRS 281A.420) Section 27 of this bill provides that, when public officers and employees make such a public disclosure, they are not required to disclose any information which is confidential under the terms of a contract or as a matter of law, such as a result of an attorney-client relationship, if they: (1) disclose all nonconfidential information and describe the general nature of the contract or law; and (2) abstain from acting upon the matter.

The Ethics Law allows certain public officers to represent or counsel private persons for compensation before state or local agencies in which they do not serve. In addition, although the Ethics Law requires public officers to disclose such private representation or counseling when it may create potential conflicts of interests with their public duties, they are not required to abstain from acting on a matter because of those potential conflicts of interests. (NRS 281A.410, 281A.420) **Section 27** requires public officers to abstain from acting on a matter under certain circumstances when such private representation or counseling results in conflicts of interests with their public duties.

The Ethics Law prohibits certain former public officers and employees, for a 1-year "cooling-off" period after the termination of their public service or employment, from soliciting or accepting private employment from any entities regulated or awarded certain contracts by the agencies that employed the former public officers and employees. However, the Ethics Law also allows the Commission to grant relief from the strict application of the prohibition in specified circumstances. (NRS 281A.550) Section 28 provides that: (1) certain current and former public officers and management-level public employees are subject to the "cooling-off" period both during and after their public service or employment and cannot solicit or accept private employment from such entities under similar circumstances; and (2) the "cooling-off" period applies when certain current and former public officers and employees are or were [materially involved in the implementation, management or administration] in positions to materially affect or influence the awarding, renewing or amending of certain contracts [awarded] by their employing agencies [...] because they had the authority or responsibility to recommend, advise, negotiate, develop, draft, revise, review or approve any material terms of the contracts. In certain situations where current or former public officers and employees are alleged to have violated the "cooling-off" period, section 45 of this bill provides that the Commission must consider certain factors relating to the comparative value of the contract under the given set of facts and circumstances in assessing the severity of the violation and any penalties.

Under the Ethics Law, the Legislative Counsel is required to prepare annotations to the Commission's published opinions for inclusion in the Nevada Revised Statutes. (NRS 281A.290) Sections 22 and 29 of this bill move and recodify this requirement.

The Éthics Law authorizes a public officer or employee to file with the Commission a request for an advisory opinion to: (1) seek guidance relating to the propriety of his or her own past, present or future conduct under the statutory ethical standards; or (2) request relief from the strict application of certain provisions of the Ethics Law. (NRS 281A.675) **Section 16** of this bill deletes duplicative provisions from the definition of a "request for an advisory opinion." **Section 30** authorizes the Commission to request additional information relating to the request for an advisory opinion from the requester or his or her legal counsel.

With certain exceptions, the Commission is subject to the Open Meeting Law, which generally requires most meetings of public bodies to be open to the public. (Chapter 241 of NRS) However, under the Ethics Law, the Open Meeting Law does not apply to meetings, hearings, deliberations and actions of the Commission relating to requests for advisory opinions, although the requester of the advisory opinion may file a request with the Commission to hold a public meeting or hearing regarding the matter. (NRS 281A.690) Section 33 of this bill requires the requester to acknowledge his or her waiver of confidentiality in the request. Section 33 also provides that if the Commission grants such a request for a public meeting or hearing regarding the matter, the Commission must provide public notice of the meeting or hearing and the meeting or hearing must be open to the public

and conducted in accordance with the regulations of the Commission, but the meeting or hearing is not subject to specific requirements of the Open Meeting Law.

In addition to rendering advisory opinions, the Commission is also authorized by the Ethics Law to render opinions regarding the propriety of the conduct of public officers and

Ethics Law to render opinions regarding the propriety of the conduct of public officers and employees under the statutory ethical standards in response to ethics complaints filed by a specialized or local ethics committee or a person or initiated by the Commission on its own motion. (NRS 281A.710) **Section 34** of this bill authorizes the Executive Director to conduct a preliminary investigation into the propriety of the conduct of a public officer or employee to determine [H] whether the Commission has jurisdiction and whether the Commission should

initiate an ethics complaint on its own motion.

Not later than 45 days after receiving an ethics complaint, the Ethics Law requires the Commission to determine initially whether it has jurisdiction over the ethics complaint and whether an investigation is warranted in the matter, unless the subject of the ethics complaint waives the time limit. (NRS 281A.715) **Section 35** authorizes the Executive Director, during this initial period, to conduct a preliminary investigation to obtain additional information concerning the allegations in the ethics complaint to assist the Commission in making its initial determination. In addition, **section 35**: (1) eliminates, as unnecessary, the provision authorizing the subject to waive the time limit because the subject does not receive notice of the matter during this initial period, but only receives notice of the matter if the Commission determines that it has jurisdiction and an investigation is warranted; and (2) allows the Commission to dismiss an ethics complaint initiated on its own motion if it determines that the evidence is not sufficient to warrant an investigation in the matter.

Under the Ethics Law, if the Commission determines that it has jurisdiction over an ethics complaint and an investigation is warranted, the subject of the ethics complaint is served with a notice of the investigation and provided with an opportunity to submit a response to that notice. (NRS 281A.720) **Section 36** authorizes the Executive Director to grant, under certain circumstances, one or more extensions of the time [limitation] limit to submit the response, but the Executive Director must set a specific and reasonable time period for such an

extension.

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As part of the investigation, the Ethics Law permits the Executive Director to secure the subject's participation, attendance as a witness or production of books and papers under existing procedures. (NRS 281A.300) **Section 36** clarifies that, regardless of whether the subject submits a response to the investigation, the Executive Director retains the authority during the course of the investigation to secure the subject's participation, attendance as a witness or production of books and papers under those existing procedures or any other law that provides such authority.

Under the Ethics Law, a review panel is required to determine whether there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render an opinion in the matter. (NRS 281A.730) **Section 38** of this bill requires that, after the review panel makes its determination, the review panel must serve a written notice of its determination on the public officer or employee who is

the subject of the ethics complaint.

The Ethics Law establishes various requirements regarding the adjudication of ethics complaints referred to the Commission for further proceedings. (NRS 281A.745-281A.760) Section 39 requires: (1) the Executive Director to issue a formal notice of charges to the subject of the ethics complaint regarding the allegations to be presented at an adjudicatory hearing; and (2) the Commission to provide the parties with a written schedule for discovery in order to prepare for the hearing.

The Ethics Law requires the Commission to hold the hearing and render an opinion in the matter within a certain time period, unless waived by the subject, and requires the opinion to include findings of fact and conclusions of law. (NRS 281A.745, 281A.765) **Section 39**: (1) provides the Commission with more time to prepare the written opinion in the matter by requiring the Commission to issue the written opinion within a specified time period after the decision is rendered; and (2) clarifies that, in addition to including findings of fact and conclusions of law, the written opinion must otherwise comply with the requirements for a final decision under Nevada's Administrative Procedure Act. (NRS 233B.125) **Section 43** of this bill makes a conforming change related to the contents of a written opinion.

With certain exceptions, the Ethics Law requires, or in some cases allows, the Commission to keep the identity of certain persons who file ethics complaints confidential in order to protect those persons from potential harm. (NRS 281A.750) Section 40 of this bill

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extends the confidentiality of the requester to persons who worked for the same public body, agency or employer as the subject of the ethics complaint at the time of the alleged conduct, or if revealing the identity of the requester would otherwise reveal the identity of witnesses who work for the same public body, agency or employer. Section 40 also clarifies that: (1) such confidentiality extends to all materials that, if disclosed, would reveal the identity of the confidential requester; and (2) the identity of the confidential requester remains protected if the Executive Director does not intend to present the testimony of the confidential requester as evidence in the matter. However, if the Executive Director intends to present the testimony of the confidential requester as evidence in the matter, section 40 requires the Executive Director to disclose the name of the confidential requester only as a proposed witness in accordance with the schedule for discovery in the matter.

Under the Ethics Law, the subject of an ethics complaint is authorized to submit a written discovery request for a list of proposed witnesses and a copy of any materials in the investigative file that the Executive Director intends to present as evidence in the matter. The Ethics Law also provides that the materials in the investigative file are confidential, except that any materials which the Executive Director presents as evidence in the matter become public records. (NRS 281A.755) Section 41 requires any written discovery request to be submitted in accordance with the schedule for discovery in the matter. Section 41 also provides that any materials which the Executive Director presents as evidence in the matter become public records after the Commission takes final action concerning the ethics complaint in a public meeting or hearing, but provides an exception if any of the materials are declared confidential by another law.

In proceedings concerning an ethics complaint, the Ethics Law exempts from the Open Meeting Law: (1) any meeting or hearing held by the Commission to receive information or evidence concerning the ethics complaint; and (2) any deliberations of the Commission on such information or evidence. However, the Ethics Law does not exempt the Commission's actions concerning the ethics complaint from the Open Meeting Law. (NRS 281A.760) Section 42 of this bill generally exempts the Commission's actions concerning the ethics complaint from the Open Meeting Law. However, section 42 requires the Commission to take final action concerning the ethics complaint in a public meeting or hearing for which the Commission provides public notice and which is open to the public and conducted in accordance with the regulations of the Commission, but the meeting or hearing is not subject to specific requirements of the Open Meeting Law.

The Ethics Law establishes various requirements regarding the disposition of ethics complaints and the imposition of remedies and penalties and, with respect to certain dispositions of ethics complaints and in determining whether a violation is willful, the Ethics Law requires the Commission to treat comparable situations in a comparable manner. (NRS 281A.785, 281A.790) Sections 44 and 45 of this bill require the Commission to carry out that duty to the extent practicable based on the given set of facts and circumstances. Section 47 clarifies that, based on a finding that a violation of the Ethics Law has been proven, the Commission is authorized to impose certain penalties using any manner in which the Commission is authorized to dispose of the matter.

Section 48 of this bill makes technical conforming changes to the description of current and former public officers and employees [-] in the Ethics Law. Section 108 of this bill addresses the applicability of certain provisions of sections 2-48 of this bill to various proceedings before the Commission.

Sections 9, 9.5, 13.5, 15.5, 15.7, 25-27.5 and 48 of this bill remove legislative officers and employees from the jurisdiction of the Ethics Law, and sections 50-105 of this bill enact the Nevada Legislative Ethics Law (Legislative Ethics Law) to govern legislative officers and employees and, in certain situations, former legislative officers and employees after the end of their period of legislative service or employment.

Sections 52-71 of this bill establish various definitions applicable to the Legislative Ethics Law. In particular, section 67 of this bill defines "legislative officer" as any current or former: (1) member of the Senate, Secretary of the Senate or officer of the Senate; (2) member of the Assembly, Chief Clerk of the Assembly or officer of the Assembly; or (3) officer of the Legislature, the Legislative Counsel Bureau or the Legislative Department of the State Government. However, the term does not include the Lieutenant Governor when acting in his or her official capacity as the President of the Senate. Section 65 of this bill defines "legislative employee" as any current or former

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employee, assistant, attache, intern or other staff employed with reference to the legislative duties of a Legislator or the Legislative Department, regardless of whether the position is paid or otherwise compensated.

Under the Nevada Constitution, the Houses of the Legislature have adopted Standing Rules that establish various ethical standards for Legislators and other legislative officers and employees. (Nev. Const. Art. 4, § 6; Senate Standing Rule No. 23; Assembly Standing Rule No. 23; Joint Standing Rules Nos. 30-39) Section 73 of this bill provides that the Legislative Ethics Law supplements such Standing Rules and, to the extent that there is a conflict between the Standing Rules and the Legislative Ethics Law, the Standing Rules govern the conflict. Sections 51 and 72-76 of this bill set forth additional standards governing the interpretation, application and administration of the Legislative Ethics Law.

Sections 77-83 of this bill establish legislative ethical standards which are similar to existing ethical standards for public officers and employees but which are tailored to the specific ethical demands of the Legislative Department.

Existing law establishes general ethical standards to which public officers and employees are bound. (NRS 281A.400) Section 77 of this bill establishes similar provisions for the purpose of legislative officers and employees.

Existing law restricts public officers and employees from representing or counseling private persons before certain public agencies. (NRS 281A.410) Section 78 of this bill establishes similar provisions for the purpose of legislative officers and employees.

Existing law prohibits public officers and employees from taking certain actions relating to contracts between governmental entities and any business entity in which the public officer or employee has a significant pecuniary interest. (NRS 281A.430) Section 79 of this bill establishes similar provisions applicable to legislative officers and employees.

Existing law prohibits a public officer or employee from accepting or receiving an honorarium under certain circumstances. (NRS 281A.510) Section 80 of this bill establishes similar provisions for the purpose of legislative officers and employees.

Existing law prohibits a public officer or employee from requesting or otherwise causing a governmental entity to incur certain expenses or make expenditures to support or oppose ballot questions or candidates under certain circumstances. (NRS 281A.520) Section 81 of this bill establishes similar provisions prohibiting legislative officers and employees from engaging in such acts with regard to the Legislative Department.

employees from engaging in such acts with regard to the Legislative Department.

Existing law establishes certain "cooling-off" periods for public officers and employees relating to soliciting or accepting employment from certain entities under certain circumstances. (NRS 281A.550) Section 82 of this bill establishes similar provisions relating to legislative officers and employees.

Existing law authorizes the Attorney General or the appropriate district attorney to void certain grants, contracts or leases entered into in violation of the Ethics Law and authorizes the Attorney General to take other actions to redress certain violations. (NRS 281A.540) Section 83 of this bill authorizes the Attorney General or appropriate district attorney to take similar actions to redress certain violations of the Legislative Ethics Law.

To carry out and enforce the Legislative Ethics Law, sections 84-95 of this bill create the Senate Commission on Ethics (Senate Commission), Assembly Commission on Ethics (Assembly Commission) and Joint Commission on Ethics (Joint Commission), provide for the appointment and terms of their respective members and prescribe standards for their management, governance and proceedings. Section 109 of this bill directs the appointment and terms of the initial members of each Commission.

Under section 87 of this bill, the Senate Commission has jurisdiction to: (1) hear ethics complaints brought against legislative officers and employees of the Senate; and (2) hear requests brought by such persons for advice on the legislative ethical standards.

Under section 91 of this bill, the Assembly Commission has jurisdiction to: (1) hear ethics complaints brought against legislative officers and employees of the Assembly; and (2) hear requests brought by such persons for advice on the legislative ethical standards,

Under section 95 of this bill, the Joint Commission has jurisdiction to: (1) hear ethics complaints brought against legislative officers and employees other than the officers or

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 employees of the Senate or Assembly; and (2) hear requests brought by such persons for advice on the legislative ethical standards.

Section 97 of this bill authorizes the Senate Commission, Assembly Commission and Joint Commission, as applicable, to conduct investigations and hold hearings to carry out the Legislative Ethics Law.

Section 98 of this bill provides that all proceedings of the Senate Commission, Assembly Commission or Joint Commission, as applicable, relating to the character, alleged misconduct, professional competence or physical or mental health of any person on matters regarding the legislative ethical standards and the materials relating thereto are confidential, unless the person subject to the proceedings waives such confidentiality. Section 106 of this bill makes a conforming change to the Public Records Law.

Section 99 of this bill provides that a member of the Senate Commission, Assembly Commission or Joint Commission, as applicable, is disqualified from serving during the consideration of a matter if: (1) the member is the subject of the ethics complaint; (2) the member requested the advice on the issue under consideration; or (3) a reasonable person in the member's situation could not exercise independent judgment on the matter.

Section 100 of this bill authorizes an individual to file with the Legislative Counsel an ethics complaint against a legislative officer or employee. Section 100 requires the Legislative Counsel to review the ethics complaint and consult with the Chair of the Senate Commission, Assembly Commission or Joint Commission, as applicable, to determine whether the Commission has jurisdiction over the complaint and whether an investigation is warranted in the matter. Finally, section 100 requires that: (1) if it is determined that the Commission does not have jurisdiction or an investigation is not warranted, the Legislative Counsel must send a written notice of such a determination to the individual who filed the ethics complaint; or (2) if it is determined that the Commission has jurisdiction and an investigation is warranted, the Legislative Counsel must send a written notice of the determination and a copy of the ethics complaint to the person who is subject to the ethics complaint. Section 74 of this bill requires the ethics complaint to be filed within 2 years after the alleged violation or reasonable discovery of the alleged violation.

If the Senate Commission, Assembly Commission or Joint Commission, as applicable, holds an adjudicatory hearing on an ethics complaint, section 101 of this bill establishes various procedural and evidentiary requirements for the adjudicatory hearing, including the burden and standard of proof.

Section 102 of this bill requires the Senate Commission, Assembly Commission or Joint Commission, as applicable, to dismiss an ethics complaint if the Commission finds that the violation of the legislative ethical standards has not been proven.

Alternatively, if the Senate Commission, Assembly Commission or Joint Commission, as applicable, finds that a violation of the legislative ethical standards has occurred, sections 102-104 of this bill authorize the Commission to: (1) issue a letter of caution or instruction to the legislative officer or employee; (2) admonish, reprimand or censure the legislative officer or employee; (3) impose civil penalties on the legislative officer or employee; or (4) take any other reasonable actions that the Commission determines will remedy the violation or deter similar violations, including referring the matter to the appropriate House for review and consideration.

Section 105 of this bill also requires the Senate Commission, Assembly Commission or Joint Commission, as applicable, to refer the matter to the Attorney General or the district attorney, as appropriate, if the Commission believes that the violation of the legislative ethical standards constitutes a crime.

legislative ethical standards constitutes a crime.

Section 110 of this bill provides for the transition of jurisdiction for ethics proceedings brought against legislative officers and employees.

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

Section 1. Chapter 281A of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 9, inclusive, of this act.

Sec. 2. "Chair" means:

 1. The Chair of the Commission; or

2. The Vice Chair or another member of the Commission serving in the capacity of the Chair pursuant to NRS 281A.210.

Sec. 3. "Party" means, for the purposes of an adjudicatory hearing or other disposition of proceedings before the Commission concerning an ethics complaint pursuant to this chapter:

1. The Executive Director or his or her designee; and

- 2. The public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint.
- Sec. 4. "Published opinion" means an opinion issued by the Commission that is publicly available on the Internet website of the Commission.
- Sec. 5. "Statutory ethical standards" means the statutory ethical standards set forth in the provisions of this chapter.
- Sec. 6. 1. The provisions of this chapter establish statutory ethical standards to govern the conduct of:

(a) Public officers and employees; and

- (b) Former public officers and employees in situations where the statutory ethical standards apply to the conduct of former public officers and employees after the end of any period of public service or employment.
- 2. The statutory ethical standards are cumulative and supplement each other, and the application of any one of the statutory ethical standards to a given set of facts and circumstances does not bar the application of any other of the statutory ethical standards that also apply to the given set of facts and circumstances.
- Sec. 7. During any period in which proceedings concerning a request for an advisory opinion or an ethics complaint are confidential pursuant to this chapter, the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS do not apply to any meeting or hearing held by the Commission or any deliberations or actions of the Commission involving:
- 1. Any decisions in litigation concerning any judicial action or proceeding related to the request for an advisory opinion or the ethics complaint; or
- 2. Any delegation of authority to make such decisions in the litigation to the Chair or the Executive Director, or both, pursuant to NRS 241.0357.
- Sec. 8. <u>1.</u> Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 281A.720, the Chair may, upon the request of the Executive Director and for good cause shown, grant not more than one extension of [a] any time [limitation] limit set forth in this chapter.
- 2. The Chair may not grant an extension of any time limit in the statute of limitations set forth in NRS 281A.280.
- Sec. 9. A list of each public officer who is required to file an acknowledgment of the statutory ethical standards in accordance with NRS 281A.500 must be submitted electronically to the Commission, in the form prescribed by the Commission, on or before December 1 of each year by:
- 1. For an appointed public officer, the appointing authority of the public officer, including, without limitation:
- (a) The manager of each local agency for a public officer of a local agency; and

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(b) [The Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau for a public officer of the Legislative Department of the State Government: and — (e)] The Director of the Department of Administration, or his or her designee, for a public officer of the Executive Department of the State Government: and

2. For an elected public officer of:

- (a) A county and other political subdivisions within the county except cities, the county clerk:
 - (b) A city, the city clerk; and

(c) [The Legislative Department of the State Government, the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau; and

(d) The Executive Department of the State Government, the Director of the Department of Administration, or his or her designee.

Sec. 9.5. NRS 281A.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:
281A.020
1. It is hereby declared to be the public policy of this State that:

- (a) A public office is a public trust and shall be held for the sole benefit of the people.
- (b) A public officer or employee must commit himself or herself to avoid conflicts between the private interests of the public officer or employee and those of the general public whom the public officer or employee serves.
 - 2. The Legislature finds and declares that:
- (a) The increasing complexity of state and local government, more and more closely related to private life and enterprise, enlarges the potentiality for conflict of interests.
- (b) To enhance the people's faith in the integrity and impartiality of public officers and employees, adequate guidelines are required to show the appropriate separation between the roles of persons who are both public servants and private citizens.
- (c) [In interpreting and applying the provisions of this chapter that applicable to State Legislators, the Commission must give appropriate weight and proper deference to the public policy of this State under which State Legislators serve as "citizen Legislators" who have other occupations and business interests. who are expected to have particular philosophies and perspectives that are necessarily influenced by the life experiences of the Legislator, including, without limitation, professional, family and business experiences, and who are expected to contribute those philosophies and perspectives to the debate over issues with which the Legislature is confronted.
- (d) The provisions of this chapter do not, under any circumstances, allow the Commission to exercise jurisdiction or authority over for inquire into, intrude upon or interfere with the functions of a]:
- (1) Any State Legislator that are protected by legislative privilege and immunity pursuant to the Constitution of the State of Nevada or NRS 41.071.1 or other legislative officer as defined in section 67 of this act; or

(2) Any legislative employee as defined in section 65 of this act, ₩ except that if such a person holds another position outside of his or her legislative office or employment that is subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission pursuant to this chapter, the Commission may exercise jurisdiction or authority over that person but only for conduct arising out of the other position.

Sec. 10. NRS 281A.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

281A.030 As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NRS 281A.032 to 281A.170, inclusive, and sections 2 to 5, inclusive, of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

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Sec. 11. NRS 281A.032 is hereby amended to read as follows:

281A.032 "Adjudicatory hearing" means a hearing held by the Commission pursuant to NRS 281A.745 to [receive evidence] hear the case presented by the Executive Director, or his or her designee, and by the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint, and render a decision concerning [an] the ethics complaint. [and render an opinion in the matter.]

Sec. 12. NRS 281A.033 is hereby amended to read as follows:

281A.033 "Advisory opinion" means an advisory opinion [rendered] issued by the Commission pursuant to NRS 281A.670 to 281A.690, inclusive.

Sec. 13. NRS 281A.065 is hereby amended to read as follows:

281A.065 "Commitment in a private [capacity," with respect to the interests of another person,] capacity" means a private commitment, interest or relationship of a public officer or employee to : [a person:]

- 1. [Who is the] The spouse or domestic partner of the public officer or employee;
 - 2. Who is a A member of the household of the public officer or employee;
- 3. [Who is related to] A relative of the public officer or employee, or [to] the spouse or domestic partner of the public officer or employee, by blood, adoption, marriage or domestic partnership within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity;
- 4. Who employed The employer of the public officer or employee, the spouse or domestic partner of the public officer or employee or a member of the household of the public officer or employee;
- 5. With A person with whom the public officer or employee has a substantial and continuing business relationship; or
- 6. With A person with whom the public officer or employee has any other *private* commitment, interest or relationship that is substantially similar to a *private* commitment, interest or relationship described in subsections 1 to 5, inclusive.

Sec. 13.5. NRS 281A.080 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- The making of a "decision" is the exercise of governmental 281A.080 1. power to adopt laws, regulations or standards, render quasi-judicial decisions, establish executive policy or determine questions involving substantial discretion.
 - 2. The term does not include:
 - (a) The functions of the judiciary.
- (b) The functions of [a] any State Legislator [that are protected by legislative privilege and immunity pursuant to the Constitution of the State of Nevada or NRS 41.071.] or other legislative officer as defined in section 67 of this act.

Sec. 14. NRS 281A.088 is hereby amended to read as follows:

281A.088 "Ethics complaint" means [a request for an opinion] an ethics *complaint* which is filed with the Commission or initiated by the Commission on its own motion pursuant to NRS 281A.710 regarding the propriety of the conduct of a public officer or employee under the [statutory ethical standards set forth in] provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 15. NRS 281A.135 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.135 1. "Opinion" means an opinion [rendered] issued by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

2. The term includes, without limitation, the disposition of an ethics complaint by stipulation, agreed settlement, consent order or default as authorized by NRS 233B.121.

Sec. 15.5. NRS 281A.150 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.150 — "Public employee" means any person who:

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- - pursuant to NRS 281A.182. 2. "Public employee" does not include any legislative employee as defined

subdivision: or

- in section 65 of this act.
 - Sec. 15.7. NRS 281A.160 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.160 1. "Public officer" means a person who is:
 - (a) Elected or appointed to a position which:
- (1) Is established by the Constitution of the State of Nevada, a statute of this State or a charter or ordinance of any county, city or other political subdivision;

(a) Performs public duties under the direction and control of a public officer for compensation paid by the State or any county, city or other political

(b) Is designated as a public employee for the purposes of this chapter

- (2) Involves the exercise of a public power, trust or duty; or
- (b) Designated as a public officer for the purposes of this chapter pursuant to NRS 281A.182.
- 2. As used in this section, "the exercise of a public power, trust or duty" means:
- (a) Actions taken in an official capacity which involve a substantial and material exercise of administrative discretion in the formulation of public policy;
 - (b) The expenditure of public money; and
- (c) The administration of laws and rules of the State or any county, city or other political subdivision.
 - "Public officer" does not include:
 - (a) Any justice, judge or other officer of the court system;
- (b) Any State Legislator or other legislative officer as defined in section 67 of
- (c) Any member of a board, commission or other body whose function is advisorv:
- (d) Any member of a special district whose official duties do not include the formulation of a budget for the district or the authorization of the expenditure of the district's money; or
 - $\frac{(d)}{(e)}$ (e) A county health officer appointed pursuant to NRS 439.290.
 - "Public office" does not include an office held by:
 - (a) Any justice, judge or other officer of the court system;
- (b) Any State Legislator or other legislative officer as defined in section 67 of this act:
- (c) Any member of a board, commission or other body whose function is advisorv:
- (d) Any member of a special district whose official duties do not include the formulation of a budget for the district or the authorization of the expenditure of the district's money; or
 - [(d)] (e) A county health officer appointed pursuant to NRS 439.290.
- Sec. 16. NRS 281A.161 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.161 "Request for an advisory opinion" means a request for an advisory opinion which is filed with the Commission pursuant to NRS 281A.675. [by a public officer or employee who is:
- 1. Seeking guidance on matters which directly relate to the propriety of his or her own past, present or future conduct as a public officer or employee under the statutory ethical standards set forth in this chapter; or

 2. Requesting relief pursuant to NRS 281A.410, 281A.430 or 281A.550.]
 - - **Sec. 17.** NRS 281A.210 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 281A.210 1. The Commission shall [:

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(a) At at its first meeting [and annually thereafter] of each fiscal year elect a Chair and Vice Chair from among its members. (b) Meet1

- 2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if the Chair is prohibited from acting on a particular matter or is otherwise unable to act on a particular matter, the Vice Chair shall exercise the powers and functions and perform the duties of the Chair concerning that particular matter. If both the Chair and Vice Chair are prohibited from acting on a particular matter or are otherwise unable to act on a particular matter, another member of the Commission who is designated in accordance with the regulations of the Commission shall exercise the powers and functions and perform the duties of the Chair concerning that particular matter.
- 3. The Commission shall meet regularly at least once in each calendar quarter, unless there are no ethics complaints or requests for advisory opinions pursuant to this chapter, and at other times upon the call of the Chair.
- [2.] 4. Members of the Commission are entitled to receive a salary of not more than \$80 per day, as fixed by the Commission, while engaged in the business of the Commission.
- [3,] 5. While engaged in the business of the Commission, each member and employee of the Commission is entitled to receive the per diem allowance and travel expenses provided for state officers and employees generally.
- [4.] 6. The Commission may, within the limits of legislative appropriation, maintain such facilities as are required to carry out its functions.

Sec. 18. NRS 281A.220 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 281A.220 1. The Chair shall appoint one or more review panels of three members of the Commission on a rotating basis to perform the functions assigned to such review panels pursuant to this chapter.
- 2. The Chair and Vice Chair of the Commission may not serve together on a review panel.
- 3. Not more than two members of a review panel may be members of the same political party.
- 4. If a review panel determines that there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render a decision and issue an opinion in a matter, the members of the review panel shall not participate in any further proceedings of the Commission relating to that matter $\frac{1}{100}$, except that:
- (a) One or more members of the review panel may, with the consent of the parties, participate as mediators or facilitators in any settlement negotiations between the parties that are conducted after the determination by the review panel and before an adjudicatory hearing in the matter.
- (b) The members of the review panel may authorize the development of or approve a deferral agreement pursuant to NRS 281A.730.
 - **Sec. 19.** NRS 281A.240 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 281A.240 1. In addition to any other duties imposed upon the Executive Director, the Executive Director shall:
- (a) Maintain complete and accurate records of all transactions and proceedings of the Commission.
- (b) Receive ethics complaints and requests for advisory opinions pursuant to this chapter.
- (c) Gather information and conduct investigations regarding ethics complaints and requests for advisory opinions pursuant to this chapter.
- (d) [Submit] Present recommendations to the review panel regarding whether there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render a decision and issue an opinion in a matter.

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- (e) Recommend to the Commission any regulations or legislation that the Executive Director considers desirable or necessary to improve the operation of the Commission and maintain high standards of ethical conduct in government.
- (f) Upon the request of any public officer or the employer of a public employee, conduct training on the requirements of this chapter, the rules and regulations adopted by the Commission and [previous] the published opinions of the Commission. In any such training, the Executive Director shall emphasize that the Executive Director is not a member of the Commission and that only the Commission may issue opinions concerning the application of the statutory ethical standards to any given set of facts and circumstances. The Commission may charge a reasonable fee to cover the costs of training provided by the Executive Director pursuant to this paragraph.
- (g) Perform such other duties, not inconsistent with law, as may be required by the Commission.
- 2. The Executive Director shall, within the limits of legislative appropriation, employ such persons as are necessary to carry out any of the Executive Director's duties relating to:
 - (a) The administration of the affairs of the Commission: and
 - (b) The investigation of matters under the jurisdiction of the Commission.
- 3. If the Executive Director is prohibited from acting on a particular matter or is otherwise unable to act on a particular matter, the Chair for the Commission shall designate a qualified person to perform the duties of the Executive Director with regard to that particular matter.
 - Sec. 20. NRS 281A.260 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 281A.260 1. The Commission Counsel is the legal adviser to the Commission. For each written opinion of the Commission, the Commission Counsel shall prepare, at the direction of the Commission \square or as required pursuant to this chapter, the appropriate findings of fact and conclusions as to the relevant *statutory ethical* standards and the propriety of particular conduct. The Commission Counsel shall not issue written opinions concerning the applicability of the statutory ethical standards to a given set of facts and circumstances except as directed by the Commission.
- The Commission may rely upon the legal advice of the Commission Counsel in conducting its daily operations.
- 3. Except as otherwise provided in this section or directed by the Commission, in litigation concerning any judicial action or proceeding in which the Commission or any member or employee of the Commission is a party in an official capacity or participates or intervenes in an official capacity, the Commission Counsel shall represent and act as legal counsel to the Commission or any member or employee of the Commission in the action or proceeding.
- The provisions of subsection 3 do not apply to litigation concerning any judicial action or proceeding in which the Commission:
- (a) Requests that the Attorney General appoint a deputy to act in the place of the Commission Counsel; or
 - (b) Employs outside legal counsel.
- The Commission Counsel shall not represent and act as legal counsel for the Executive Director in any judicial action or proceeding in which the Executive Director is named as a party based upon conduct in the official capacity of the Executive Director as a party to an adjudicatory proceeding.
- **6.** If the Commission Counsel is prohibited from acting on a particular matter or is otherwise unable to act on a particular matter, the Commission may:
- (a) Request that the Attorney General appoint a deputy to act in the place of the Commission Counsel; or

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(b) Employ outside legal counsel.

Sec. 21. NRS 281A.280 is hereby amended to read as follows:

281A.280 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Commission has jurisdiction to **finvestigate**:

- (a) Gather information and issue an advisory opinion in any proceeding commenced by a request for an advisory opinion that is filed with the Commission, except that the Commission does not have jurisdiction to issue an advisory opinion on matters which directly relate to the propriety of past conduct occurring more than 2 years before the date on which the request for an advisory opinion is filed with the Commission.
- (b) Investigate and take appropriate action regarding an alleged violation of this chapter by a **[public officer or employee]** current or former public officer or employee in any proceeding commenced by an ethics complaint, which is filed with the Commission or initiated by the Commission on its own motion, within 2 years after the alleged violation or reasonable discovery of the alleged violation.
- (c) Investigate and take appropriate action regarding an alleged violation of subsection [2] 2 of NRS 281A.790 by a current or former public officer or employee or any other person in any proceeding commenced by a written notice of the charges, which is initiated by the Commission on its own motion, within 2 years after the alleged violation or reasonable discovery of the alleged violation.
- 2. The Commission does not have jurisdiction regarding alleged conduct by a [public officer or employee] current or former public officer or employee for which:
- (a) A complaint may be filed or, if the applicable limitations period has expired, could have been filed with the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or the Nevada Equal Rights Commission; or
- (b) A complaint or employment-related grievance may be filed or, if the applicable limitations period has expired, could have been filed with another appropriate agency with jurisdiction to redress alleged discrimination or harassment, including, without limitation, a state or local employee-management relations board or similar state or local agency,
- → but any bar on the Commission's jurisdiction imposed by this subsection applies only to the extent that it pertains to the alleged discrimination or harassment, and this subsection does not deprive the Commission of jurisdiction regarding the alleged conduct if such conduct is sanctionable separately or concurrently under the provisions of this chapter, irrespective of the alleged discrimination or harassment.
- 3. For the purposes of this section, a proceeding is commenced $\biguplus by$ an ethics complaint:
- (a) On the date on which [an] the ethics complaint is filed in the proper form with the Commission in accordance with the regulations of the Commission; or
- (b) If the ethics complaint is initiated by the Commission on its own motion, on the date on which the Commission serves the [public officer or employee] current or former public officer or employee with a written notice of the investigation of the ethics complaint in accordance with the regulations of the Commission.
 - Sec. 22. NRS 281A.290 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 281A.290 The Commission shall:
- 1. Adopt procedural regulations that are necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this chapter, including, without limitation:
 - (a) To facilitate the receipt of inquiries by the Commission:
- (b) For the filing of an ethics complaint or a request for an advisory opinion with the Commission:

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- (c) For the withdrawal of an ethics complaint or a request for an advisory opinion by the person who filed the ethics complaint or request;
- (d) To facilitate the prompt rendition *of decisions and the issuance* of opinions by the Commission; and
- (e) For proceedings concerning an ethics complaint, to facilitate written discovery requests submitted pursuant to NRS 281A.750 and 281A.755 and the disclosure of evidence in the manner required by those sections, including, without limitation, the disclosure of evidence obtained by or on behalf of the Executive Director during the course of the investigation that affirmatively and substantively disproves any alleged violation of this chapter that is related to the ethics complaint and has been referred to the Commission for an adjudicatory hearing.
- 2. Prescribe, by regulation, forms and procedures for the submission of [statements of acknowledgment] acknowledgments of the statutory ethical standards filed by public officers pursuant to NRS 281A.500, maintain files of such [statements] acknowledgments and make the [statements] acknowledgments available for public inspection.
- 3. Cause the making of such investigations as are reasonable and necessary for the rendition *of decisions and the issuance* of [its] opinions pursuant to this chapter.
- 4. Inform the Attorney General or district attorney of all cases of noncompliance with the requirements of this chapter.
- 5. Recommend to the Legislature such further legislation as the Commission considers desirable or necessary to promote and maintain high standards of ethical conduct in government.
- 6. Publish [a manual] *materials* for the use of public officers and employees that [explains] *explain* the requirements of this chapter.
- [The Legislative Counsel shall prepare annotations to this chapter for inclusion in the Nevada Revised Statutes based on the published opinions of the Commission.]
 - Sec. 23. NRS 281A.300 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 281A.300 1. The Chair [and Vice Chair] or a member of the Commission appointed by the Chair to preside over any meetings, hearings and proceedings may administer oaths [.] or direct a certified court reporter or other authorized person to administer oaths.
- 2. The Commission, upon majority vote, may issue a subpoena to compel the attendance of a witness and the production of any books and papers for any hearing before the Commission.
- 3. [Upon] Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, upon the request of the Executive Director, the Chair [or, in the Chair's absence, the Vice Chair,] may issue a subpoena during the course of any investigation to compel the participation of a potential witness and the production of any books and papers [during the course of any investigation.], including, without limitation, information, records and documentation regarding personnel records maintained by an agency concerning the conduct of a public officer or employee, including, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, records otherwise deemed by law to be confidential, that relate to issues under consideration in an ethics complaint. A request by the Executive Director for a subpoena pursuant to this subsection may not include a request for records related to a concurrent, pending criminal investigation where such records are otherwise protected as confidential.
- 4. Upon the request of the Executive Director or the public officer or employee who is the subject of an ethics complaint, the Chair for, in the Chair's absence, the Vice Chair,] may issue a subpoena to compel the attendance of a

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- witness and the production of any books and papers for any hearing before the Commission. A public officer or employee who requests the issuance of a subpoena pursuant to this subsection must serve the subpoena in the manner provided in the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure for service of subpoenas in a civil action and must pay the costs of such service.
- Before [issuing] the Chair issues a subpoena directed to [a] the public officer or employee who is the subject of an ethics complaint to compel his or her participation in any investigation, his or her attendance as a witness or his or her production of any books and papers, the Executive Director shall submit a written request to the public officer or employee requesting:
- (a) The voluntary participation of the public officer or employee in the investigation;
 - (b) The voluntary attendance of the public officer or employee as a witness; or
- (c) The voluntary production by the public officer or employee of any books and papers relating to the ethics complaint.
- 6. Each written request submitted by the Executive Director pursuant to subsection 5 must specify the time and place for the voluntary participation of the public officer or employee in the investigation, attendance of the public officer or employee as a witness or production of any books and papers, and designate with certainty the books and papers requested, if any.
- 7. If the public officer or employee fails or refuses to respond to the Executive Director's written request pursuant to subsection 5 to voluntarily participate or attend at the time and place specified or produce the books and papers requested by the Executive Director within 5 business days after receipt of the written request, the Chair for, in the Chair's absence, the Vice Chair, may issue the subpoena. Failure of the public officer or employee to comply with the written request of the Executive Director shall be deemed a waiver by the public officer or employee of the time limits set forth in NRS 281A.700 to 281A.790, inclusive, that apply to proceedings concerning the ethics complaint.
- If any witness fails or refuses to participate, attend, testify or produce any books and papers as required by the subpoena, the Chair for, in the Chair's absence, the Vice Chair, may report to the district court by petition, setting forth that:
- (a) Due notice has been given of the time and place of the participation or attendance of the witness or the production of the books and papers;
 - (b) The witness has been subpoenaed pursuant to this section; and
- (c) The witness has failed or refused to participate, attend, testify or produce the books and papers as required by the subpoena, or has failed or refused to answer questions propounded to the witness,
- and asking for an order of the court compelling the witness to participate, attend, testify or produce the books and papers as required by the subpoena.
- Upon such a petition, the court shall enter an order directing the witness to appear before the court at a time and place to be fixed by the court in its order, the time to be not more than 10 days after the date of the order, and then and there show cause why the witness has not participated, attended, testified or produced the books or papers as required by the subpoena. A certified copy of the order must be served upon the witness.
- 10. If [it appears to], at the hearing to show cause, the court finds that the subpoena was regularly issued pursuant to this section [] and that the witness has not proven a reason recognized by law for the failure to comply with its provisions, the court shall enter an order that the witness comply with the subpoena, at the time and place fixed in the order, and participate, attend, testify or produce the required books and papers. Upon failure to obey the order, the witness must be dealt with as for contempt of court.

- 11. Any court proceeding commenced pursuant to this section is deemed good cause for the Chair to grant, pursuant to section 8 of this act, an extension of the time limits set forth in NRS 281A.700 to 281A.790, inclusive, that apply to proceedings concerning the ethics complaint.
 - **Sec. 24.** NRS 281A.350 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 281A.350 1. Any state agency or the governing body of a county or an incorporated city may establish a specialized or local ethics committee to complement the functions of the Commission. A specialized or local ethics committee may:
- (a) Establish a code of ethical standards suitable for the particular ethical problems encountered in its sphere of activity. The standards may not be less restrictive than the statutory ethical standards.
- (b) Render *a decision and issue* an opinion upon the request of any public officer or employee of its own organization or level seeking an interpretation of its *code of* ethical standards on questions directly related to the propriety of the public officer's or employee's own future official conduct or refer the request to the Commission. Any public officer or employee subject to the jurisdiction of the committee shall direct the public officer's or employee's inquiry to that committee instead of the Commission.
- (c) Require the filing of financial disclosure statements by public officers on forms prescribed by the committee or the city clerk if the form has been:
- (1) Submitted, at least 60 days before its anticipated distribution, to the Secretary of State for review; and
- (2) Upon review, approved by the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall not approve the form unless the form contains all the information required to be included in a financial disclosure statement pursuant to NRS 281.571.
- 2. The Secretary of State is not responsible for the costs of producing or distributing a form for filing a financial disclosure statement pursuant to the provisions of subsection 1.
- 3. A specialized or local ethics committee shall not attempt to interpret *the statutory ethical standards* or render *a decision and issue* an opinion regarding the statutory ethical standards.
- 4. Each request for an opinion submitted to a specialized or local ethics committee, each hearing held to obtain information on which to [base] render a decision and issue an opinion, all deliberations relating to [an] the decision and opinion, each [opinion] decision rendered and opinion issued by [a] the committee and any motion relating to the decision and opinion are confidential unless:
- (a) The public officer or employee acts in contravention of the *decision or* opinion; or
 - (b) The requester discloses the **[content]** contents of the **decision** or opinion.
 - Sec. 25. NRS 281A.400 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 281A.400 [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, for the public officer or employee or any person to whom the public officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity, which would tend improperly to influence a reasonable person in the public officer's or employee's position to depart from the faithful and impartial discharge of the public officer's or employee's public duties.
- 2. A public officer or employee shall not use the public officer's or employee's position in government to secure or grant unwarranted privileges, preferences, exemptions or advantages for the public officer or employee, any

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business entity in which the public officer or employee has a significant pecuniary interest or any person to whom the public officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity. [As used in this subsection, "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 the public officer or employee, any business entity in which the public officer or employee has a significant pecuniary interest or any person to whom the public officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity.
- 4. A public officer or employee shall not accept any salary, retainer, augmentation, expense allowance or other compensation from any private source, for the public officer or employee or any person to whom the public officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity, for the performance of the public officer's or employee's duties as a public officer or employee.
- 5. If a public officer or employee acquires, through the public officer's or employee's public duties or relationships, any information which by law or practice is not at the time available to people generally, the public officer or employee shall not use the information to further a significant pecuniary interest of the public officer or employee or any other person or business entity.
- 6. A public officer or employee shall not suppress any governmental report or other official document because it might tend to affect unfavorably a significant pecuniary interest of the public officer or employee or any person to whom the public officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity.
- 7. [Except for State Legislators who are subject to the restrictions set forth in subsection 8, a] A public officer or employee shall not use governmental time, property, equipment or other facility to benefit a significant personal or pecuniary interest of the public officer or employee or any person to whom the public officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity. This subsection does not prohibit:
- (a) A limited use of governmental property, equipment or other facility for personal purposes if:
 - (1) The At the time that the use occurs, the use is:
- (I) Authorized by a written policy which was adopted before the use occurs by the public officer or employee 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]; or
- (II) Necessary as a result of emergency circumstances [;], whether or not the use is authorized by such a written policy;
- (2) The use does not interfere with the performance of the public officer's or employee's 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 State Legislator shall not:

- (a) Use governmental time, property, equipment or other facility for a 2 nongovernmental purpose or for the private-to-benefit a significant personal or 3 pecuniary interest of the State Legislator or any other person. to whom the State 4 Legislator has a commitment in a private capacity. This paragraph does not 5 prohibit: 6 (1) A limited use of state governmental property and resources, 7 equipment or other facility for personal purposes if: 8 (I) The use does not interfere with the performance of the State 9 Legislator's public duties: 10 (II) The cost or value related to the use is nominal; and 11 (III) The use does not create the appearance of impropriety; (2) The use of mailing lists, computer data or other information lawfully 12 obtained from a governmental agency which is available to members of the general 13 public for nongovernmental purposes; or 14 (3) The use of telephones or other means of communication if there is not a 15 16 special charge for that use. 17 (b) Require or authorize a legislative employee, while on duty, to perform personal services or assist in a private activity, except: 18 19 (1) In unusual and infrequent situations where the legislative employee's service is reasonably necessary to permit the State Legislator or legislative employee to perform that person's official duties; or 20 21 (2) Where such service has otherwise been established as logislative 22. 23 24 A public officer or employee shall not attempt to benefit a significant 2.5 personal or pecuniary interest of the public officer or employee or any person to 26 whom the public officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity 27 through the influence of a subordinate. [10.] 9. A public officer or employee shall not seek other employment or 28 29 contracts for the public officer or employee or any person to whom the public 30 officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity through the use of the 31 public officer's or employee's official position. 32 [11.] 10. A public officer or employee shall not use the public officer's or employee's position or power in government to take any actions or compel a 33 34 subordinate to take any actions that would cause unwarranted harm or damage 35 to another person to benefit [the] a significant [pecuniary interest or] personal or
 - employee has a commitment in a private capacity.
 [12-] 11. As used in this section:

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(a) "Appearance of impropriety" means a reasonable person would find, based on the given set of facts and circumstances, that a public officer's or employee's limited use of governmental property, equipment or other facility for personal purposes is inappropriate, disproportionate, excessive or unreasonable under that given set of facts and circumstances.

pecuniary interest of the public officer or employee or [the significant pecuniary

interest or personal interest of any person to whom the public officer or

- (b) "Unwarranted" means without justification or adequate reason.
- **Sec. 26.** NRS 281A.410 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 281A.410 [In addition to the requirements of the code of ethical standards and the other provisions of this chapter:]
- 1. If a public officer or employee serves in a state agency of the Executive Department or an agency of any county, city or other political subdivision, the public officer or employee:

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(a) Shall not accept compensation from any private person to represent or counsel the private person on any issue pending before the agency in which that public officer or employee serves, if the agency makes decisions; and

(b) If the public officer or employee leaves the service of the agency shall not

(b) If the public officer or employee leaves the service of the agency, shall not, for 1 year after leaving the service of the agency, represent or counsel for compensation a private person upon any issue which was under consideration by the agency during the public officer's or employee's service. As used in this paragraph, "issue" includes a case, proceeding, application, contract or determination, but does not include the proposal or consideration of legislative measures or administrative regulations.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, [a State Legislator or] a member of a local legislative body, or a public officer or employee whose public service requires less than half of his or her time, may represent or counsel a private person before an agency in which he or she does not serve.

- 3. A member of a local legislative body shall not represent or counsel a private person for compensation before another local agency if the territorial jurisdiction of the other local agency includes any part of the county in which the member serves. The Commission may relieve the member from the strict application of the provisions of this subsection if:
- (a) The member files a request for an advisory opinion from the Commission pursuant to NRS 281A.675; and
 - (b) The Commission determines that such relief is not contrary to:
 - (1) The best interests of the public;
- (2) The continued ethical integrity of each local agency affected by the matter; and
 - (3) The provisions of this chapter.
- 4. For the purposes of subsection 3, the request for an advisory opinion, *the decision rendered*, the advisory opinion and all meetings, hearings and proceedings of the Commission in such a matter are governed by the provisions of NRS 281A.670 to 281A.690, inclusive.
- 5. Unless permitted by this section, a public officer or employee shall not represent or counsel a private person for compensation before any state agency of the Executive or Legislative Department.
 - **Sec. 27.** NRS 281A.420 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 281A.420 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a public officer or employee shall not approve, disapprove, vote, abstain from voting or otherwise act upon a matter:
 - (a) Regarding which the public officer or employee has accepted a gift or loan;
 - (b) In which the public officer or employee has a significant pecuniary interest;
- (c) Which would reasonably be affected by the public officer's or employee's commitment in a private capacity to the interests of another person; or
- (d) Which would reasonably be related to the nature of any representation or counseling that the public officer or employee provided to a private person for compensation before another agency within the immediately preceding year, provided such representation or counseling is permitted by NRS 281A.410,
- without disclosing information concerning the gift or loan, the significant pecuniary interest, the commitment in a private capacity to the interests of the other person or the nature of the representation or counseling of the private person that is sufficient to inform the public of the potential effect of the action or abstention upon the person who provided the gift or loan, upon the public officer's or employee's significant pecuniary interest, upon the person to whom the public officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity or upon the private person who was represented or counseled by the public officer or employee. Such a

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disclosure must be made at the time the matter is considered. If the public officer or employee is a member of a body which makes decisions, the public officer or employee shall make the disclosure in public to the chair and other members of the body. If the public officer or employee is not a member of such a body and holds an appointive office, the public officer or employee shall make the disclosure to the supervisory head of the public officer's or employee's organization or, if the public officer holds an elective office, to the general public in the area from which the public officer is elected.

2. The provisions of subsection 1 do not require [a]:

(a) A public officer to disclose:

(a) (1) Any campaign contributions that the public officer reported in a timely manner pursuant to NRS 294A.120 or 294A.125; or

[(b)] (2) Any contributions to a legal defense fund that the public officer reported in a timely manner pursuant to NRS 294A.286.

(b) A public officer or employee to disclose any information which is confidential under the terms of a contract or as a matter of law if the public officer or employee:

(1) In the disclosure made pursuant to subsection 1, discloses all nonconfidential information that is required to be disclosed and describes the general nature of the contract or law that protects the confidential information from being disclosed; and

(2) Abstains from advocating the passage or failure of and from approving, disapproving, voting or otherwise acting upon the matter, regardless of whether the public officer or employee would be required to abstain pursuant to subsection 3.

- 3. Except as otherwise provided in this section, in addition to the requirements of subsection 1, 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 the public officer's situation would be materially affected by:
 - (a) The public officer's acceptance of a gift or loan;
 - (b) The public officer's significant pecuniary interest; [or]
- (c) The public officer's commitment in a private capacity to the interests of another person $[\cdot]$; or
- (d) The public officer's representation or counseling of a private person for compensation before another agency within the immediately preceding year, provided such representation or counseling is permitted by NRS 281A.410.
 - 4. In interpreting and applying the provisions of subsection 3:
- (a) It must be presumed that the independence of judgment of a reasonable person in the public officer's situation would not be materially affected by the public officer's acceptance of a gift or loan, significant pecuniary interest, [or] commitment in a private capacity to the interests of another person or representation or counseling of a private person for compensation as permitted by NRS 281A.410 where the resulting benefit or detriment accruing to the public officer, or if the public officer has a commitment in a private capacity to the interests of another person [.] or has represented or counseled a private person for compensation as permitted by NRS 281A.410, accruing to the other person, is not greater than that accruing to any other member of any general business, profession, occupation or group that is affected by the matter. The presumption set forth in this paragraph does not affect the applicability of the requirements set forth in subsection 1 relating to the duty of the public officer to make a proper disclosure at the time the matter is considered and in the manner required by subsection 1.

- (b) The Commission must give appropriate weight and proper deference to the public policy of this State which favors the right of a public officer to perform the duties for which the public officer was elected or appointed and to vote or otherwise act upon a matter, provided the public officer makes a proper disclosure at the time the matter is considered and in the manner required by subsection 1. Because abstention by a public officer disrupts the normal course of representative government and deprives the public and the public officer's constituents of a voice in governmental affairs, the provisions of this section are intended to require abstention only in clear cases where the independence of judgment of a reasonable person in the public officer's situation would be materially affected by the public officer's acceptance of a gift or loan, significant pecuniary interest, for commitment in a private capacity to the interests of another person [-] or representation or counseling of a private person for compensation as permitted by NRS 281A.410.
- 5. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 241.0355, if a public officer declares to the body or committee in which the vote is to be taken that the public officer 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.
 - 6. The provisions of this section do not, under any circumstances:
- (a) Prohibit a member of a local legislative body from requesting or introducing a legislative measure; or
- (b) Require a member of a local legislative body to take any particular action before or while requesting or introducing a legislative measure.
- [7. The provisions of this section do not, under any circumstances, apply to State Legislators or allow the Commission to exercise jurisdiction or authority over State Legislators. The responsibility of a State Legislator to make disclosures concerning gifts, loans, interests or commitments a matter and the responsibility of a State Legislator to abstain from voting upon or advocating the passage or failure of a matter are governed by the Standing Rules of the Legislative Department of the State Government which are adopted, administered and enforced exclusively by the appropriate bodies of the Legislative Department of the State Government pursuant to Section 6 of Article 4 of the Nevada Constitution.
- 8. As used in this section, "public officer" and "public employee" do not include a State Legislator.]

Sec. 27.5. NRS 281A.500 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 281A.500 1. On or before the date on which a public officer swears or affirms the oath of office, the public officer must be informed of the statutory ethical standards and the duty to file an acknowledgment of the statutory ethical standards in accordance with this section by:
- (a) For an appointed public officer, the appointing authority of the public officer; and
 - (b) For an elected public officer of:
- (1) The county and other political subdivisions within the county except cities, the county clerk;
 - (2) The city, the city clerk; and
- (3) [The Legislative Department of the State Government, the Director of the Legislative Councel Bureau; and
- (4) The Executive Department of the State Government, the Director of the Department of Administration, or his or her designee.
 - 2. Within 30 days after a public employee begins employment:

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- (a) The Director of the Department of Administration, or his or her designee, shall provide each new public employee of a state agency with the information prepared by the Commission concerning the statutory ethical standards; and
- (b) The manager of each local agency, or his or her designee, shall provide each new public employee of the local agency with the information prepared by the Commission concerning the statutory ethical standards.
 - 3. Each public officer shall acknowledge that the public officer:
 - (a) Has received, read and understands the statutory ethical standards; and
- (b) Has a responsibility to inform himself or herself of any amendments to the statutory ethical standards as soon as reasonably practicable after each session of the Legislature.
- 4. The acknowledgment must be executed on a form prescribed by the Commission and must be filed with the Commission:
- (a) If the public officer is elected to office at the general election, on or before January 15 of the year following the public officer's election.
- (b) If the public officer is elected to office at an election other than the general election or is appointed to office, on or before the 30th day following the date on which the public officer swears or affirms the oath of office.
- 5. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a public officer shall execute and file the acknowledgment once for each term of office. If the public officer serves at the pleasure of the appointing authority and does not have a definite term of office, the public officer, in addition to executing and filing the acknowledgment after the public officer swears or affirms the oath of office in accordance with subsection 4, shall execute and file the acknowledgment on or before January 15 of each even-numbered year while the public officer holds that office.
- For the purposes of this section, the acknowledgment is timely filed if, on or before the last day for filing, the acknowledgment is filed in one of the following
- (a) Delivered in person to the principal office of the Commission in Carson City.
- (b) Mailed to the Commission by first-class mail, or other class of mail that is at least as expeditious, postage prepaid. Filing by mail is complete upon timely depositing the acknowledgment with the United States Postal Service.
- (c) Dispatched to a third-party commercial carrier for delivery to the Commission within 3 calendar days. Filing by third-party commercial carrier is complete upon timely depositing the acknowledgment with the third-party commercial carrier.
- (d) Transmitted to the Commission by facsimile machine or other electronic means authorized by the Commission. Filing by facsimile machine or other electronic means is complete upon receipt of the transmission by the Commission.
- If a public officer is serving in a public office and executes and files the acknowledgment for that office as required by the applicable provisions of this section, the public officer shall be deemed to have satisfied the requirements of this section for any other office held concurrently by him or her.
 - 8. The form for making the acknowledgment must contain:
- (a) The address of the Internet website of the Commission where a public officer may view the statutory ethical standards and print a copy of the standards;
- (b) The telephone number and mailing address of the Commission where a public officer may make a request to obtain a printed copy of the statutory ethical standards from the Commission.

- 9. Whenever the Commission, or any public officer or employee as part of the public officer's or employee's official duties, provides a public officer with a printed copy of the form for making the acknowledgment, a printed copy of the statutory ethical standards must be included with the form.
- 10. The Commission shall retain each acknowledgment filed pursuant to this section for 6 years after the date on which the acknowledgment was filed.
- 11. Willful refusal to execute and file the acknowledgment required by this section shall be deemed to be:
- (a) A willful violation of this chapter for the purposes of NRS 281A.785 and 281A.790; and
- (b) Nonfeasance in office for the purposes of NRS 283.440 and, if the public officer is removable from office pursuant to NRS 283.440, the Commission may file a complaint in the appropriate court for removal of the public officer pursuant to that section. This paragraph grants an exclusive right to the Commission, and no other person may file a complaint against the public officer pursuant to NRS 283.440 based on any violation of this section.
- 12. As used in this section, "general election" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 293.060.
 - Sec. 28. NRS 281A.550 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 281A.550 1. A former member of the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada shall not:
- (a) Be employed by a public utility or parent organization or subsidiary of a public utility; or
- (b) Appear before the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada to testify on behalf of a public utility or parent organization or subsidiary of a public utility,
- → for 1 year after the termination of the member's service on the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada.
- 2. A former member of the Nevada Gaming Control Board or the Nevada Gaming Commission shall not:
- (a) Appear before the Nevada Gaming Control Board or the Nevada Gaming Commission on behalf of a person who holds a license issued pursuant to chapter 463 or 464 of NRS or who is required to register with the Nevada Gaming Commission pursuant to chapter 463 of NRS; or
 - (b) Be employed by such a person,
- → for 1 year after the termination of the member's service on the Nevada Gaming Control Board or the Nevada Gaming Commission.
- 3. In addition to the prohibitions set forth in subsections 1 and 2, and except as otherwise provided in subsections 4 and 6, a *current or* former public officer or *management-level public* employee of a board, commission, department, division or other agency of the Executive Department of *the* State Government [_, except a elerical employee,] shall not solicit or accept employment from a business or industry whose activities are governed by regulations adopted *or administered* by the board, commission, department, division or other agency , *as applicable*, *if the solicitation or acceptance of employment occurs during the public officer's or employee's period of public service or employeent*, or [for] within 1 year after the termination of [the former public officer's or employee's] his or her period of public service or [period of] employment [if:], and:
- (a) The **[former]** public officer's or employee's principal duties **include or** included the formulation of policy contained in the regulations governing the business or industry;
- (b) [During] Within the immediately preceding year [...the former] during the public officer's or employee's period of public service or employment, or within the year immediately preceding the termination of the public officer's or

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employee's period of public service or employment, the public officer or employee directly performed activities, or controlled or influenced an audit, decision, investigation or other action, which significantly affected the business or industry; [which might, but for this section, employ the former public officer or employee;]

- (c) As a result of the [former] public officer's or employee's governmental service or employment, the [former] public officer or employee possesses knowledge of the trade secrets of a direct business competitor.
- 4. The provisions of subsection 3 do not apply to a *current or* former [public] officer who was all member of a board, commission or similar body of the State if:
- (a) The [former public officer] member is engaged in the profession, occupation or business regulated by the board, commission or similar body;
- (b) The **former public officer** member holds a license issued by the board, commission or similar body; and
- (c) Holding a license issued by the board, commission or similar body is a requirement for membership on the board, commission or similar body.
- 5. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, a *current or* former public officer or employee of the State or a political subdivision, except a clerical employee, shall not solicit or accept employment from a person to whom a contract for supplies, materials, equipment or services was awarded, renewed or amended by the State or political subdivision, as applicable, for was implemented, managed or administered by the State or political subdivision, as applicable,] if the solicitation or acceptance of employment occurs during the public officer's or employee's period of public service or employment, or [fer] within 1 year after the termination of [the officer's or employee's] his or her period of public service or [period of] employment, [if:] and:
 - (a) The amount of the contract exceeded \$25,000:
- (b) The contract was awarded for was implemented, managed or administered], renewed or amended by the State or political subdivision, as applicable, within the immediately preceding year during the public officer's or employee's period of public service or employment or within the 12 month period year immediately preceding the termination of the public officer's or employee's period of public service or [period of] employment; and
- (c) The position held by the **[former]** public officer or employee at the time the contract was awarded for while it was implemented, managed or administered, renewed or amended by the State or political subdivision, as applicable, allowed the [former] public officer or employee to materially affect or influence the awarding , renewing or amending of the contract [.] [or its implementation, management or administration.] because the public officer or employee had the authority or responsibility to recommend, advise, negotiate, develop, draft, revise, review or approve any material terms of the contract, including, without limitation, terms relating to products, supplies, materials, equipment, services, quantities, rates, prices, costs, obligations, duties, standards, benchmarks, schedules, timeframes, administration, oversight, compliance, changes, extensions, suspensions, cancellations, terminations, liabilities, immunities, remedies or penalties.
- 6. A current or former public officer or employee may file a request for an advisory opinion pursuant to NRS 281A.675 concerning the application of the relevant facts in that person's case to the provisions of subsection 3 or 5, as applicable, and the Commission may determine whether relief from the strict application of those provisions is proper. For the purposes of submitting all necessary information for the Commission to render a decision and issue an advisory opinion in the matter, a current or former public officer or employee

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- may request information concerning potential employment from any business, industry or other person without violating the provisions of subsection 3 or 5, as applicable. If the Commission determines that relief from the strict application of the provisions of subsection 3 or 5, as applicable, is not contrary to:
 - (a) The best interests of the public;
- (b) The continued ethical integrity of the State Government or political subdivision, as applicable; and
 - (c) The provisions of this chapter,
- it may issue an advisory opinion to that effect and grant such relief.
- 7. For the purposes of subsection 6, the request for an advisory opinion, the decision rendered, the advisory opinion and all meetings, hearings and proceedings of the Commission in such a matter are governed by the provisions of NRS 281A.670 to 281A.690, inclusive.
- 8. The advisory opinion does not relieve the current or former public officer or employee from the strict application of any provision of NRS 281A.410.
- 9. For Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, for the purposes of this section:
- (a) A former member of the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada, the Nevada Gaming Control Board or the Nevada Gaming Commission; or
- (b) Any other *current or* former public officer or employee governed by this section.
- → is employed by or is soliciting or accepting employment from a business, industry or other person described in this section if any oral or written agreement is sought, negotiated or exists during the restricted period pursuant to which the personal services of the public officer or employee are provided or will be provided to the business, industry or other person, even if such an agreement does not or will not become effective until after the restricted period.
- As used in this section, "regulation" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 233B.038 and also includes regulations adopted or administered by a board, commission, department, division or other agency of the Executive Department of the State Government that is exempted from the requirements of chapter 233B of NRS.
 - Sec. 29. NRS 281A.665 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 281A.665 1. The Legislative Counsel shall prepare annotations to this chapter for inclusion in the Nevada Revised Statutes based on the published opinions of the Commission.
- 2. The [Commission's] opinions of the Commission may include guidance to a public officer or employee on questions whether:
- [1.] (a) A conflict exists between the public officer's or employee's personal interest and the public officer's or employee's official [duty.] duties.
- [2.] (b) The public officer's or employee's official duties involve the use of discretionary judgment whose exercise in the particular matter would have a significant effect upon the disposition of the matter.
- [3.] (c) The conflict would materially affect the independence of the judgment of a reasonable person in the public officer's or employee's situation.
- [4.] (d) The public officer or employee possesses special knowledge which is an indispensable asset of [the public officer's or employee's public] his or her public body, agency or employer and is needed by it to reach a sound decision.
- [5.] (e) It would be appropriate for the public officer or employee to withdraw or abstain from participation, disclose the nature of the public officer's or employee's conflicting personal interest or pursue some other designated course of action in the matter.

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281A.675 1. [A] Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 281A.280, a public officer or employee may file with the Commission a request for an advisory opinion to:

- (a) Seek guidance on matters which directly relate to the propriety of his or her own past, present or future conduct as a public officer or employee under the statutory ethical standards; [set forth in this chapter;] or
 - (b) Request relief pursuant to NRS 281A.410, 281A.430 or 281A.550.
 - 2. The request for an advisory opinion must be:
 - (a) Filed on a form prescribed by the Commission; and
- (b) Submitted with all necessary information for the Commission to render a decision and issue an advisory opinion in the matter.
- 3. At any time after a request for an advisory opinion is filed with the Commission, the Commission may request additional information relating to the request for an advisory opinion from the requester and his or her legal counsel.
- 4. The Commission may decline to render a decision and issue an advisory opinion if the [public officer or employee] requester does not:
- (a) Submit all necessary information for the Commission to render a decision and issue an advisory opinion in the matter; or
- (b) Declare by oath or affirmation that he or she will testify truthfully regarding the matter \square or confirm in writing, signed under oath, that any information provided to the Commission for consideration of the request for an advisory opinion is truthful.

Sec. 31. NRS 281A.680 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 281A.680 1. If a public officer or employee properly files a request for an advisory opinion, the Commission shall render a decision and issue an advisory opinion that interprets the statutory ethical standards and applies those standards to the given set of facts and circumstances. The Commission shall render the decision and issue the advisory opinion within 45 days after receiving the request, unless the requester waives this time limit [...] or the Chair grants an extension of time pursuant to section 8 of this act.
- 2. If the advisory opinion [rendered] issued by the Commission relates to the propriety of the present or future conduct of the requester, the advisory opinion is:
- (a) Binding upon the requester with regard to the future conduct of the requester: and
- (b) A final decision that is subject to judicial review pursuant to NRS 233B.130.
- 3. If the requester seeks judicial review pursuant to NRS 233B.130, any proceedings concerning such judicial review must be confidential and held in closed court without admittance of persons other than those necessary to the proceedings, unless the requester waives this right to confidential proceedings.

Sec. 32. NRS 281A.685 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 281A.685 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the following materials are confidential and are not public records pursuant to chapter 239 of
 - (a) A request for an advisory opinion;
- (b) The advisory opinion [rendered] issued by the Commission in response to the request;
- (c) Any information, communications, records, documents or other materials in the possession of the Commission or its staff that are related to the request; and
- (d) Any information, communications, records, documents or other materials in the possession of the requester of the advisory opinion that are related to the request

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- and, if disclosed by the requester, would reveal the existence, nature or content of the request or the advisory opinion.
- 2. The provisions of subsection 1 do not create or impose any duty on the Commission or its staff to protect or defend against the disclosure of any materials not in the possession of the Commission or its staff, regardless of whether the materials are related to the request.
- The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to any materials in the possession of the Commission or its staff that are related to the request if the requester of the advisory opinion:
- (a) Acts in contravention of the advisory opinion, in which case the Commission may disclose the request, the advisory opinion and any information, communications, records, documents or other materials in the possession of the Commission or its staff that are related to the request:
- (b) Authorizes the Commission, in writing, to make the request, the advisory opinion or any information, communications, records, documents or other materials in the possession of the Commission or its staff that are related to the request publicly available; or
- (c) Voluntarily discloses, in any manner, the request, the advisory opinion or any information, communications, records, documents or other materials in the possession of the Commission or its staff that are related to the request, except to:
- (1) The public body, agency or employer of the requester or the legal counsel of the requester;
- (2) Any person to whom the Commission authorizes the requester to make such a disclosure; or
- (3) Any person to whom the requester makes such a disclosure for the purposes of judicial review pursuant to NRS 281A.680.
 - **Sec. 33.** NRS 281A.690 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 281A.690 1. [Except as otherwise provided in this section, the] The provisions of chapter 241 of NRS do not apply to:
- (a) Any meeting or hearing held by the Commission to receive information or evidence concerning a request for an advisory opinion; and
- (b) Any deliberations or actions of the Commission on such information or evidence.
- 2. The [public officer or employee] requester who files the request for an advisory opinion may also file a request with the Commission to hold a public meeting or hearing regarding the request for an advisory opinion. *If*:
- (a) The requester files a request to hold a public meeting or hearing, the requester must acknowledge in the request that the requester is waiving the right to confidentiality set forth in NRS 281A.685; and
- (b) The Commission grants the request to hold a public meeting or hearing, the Commission shall provide public notice of the meeting or hearing, and the meeting or hearing must be open to the public and conducted in accordance with the regulations of the Commission, but the meeting or hearing is not subject to the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS.
 - **Sec. 34.** NRS 281A.710 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 281A.710 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 281A.280, the Commission may render a decision and issue an opinion that interprets the statutory ethical standards and applies those standards to a given set of facts and circumstances regarding the propriety of the conduct of a public officer or employee if an ethics complaint is:
- (a) Filed by a specialized or local ethics committee established pursuant to NRS 281A.350.

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- (b) Filed by any person, except a person who is incarcerated in a correctional facility in this State or any other jurisdiction.
- (c) Initiated by the Commission on its own motion, except the Commission shall not initiate such an ethics complaint based solely upon an anonymous complaint.
- An ethics complaint filed [by a person] pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of **subsection 1** must be:
 - (a) Verified under oath and filed on a form prescribed by the Commission; and
- (b) Submitted with sufficient evidence to support the allegations in order for the Commission to make a determination of whether it has jurisdiction in the matter and whether an investigation is warranted in the matter pursuant to NRS 281A.715 and 281A.720.
- The Commission may decline to render a decision and issue an opinion if the specialized or local ethics committee or person who files the ethics complaint does not submit all necessary evidence in the matter.
- The Executive Director may conduct a preliminary investigation to obtain additional evidence concerning the propriety of the conduct of a public officer or employee to determine [if] whether the Commission has jurisdiction in a matter and whether the Commission should initiate an ethics complaint on its own motion pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 1.
- Sec. 35. NRS 281A.715 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.715 1. Based on the evidence submitted with an ethics complaint filed with the Commission pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 281A.710 [and any additional evidence obtained by the Executive Director pursuant to subsection 2, the Commission shall determine whether it has jurisdiction in the matter and whether an investigation is warranted in the matter. [The] Except as otherwise provided in section 8 of this act, the Commission shall make its determination within 45 days after receiving the ethics complaint. unless the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint waives this time limit.1
- To assist the Commission in making its determination pursuant to subsection 1 whether it has jurisdiction in the matter and whether an investigation is warranted in the matter, the Executive Director may conduct a preliminary investigation to obtain additional evidence concerning the allegations in the ethics complaint.
- 3. If the Commission determines *pursuant to subsection 1* that it does not have jurisdiction in the matter, the Commission shall dismiss the matter.
- [3.] 4. If the Commission determines pursuant to subsection 1 that it has jurisdiction in the matter but the evidence [submitted with the ethics complaint] is not sufficient to warrant an investigation in the matter, the Commission shall dismiss the matter, with or without issuing a letter of caution or instruction to the public officer or employee pursuant to NRS 281A.780.
- [4.] 5. If the Commission determines pursuant to subsection 1 that it has jurisdiction in the matter and the evidence [submitted with the ethics complaint] is sufficient to warrant an investigation in the matter, the Commission may direct the Executive Director to investigate the ethics complaint pursuant to NRS 281A.720.
- 6. If the Commission initiates an ethics complaint on its own motion pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 1 of NRS 28IA.710 and the Commission determines that the evidence:
- (a) Is not sufficient to warrant an investigation in the matter, the Commission may dismiss the matter, with or without prejudice. If the Commission dismisses the matter, the Commission may issue a letter of caution or instruction to the public officer or employee pursuant to NRS 281A.780.

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(b) Is sufficient to warrant an investigation in the matter, the Commission may direct the Executive Director to investigate the ethics complaint pursuant to NRS 281A.720.

Sec. 36. NRS 281A.720 is hereby amended to read as follows:

281A.720 1. If the Commission directs the Executive Director to investigate an ethics complaint pursuant to NRS 281A.715, [or if the Commission initiates an ethics complaint on its own motion pursuant to NRS 281A.710,] the Executive Director shall investigate the facts and circumstances relating to the ethics complaint to determine whether the Executive Director believes that there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render *a decision and issue* an opinion in the matter in order to present a written recommendation to the review panel pursuant to NRS 281A.725.

- 2. The Executive Director shall [provide] prepare and serve a written notice of the investigation of the ethics complaint pursuant to this section [to] on the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint and provide the public officer or employee an opportunity to submit to the Executive Director a response to the [allegations against the public officer or employee in the ethics complaint. The] written notice of the investigation. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, the response must be submitted within 30 days after the date on which the public officer or employee [receives] is served with the written notice of the investigation pursuant to this section . [, unless the Executive Director grants an extension.]
- 3. If a public officer or employee has waived the time [limit set forth in subsection 1 of NRS 281A.725, the Executive Director may grant one or more extensions of time for a public officer or employee to submit a response pursuant to subsection 2 for good cause shown by the public officer or employee. If the Executive Director grants an extension of time, the Executive Director shall set a specific and reasonable time period for such an extension.
- **4.** The purpose of the response submitted pursuant to this section is to provide the Executive Director and the review panel with any information relevant to the ethics complaint which the public officer or employee believes may assist:
- (a) The Executive Director in performing his or her investigation and other functions pursuant to this section and NRS 281A.725; and
- (b) The review panel in performing its review and other functions pursuant to NRS 281A.730.
- [4.] 5. The public officer or employee is not required in the response submitted pursuant to this section or in any proceedings before the review panel to assert, claim or raise any objection or defense, in law or fact, to the allegations against the public officer or employee, and no objection or defense, in law or fact, is waived, abandoned or barred by the failure to assert, claim or raise it in the response or in any proceedings before the review panel.
- 6. Whether or not the public officer or employee submits a response pursuant to this section, the Executive Director may take action, in the manner authorized by NRS 281A.300 or any other law, to secure the public officer's or employee's participation, attendance as a witness and production of any books and papers during the course of the investigation.

Sec. 37. NRS 281A.725 is hereby amended to read as follows:

281A.725 1. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection [-] and section 8 of this act, the Executive Director shall complete the investigation required by NRS 281A.720 and present a written recommendation to the review panel within 70 days after the Commission directs the Executive Director to investigate the ethics complaint. For after the Commission initiates the ethics complaint on its own

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motion, as applicable.] The public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint may waive this time limit.

- 2. The written recommendation that the Executive Director presents to the review panel must:
 - (a) Set forth the factual and legal basis for the recommendation;
- (b) State whether the Executive Director believes that there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render a decision and issue an opinion in the matter: and
- (c) If the Executive Director believes that a disposition of the matter without an adjudicatory hearing is appropriate under the facts and circumstances, state any suggested disposition that is consistent with the provisions of this chapter, including, without limitation, whether the Executive Director believes that the conduct at issue may be appropriately addressed through additional training or other corrective action under the terms and conditions of a deferral agreement.

Sec. 38. NRS 281A.730 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 281A.730 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section [and section 8 of this act, the review panel shall determine whether there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render a decision and issue an opinion in the matter within 15 days after the Executive Director [provides] presents to the review panel [with] the recommendation required by NRS 281A.725. The public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint may waive this time limit. The review panel shall serve on the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint a written notice of its determination.
 - 2. The review panel shall cause a record of its proceedings to be kept.
- The review panel shall not determine that there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render a decision and issue an opinion in the matter unless the Executive Director has provided the public officer or employee an opportunity to respond [to the allegations] as required by NRS 281A.720.
- If the review panel determines that there is not just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render a decision and issue an opinion in the matter, it shall dismiss the matter, with or without prejudice, and with or without issuing a letter of caution or instruction to the public officer or employee pursuant to NRS 281A.780.
- 5. If the review panel determines that there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render a decision and issue an opinion in the matter but reasonably believes that the conduct at issue may be appropriately addressed through additional training or other corrective action under the terms and conditions of a deferral agreement, the review panel may:
- (a) Approve a deferral agreement proposed by the Executive Director and the public officer or employee instead of referring the ethics complaint to the Commission for further proceedings in the matter; or
- (b) Authorize the Executive Director and the public officer or employee to develop such a deferral agreement and may thereafter approve such a deferral agreement instead of referring the ethics complaint to the Commission for further proceedings in the matter.
- If the review panel does not approve a deferral agreement pursuant to subsection 5 or if the public officer or employee declines to enter into such a deferral agreement, the review panel shall refer the ethics complaint to the Commission for further proceedings in the matter.
- 7. If the review panel determines that there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render *a decision and issue* an opinion in the matter and reasonably believes that the conduct at issue may not be appropriately addressed through additional training or other corrective action under the terms and conditions of a

deferral agreement, the review panel shall refer the ethics complaint to the Commission for further proceedings in the matter.

- Sec. 39. NRS 281A.745 is hereby amended to read as follows: 281A.745 1. If the review panel refers an ethics complaint to the Commission for further proceedings in the matter pursuant to NRS 281A.730 or if the Commission vacates a deferral agreement and conducts further proceedings in the matter pursuant to NRS 281A.740 [, the]:
- (a) The Executive Director shall issue a formal notice of charges to the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint regarding the allegations to be presented at an adjudicatory hearing; and
- (b) The Commission shall hold an adjudicatory hearing and render fan opinion in the matter] a decision concerning the ethics complaint within 60 days after the date on which the review panel refers the ethics complaint to the Commission or the Commission vacates the deferral agreement, as appropriate, unless the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint waives this time limit [] or the Chair grants an extension of time pursuant to section 8 of this act.
- 2. [If] Before the Commission holds an adjudicatory hearing [to receive evidence concerning an ethics complaint, the Commission shall:
- (a) [Notify] Provide the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint with a written notice of the date, time and place of the hearing;
- (b) Provide the parties with a written schedule for discovery relating to the hearing.
 - 3. At the adjudicatory hearing:
- (a) The Executive Director or his or her designee shall present the case to the Commission; and
 - (b) The Commission shall:

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- (1) Allow the public officer or employee to be represented by legal counsel; and
- (2) Allow the public officer or employee to hear the [evidence] case presented to the Commission by the Executive Director or his or her designee and to [respond and] present [evidence on] his or her own [behalf.] case to the Commission.
- [3.] 4. Unless the public officer or employee agrees to a shorter time, an adjudicatory hearing may not be held less than 10 days after the date on which the written notice of the hearing is [given] provided to the public officer or employee.
- [4.] 5. For good cause shown, the Commission may take testimony from a person by telephone or video conference at an adjudicatory hearing or at any other proceedings concerning the ethics complaint.
- 6. After the Commission renders a decision concerning the ethics complaint, the Commission shall issue a written opinion on or before the date of the next meeting of the Commission that is held after the date on which the decision is rendered.
- 7. The written opinion issued by the Commission must include findings of fact and conclusions of law and otherwise comply with the requirements for a final decision set forth in NRS 233B.125.
 - **Sec. 40.** NRS 281A.750 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 281A.750 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 281A.755, all information, communications, records, documents or other materials in the possession of the Commission, the review panel or their staff that are related to an ethics complaint are confidential and are not public records pursuant to chapter 239 of NRS until:

(a) The review panel determines whether there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render *a decision and issue* an opinion in the matter and serves *the* written notice of its determination on the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint [:] *pursuant to NRS 281A.730*; or

(b) The public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint

(b) The public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint authorizes the Commission, in writing, to make the information, communications, records, documents or other materials that are related to the ethics complaint publicly available,

→ whichever occurs first.

- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection [3,] 5, if a person who files an ethics complaint asks that his or her identity as the requester be kept confidential, the Commission:
- (a) Shall keep the identity of the requester confidential if he or she 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 ethics complaint [...] or worked for the same public body, agency or employer during the time of the alleged conduct at issue or if revealing the identity of the requester would reveal the identity of witnesses who work for the same public body, agency or employer.
- (b) May keep the identity of the requester confidential if he or she offers sufficient facts and circumstances showing a reasonable likelihood that disclosure of his or her identity will subject the requester or a member of his or her household to a bona fide threat of physical force or violence.
- 3. If the Commission keeps the identity of the requester of an ethics complaint confidential pursuant to this section, the following materials are confidential and are not public records pursuant to chapter 239 of NRS:
- (a) All information, communications, records, documents or other materials in the possession of the Commission that, if disclosed by the Commission, would reveal that the requester filed the ethics complaint. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 239 of NRS, in denying a request for public records based on the confidentiality provided by this paragraph, the Commission is not required to provide any information that, if disclosed by the Commission in denying the request for public records, would reveal that the requester filed the ethics complaint.
- (b) All information, communications, records, documents or other materials in the possession of the requester of the ethics complaint or his or her public body, agency or employer that, if disclosed by either of them, would reveal that the requester filed the ethics complaint. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 239 of NRS, in denying a request for public records based on the confidentiality provided by this paragraph, the requester of the ethics complaint or his or her public body, agency or employer is not required to provide any information that, if disclosed by either of them in denying the request for public records, would reveal that the requester filed the ethics complaint.
- 4. If the Commission keeps the identity of the requester of an ethics complaint confidential [.] pursuant to this section and the Executive Director does not intend to present the testimony of the requester as evidence for consideration by the Commission at the adjudicatory hearing or in rendering a decision and issue an opinion in the matter, the Commission shall not render a decision and issue an opinion in the matter unless there is sufficient evidence without the testimony of the requester to consider the propriety of the conduct of the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint. The provisions of this subsection do not abrogate or otherwise alter or affect the confidentiality of the identity of the requester of the ethics complaint.

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5. If the Commission keeps the identity of the requester of an ethics complaint confidential pursuant to this section and the Executive Director intends to present the testimony of the requester as evidence for consideration by the Commission at the adjudicatory hearing or in rendering a decision and issuing an opinion in the matter and the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint submits a written discovery request to the Commission pursuant to NRS 281A.755, the [Commission] Executive Director shall disclose the name of the requester only as a proposed witness within a reasonable time before the adjudicatory hearing on the matter.] in accordance with the schedule for discovery provided to the parties pursuant to NRS 281A.745.

Sec. 41. NRS 281A.755 is hereby amended to read as follows:

281A.755 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the investigative file related to an ethics complaint is confidential and is not a public record pursuant to chapter 239 of NRS.

- 2. At any time after being served with written notice of the determination of the review panel regarding the existence of just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render an opinion in the matter,] In accordance with the schedule for discovery provided to the parties pursuant to NRS 281A.745, the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint may submit a written discovery request to the Commission for a list of proposed witnesses and a copy of any portion of the investigative file that the Executive Director intends to present as evidence for consideration by the Commission at the adjudicatory hearing or in rendering *a decision and issuing* an opinion in the matter.
- 3. [Any] Unless otherwise declared confidential by law, any portion of the investigative file which the Executive Director presents as evidence for consideration by the Commission at the adjudicatory hearing or in rendering a decision and issuing an opinion in the matter becomes a public record and must be open for inspection pursuant to chapter 239 of NRS ... after the Commission takes final action concerning the ethics complaint in a public meeting or hearing pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 281A.760.
 - 4. For the purposes of this section:
 - (a) The investigative file includes, without limitation:
- (1) Any response concerning the ethics complaint prepared by the public officer or employee pursuant to NRS 281A.720 and submitted to the Executive Director and the review panel during the course of the investigation and any proceedings before the review panel;
- (2) Any recommendation concerning the ethics complaint prepared by the Executive Director pursuant to NRS 281A.725 and [submitted] presented to the review panel during the course of the investigation and any proceedings before the review panel: and
- (3) Any other information provided to or obtained by or on behalf of the Executive Director through any form of communication during the course of the investigation, including, without limitation, information, records and documentation obtained pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 281A.300, and any proceedings before the review panel and any records, documents or other materials created or maintained during the course of the investigation and any proceedings before the review panel which relate to the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint, including, without limitation, a transcript, regardless of whether such information, records, documents or other materials are obtained pursuant to a subpoena.
 - (b) The investigative file does not include any deferral agreement.
 - **Sec. 42.** NRS 281A.760 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 281A.760 *I*. The provisions of chapter 241 of NRS do not apply to:

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- (a) Any meeting or hearing held by the Commission to receive information or evidence concerning an ethics complaint; and
- [2.] (b) Any deliberations or actions of the Commission on such information or evidence.
- 2. The Commission shall take final action concerning an ethics complaint in a public meeting or hearing. The Commission shall provide public notice of the meeting or hearing, and the meeting or hearing must be open to the public and conducted in accordance with the regulations of the Commission, but the meeting or hearing is not subject to the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS.
 - **Sec. 43.** NRS 281A.765 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 281A.765 [1. If the Commission renders an opinion in proceedings concerning an ethics complaint, the opinion must include findings of fact and conclusions of law.
- 2. If, in In proceedings concerning an ethics complaint, if the Commission determines that a violation of this chapter:
- [(a)] 1. Has not been proven, the Commission shall dismiss the matter, with or without prejudice, and with or without issuing a letter of caution or instruction to the public officer or employee pursuant to NRS 281A.780.
- (b) 2. Has been proven, the Commission may take any action authorized by this chapter.
 - **Sec. 44.** NRS 281A.770 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 281A.770 In any matter in which the Commission disposes of an ethics complaint by stipulation, agreed settlement, deferral agreement or consent order or in which the review panel approves a deferral agreement, the Commission or the review panel, as appropriate, shall:
- 1. To the extent practicable based on the given set of facts and circumstances, treat comparable situations in a comparable manner; and [shall] ensure]
- 2. Ensure that the disposition of the matter bears a reasonable relationship to the severity of the violation or alleged violation.
 - **Sec. 45.** NRS 281A.775 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 281A.775 1. The Commission, in determining whether a violation of this chapter is a willful violation and, if so, the penalty to be imposed on a [public officer or employee] current or former public officer or employee pursuant to NRS 281A.785 or 281A.790, or the review panel, in determining whether to approve a deferral agreement regarding an alleged violation, shall consider, without limitation:
- (a) The seriousness of the violation or alleged violation, including, without limitation, the nature, circumstances, extent and gravity of the violation or alleged violation:
- (b) The number and history of previous warnings, letters of caution or instruction, deferral agreements or violations or alleged violations of the provisions of this chapter relating to the public officer or employee;
- (c) The cost to conduct the investigation and any meetings, hearings or other proceedings relating to the violation or alleged violation;
- (d) Any mitigating factors, including, without limitation, any self-reporting, prompt correction of the violation or alleged violation, any attempts to rectify the violation or alleged violation before any ethics complaint is filed and any cooperation by the public officer or employee in resolving the ethics complaint;
- (e) Any restitution or reimbursement paid to parties affected by the violation or alleged violation:
- (f) The extent of any financial gain resulting from the violation or alleged violation; [and]

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- (g) If the violation or alleged violation arises under subsection 5 of NRS 281A.550 and involves the public officer or employee soliciting or accepting employment from a person to whom a contract for supplies, materials, equipment or services was awarded, renewed or amended by the State or political subdivision, as applicable, the amount of the contract involved in the violation or alleged violation compared to the amount of:
- (1) The total annual budget of the agency that awarded, renewed or amended the contract; and
- (2) The total annual budget of the person to whom the contract was awarded, renewed or amended; and
 - (h) Any other matter justice may require.
- 2. The factors set forth in this section are not exclusive or exhaustive, and the Commission or the review panel, as appropriate, 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 or alleged violation.
- 3. In applying the factors set forth in this section, the Commission or the review panel, as appropriate, shall:
- (a) To the extent practicable based on the given set of facts and circumstances, treat comparable situations in a comparable manner; and [shall ensure]
- (b) Ensure that the disposition of the matter bears a reasonable relationship to the severity of the violation or alleged violation.
 - **Sec. 46.** NRS 281A.780 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 281A.780 1. In proceedings concerning an ethics complaint, Commission or the review panel, as appropriate, may issue a letter of caution or instruction to the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint to caution or instruct the public officer or employee regarding the propriety of his or her conduct under the statutory ethical standards. [set forth in
- 2. If the Commission or the review panel issues a letter of caution or instruction to the public officer or employee, the letter:
 - (a) Is confidential and is not a public record pursuant to chapter 239 of NRS.
- (b) May be considered in deciding the appropriate action to be taken on any subsequent ethics complaint involving the public officer or employee, unless the letter is not relevant to the issues presented by the subsequent ethics complaint.
 - **Sec. 47.** NRS 281A.785 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 281A.785 1. [Except as otherwise provided in this section, in] In proceedings concerning an ethics complaint, the Commission, based on a finding that a violation of this chapter has been proven, or the review panel, as part of the terms and conditions of a deferral agreement, may, in addition to any other [penalty] penalties provided by law and in accordance with the provisions of NRS
- (a) Require the public officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint to:
- (1) Comply in all respects with the provisions of this chapter for a specified period without being the subject of another ethics complaint arising from an alleged violation of this chapter by the public officer or employee which occurs during the specified period and for which the review panel determines that there is just and sufficient cause for the Commission to render a decision and issue an opinion in the matter.
 - (2) Attend and complete training.
 - (3) Follow a remedial course of action.
 - (4) Issue a public apology.

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- (5) Comply with conditions or limitations on future conduct.
- (b) Publicly admonish, reprimand or censure the public officer or employee.
- (c) Take any combination of such actions or any other reasonable action that the Commission or the review panel, as appropriate, determines will remedy the violation or alleged violation or deter similar violations or conduct.
- In carrying out the provisions of subsection 1, the Commission, based on a finding that a violation of this chapter has been proven [,] and as part of any manner in which the Commission is authorized to dispose of the matter, or the review panel, as part of the terms and conditions of a deferral agreement, may publicly:
- (a) Admonish a public officer or employee if it is determined that the public officer or employee has violated any provision of this chapter, but the violation is not willful, or if such an admonishment is imposed as part of the terms and conditions of a deferral agreement. An admonishment is a written expression of disapproval of the conduct of the public officer or employee.
- (b) Reprimand a public officer or employee if it is determined that the public officer or employee has willfully violated any provision of this chapter, but there is no evidence that the willful violation involved bad faith, malicious intent or knowing or reckless disregard of the law, or if such a reprimand is imposed as part of the terms and conditions of a deferral agreement. A reprimand is a severe written reproof for the conduct of the public officer or employee.
- (c) Censure a public officer or employee if it is determined that the public officer or employee has willfully violated any provision of this chapter and there is evidence that the willful violation involved bad faith, malicious intent or knowing or reckless disregard of the law or there are no substantial mitigating factors pursuant to NRS 281A.775 for the willful violation, or if such a censure is imposed as part of the terms and conditions of a deferral agreement. A censure is a formal written condemnation of the conduct of the public officer or employee.
- Any action taken by the Commission pursuant to this section is a final decision for the purposes of judicial review pursuant to NRS 233B.130. Any action taken by the review panel pursuant to this chapter, including, without limitation, any action relating to a deferral agreement, is not a final decision for the purposes of judicial review pursuant to NRS 233B.130.
 - **Sec. 48.** NRS 281A.790 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 281A.790 1. In addition to any other penalties provided by law and in accordance with the provisions of NRS 281A.775, the Commission may impose on a [public officer or employee] current or former public officer or employee civil penalties:
 - (a) Not to exceed \$5,000 for a first willful violation of this chapter;
- (b) Not to exceed \$10,000 for a separate act or event that constitutes a second willful violation of this chapter; and
- (c) Not to exceed \$25,000 for a separate act or event that constitutes a third willful violation of this chapter.
- [In] Except as otherwise provided in NRS 281A.280, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, if any person prevents, interferes with or attempts to prevent or interfere with any investigation or proceedings pursuant to this chapter or the discovery of a violation of this chapter, the Commission may, upon its own motion or upon the motion of the current or former public officer or employee who is the subject of the investigation or proceedings:
- (a) Impose on the person committing such an act a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000: and
- (b) If appropriate under the facts and circumstances, assess against the person committing such an act an amount equal to the amount of attorney's fees and costs

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- 3. If the Commission finds that a violation of a provision of this chapter by a [public officer or employee] current or former public officer or employee has resulted in the realization of a financial benefit by the current or former public officer or employee or another person, the Commission may, in addition to any 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 penalties provided by law, if a proceeding results in an opinion that:
- (a) [One or more willful violations of this chapter have been committed by a State Legislator removable from office only through expulsion by the State Legislator's own House pursuant to Section 6 of Article 4 of the Nevada Constitution, the Commission shall:
- (1) If the State Legislator is a member of the Senate, submit the opinion to the Majority Leader of the Senate or, if the Majority Leader of the Senate is the subject of the opinion or the person who requested the opinion, to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate: or
- (2) If the State Legislator is a member of the Assembly, submit the opinion to the Speaker of the Assembly or, if the Speaker of the Assembly is the subject of the opinion or the person who requested the opinion, to the Speaker Pro Tempore of the Assembly.
- (b) One or more willful violations of this chapter have been committed by a state officer removable from office only through impeachment pursuant to Article 7 of the Nevada Constitution, the Commission shall submit the opinion to the Speaker of the Assembly and the Majority Leader of the Senate or, if the Speaker of the Assembly or the Majority Leader of the Senate is the person who requested the opinion, to the Speaker Pro Tempore of the Assembly or the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, as appropriate.
- (b) One or more willful violations of this chapter have been committed by a public officer other than a public officer described in [paragraphs (a) and (b),] paragraph (a), the willful violations shall be deemed to be malfeasance in office for the purposes of NRS 283.440 and the Commission:
- (1) May file a complaint in the appropriate court for removal of the public officer pursuant to NRS 283.440 when the public officer is found in the opinion to have committed fewer than three willful violations of this chapter.
- (2) Shall file a complaint in the appropriate court for removal of the public officer pursuant to NRS 283.440 when the public officer is found in the opinion to have committed three or more willful violations of this chapter.
- → This paragraph grants an exclusive right to the Commission, and no other person may file a complaint against the public officer pursuant to NRS 283.440 based on any violation found in the opinion.
- 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any act or failure to act by a [public officer or employee] current or former public officer or employee relating to this chapter is not a willful violation of this chapter if the public officer or employee establishes by sufficient evidence that:
- (a) 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
 - (b) The advice of the legal counsel was:
- (1) Provided to the public officer or employee before the public officer or employee 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 by the

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public officer or employee would not be contrary to the provisions of this chapter as interpreted by the Commission.

- 6. In addition to any other penalties provided by law, if a public employee commits a willful violation of this chapter or fails to complete a period of compliance imposed by the Commission pursuant to NRS 281A.785 or by the review panel as part of the terms and conditions of a deferral agreement, the public employee is subject to disciplinary proceedings by the employer of the public employee and must be referred for action in accordance to the applicable provisions governing the employment of the public employee.
- 7. The provisions of this chapter 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 *current or former* 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.
- 8. The imposition of a civil penalty pursuant to subsection 1, 2 or 3 is a final decision for the purposes of judicial review pursuant to NRS 233B.130.
- 9. A finding by the Commission that a *current or former* 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.
- Sec. 49. Title 17 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 50 to 105, inclusive, of this act.
 - Sec. 50. This chapter may be cited as the Nevada Legislative Ethics Law.
 - Sec. 51. The Legislature hereby finds and declares that:
- 1. The purposes of this chapter are to:
- (a) Establish the highest standards of ethical behavior founded upon principles of dignity, decorum, civility and respect;
 - (b) Prohibit any conduct that creates the appearance of impropriety; and
- (c) Prohibit any improper, inappropriate or dishonorable conduct that is unbecoming to the legislative process or is inconsistent with or undermines the people's faith, trust and confidence in the integrity of the legislative process.
 - 2. This chapter must be construed:
 - (a) Liberally to carry out and achieve its purposes; and
- (b) Strictly against any person alleging that his or her conduct is not subject to its provisions, so that any doubt or uncertainty as to the application of its provisions must be resolved against such a person and in favor of removing unethical behavior from the legislative process.
- Sec. 52. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in sections 53 to 71, inclusive, of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.
- Sec. 53. "Adjudicatory hearing" means a hearing held by the Senate Commission, Assembly Commission or Joint Commission, as applicable, pursuant to this chapter to receive evidence, render a decision and, if appropriate, issue an opinion concerning an ethics complaint.
- Sec. 54. "Assembly Commission" means the Assembly Commission on Ethics created by section 88 of this act.
- Sec. 55. "Business entity" means an organization or enterprise operated for economic gain, including, without limitation, a proprietorship, partnership,

firm, business, company, trust, joint venture, syndicate, corporation or 2 association. Sec. 56. "Candidate" means any person: 4 1. Who files a declaration of candidacy; or 5 Whose name appears on an official ballot at any election. 6 Sec. 57. "Chair" means: 7 The Chair of the Senate Commission, Assembly Commission or Joint 8 Commission, as applicable; or 9 2. The Vice Chair or another member serving in the capacity of the Chair. 10 Sec. 58. "Commitment in a private capacity" means a private commitment, 11 interest or relationship of a legislative officer or employee to: 1. The spouse or domestic partner of the legislative officer or employee; 12 2. A member of the household of the legislative officer or employee; 13 3. A relative of the legislative officer or employee, or the spouse or domestic 14 15 partner of the legislative officer or employee, by blood, adoption, marriage or 16 domestic partnership within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity; 17 4. The employer of the legislative officer or employee, the spouse or domestic partner of the legislative officer or employee or a member of the 18 19 household of the legislative officer or employee; 20 5. A person with whom the legislative officer or employee has a substantial 21 and continuing business relationship; or 22 6. A person with whom the legislative officer or employee has any other 23 private commitment, interest or relationship that is substantially similar to a 24 private commitment, interest or relationship described in subsections 1 to 5, 25 inclusive. Sec. 59. "Compensation" means any money, thing of value or economic benefit conferred on or received by any person in return for services rendered, 26 27 personally or by another person. 28 29 "Domestic partner" means a person in a domestic partnership. Sec. 60. "Domestic partnership" means a domestic partnership as defined 30 Sec. 61. 31 in NRS 122A.040. 32 Sec. 62. "Ethics complaint" means an ethics complaint which is filed with the Senate Commission, Assembly Commission or Joint Commission, as 33 34 applicable, pursuant to this chapter regarding the propriety of the conduct of a legislative officer or employee under the legislative ethical standards. 35 Sec. 63. "Household" means an association of persons who live in the 36 37 same home or dwelling and who are related by blood, adoption, marriage or domestic partnership. 38 Sec. 64. "Joint Commission" means the Joint Commission on Ethics 39 40 created by section 92 of this act. 41 1. "Legislative employee" means any current or former employee, assistant, attache, intern or other staff employed with reference to the 42 43 legislative duties of a Legislator or the Legislative Department, regardless of 44 whether they are paid or otherwise compensated to serve in their positions. 2. The term includes, without limitation, any current or former employee. 45 46 assistant, attache, intern or other staff of: (a) The Legislature or either House; 47 48 (b) Any legislative committee; 49 (c) Any legislative office or caucus;

(d) Any division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau; or

"Legislative ethical standards" means:

(e) Any other agency, body, office, organization or unit of the Legislative

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Department.

Sec. 66.

- 1. Any statutory ethical standards set forth in this chapter: and 2
 - 2. Any other ethical standards recognized by the rules adopted by the Houses pursuant to Section 6 of Article 4 of the Nevada Constitution.

Sec. 67. 1. "Legislative officer" means any current or former:

- (a) Member of the Senate, Secretary of the Senate or officer of the Senate;
- (b) Member of the Assembly, Chief Clerk of the Assembly or officer of the Assembly: or
- (c) Officer of the Legislature, the Legislative Counsel Bureau or the Legislative Department.
- 2. The term does not include the Lieutenant Governor when acting in his or her official capacity as the President of the Senate.
- Sec. 68. 1. "Opinion" means an opinion issued by the Senate Commission, Assembly Commission or Joint Commission, as applicable, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.
- 2. The term includes, without limitation, the disposition of an ethics complaint by stipulation, agreed settlement, consent order or default.
- "Pecuniary interest" means any beneficial or detrimental interest Sec. 69. in a matter that consists of or is measured in money or is otherwise related to money, including, without limitation:
 - 1. Anything of economic value; and

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- Payments or other money which a person is owed or otherwise entitled to by virtue of any statute, regulation, code, ordinance or contract or other agreement.
- "Senate Commission" means the Senate Commission on Ethics Sec. 70. created by section 84 of this act.
- Sec. 71. "State agency of the Executive Department" means any agency, bureau, board, commission, department, division, office or other unit of the Executive Department.
- Sec. 72. 1. In carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the Legislative Department is entitled to pursue every legal and equitable remedy that is available to enforce the provisions of this chapter.
- 2. This chapter does not create any private right of action for any person, and this chapter cannot be enforced by any person in any private right of action.
- 1. This chapter supplements all other ethical standards recognized by the rules adopted by the Houses pursuant to Section 6 of Article 4 of the Nevada Constitution and does not limit the application of such other ethical standards but is cumulative thereto, so that the application or attempted application of any one of the ethical standards does not bar the application or attempted application of any other, except in circumstances where Section 6 of Article 4 of the Nevada Constitution invests each House with plenary and exclusive constitutional powers.
- 2. If there is any conflict between the provisions of the rules adopted by the Houses pursuant to Section 6 of Article 4 of the Nevada Constitution and the provisions of this chapter, the provisions of the rules control.
- 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Senate Commission, Assembly Commission or Joint Commission, as applicable, has jurisdiction to investigate and take appropriate actions regarding an alleged violation of the legislative ethical standards by a current or former legislative officer or employee in any proceedings commenced by an ethics complaint which is filed in accordance with this chapter within 2 years after the alleged violation or reasonable discovery of the alleged violation.
- 2. The Senate Commission, Assembly Commission or Joint Commission, as applicable, does not have jurisdiction in circumstances where Section 6 of Article

4 of the Nevada Constitution invests each House with plenary and exclusive constitutional powers.

Sec. 75. In applying the provisions of this chapter to an alleged violation by a former legislative officer or employee, the use of the term "legislative officer" or "legislative employee" in this chapter must be interpreted to include the former legislative officer or employee, unless the commencement of proceedings against the former legislative officer or employee concerning the alleged violation is time-barred by the statute of limitations pursuant to section 74 of this act.

Sec. 76. 1. The provisions of this chapter establish legislative ethical

standards to govern:

(a) Legislative officers and employees; and

(b) Former legislative officers and employees in situations where the legislative ethical standards apply to the conduct of former legislative officers and employees after the end of any period of legislative service or employment.

2. The legislative ethical standards set forth in this chapter are cumulative and supplement each other, and the application of any one of the legislative ethical standards to a given set of facts and circumstances does not bar the application of any other of the legislative ethical standards that also apply to the given set of facts and circumstances.

Sec. 77. <u>I. A legislative officer or employee shall not seek or accept any gift, service, favor, employment, engagement, emolument or economic opportunity, for the legislative officer or employee or any person to whom the legislative officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity, which would tend to improperly influence a reasonable person in the legislative officer's or employee's position to depart from the faithful and impartial discharge of the legislative officer's or employee's official duties.</u>

2. A legislative officer or employee shall not use the legislative officer's or employee's official position to secure or grant unwarranted privileges, preferences, exemptions or advantages for the legislative officer or employee, any business entity in which the legislative officer or employee has a significant pecuniary interest or any person to whom the legislative officer or employee has a

commitment in a private capacity.

3. A legislative officer or employee shall not participate as an agent of the Legislative Department in the negotiation or execution of a contract between the Legislative Department and the legislative officer or employee, any business entity in which the legislative officer or employee has a significant pecuniary interest or any person to whom the legislative officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity.

4. A legislative officer or employee shall not accept any salary, retainer, augmentation, expense allowance or other compensation from any private source, for the legislative officer or employee or any person to whom the legislative officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity, for the

performance of the legislative officer's or employee's official duties.

5. If a legislative officer or employee acquires, through the legislative officer's or employee's official duties or relationships, any information which by law or practice is not at the time available to people generally, the legislative officer or employee shall not use the information to further a significant pecuniary interest of the legislative officer or employee or any other person or business entity.

6. A legislative officer or employee shall not suppress any governmental report or other official document because it might tend to affect unfavorably a significant pecuniary interest of the legislative officer or employee or any person

to whom the legislative officer or employee has a commitment in a private 2 capacity.

7. Except for Legislators who are subject to the restrictions set forth in subsection 8, a legislative officer or employee shall not use governmental time, property, equipment or other facility to benefit a significant personal or pecuniary interest of the legislative officer or employee or any person to whom the legislative officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity. This subsection does not prohibit:

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

(1) At the time that the use occurs, the use is:

(I) Authorized by a policy which was adopted before the use occurs by the legislative officer or employee who is responsible for and has authority to authorize the use of such property, equipment or other facility; or

(II) Necessary as a result of emergency circumstances, whether or not the use is authorized by such a policy;

(2) The use does not interfere with the performance of the legislative officer's or employee's official duties:

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

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

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 the Legislative Department 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 legislative officer or employee shall reimburse the cost or pay the charge to the Legislative Department.

8. A Legislator shall not:

(a) Use governmental time, property, equipment or other facility to benefit a significant personal or pecuniary interest of the Legislator or any person to whom the Legislator has a commitment in a private capacity. This paragraph does not prohibit:

(1) A limited use of governmental property, equipment or other facility

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(I) The use does not interfere with the performance of the Legislator's official 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 such service or assistance is reasonably necessary to permit the Legislator or legislative employee to perform that person's official duties; or

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

9. A legislative officer or employee shall not attempt to benefit a significant personal or pecuniary interest of the legislative officer or employee or any person to whom the legislative officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity through the influence of a subordinate.

10. A legislative officer or employee shall not seek other employment or contracts for the legislative officer or employee or any person to whom the legislative officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity through

the use of the legislative officer's or employee's official position.

11. A legislative officer or employee shall not use the legislative officer's or employee's official position to take any actions or compel a subordinate to take any actions that would cause unwarranted harm or damage to another person to benefit a significant personal or pecuniary interest of the legislative officer or employee or any person to whom the legislative officer or employee has a commitment in a private capacity.

12. As used in this section:

(a) "Appearance of impropriety" means a reasonable person would find, based on the given set of facts and circumstances, that a legislative officer's or employee's limited use of governmental property, equipment or other facility for personal purposes is inappropriate, disproportionate, excessive or unreasonable under that given set of facts and circumstances.

(b) "Unwarranted" means without any legitimate justification or adequate

reason.

Sec. 78. 1. Unless permitted by this section, a legislative officer or employee shall not represent or counsel a private person for compensation before any state agency of the Executive Department or the Legislative Department.

2. A Legislator, or a legislative officer or employee whose legislative service requires less than half of his or her time, may represent or counsel a private person for compensation before any state agency of the Executive Department in which he or she does not serve.

Sec. 79. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 218A.970, a legislative officer or employee shall not bid on or enter into a contract between a state agency of the Executive Department and any business entity in which the legislative officer or employee has a significant pecuniary interest.

2. A legislative officer or employee may bid on or enter into a contract between a state agency of the Executive Department and any business entity in which the legislative officer or employee has a significant pecuniary interest if:

(a) The contracting process is controlled by the rules of open competitive bidding or the rules of open competitive bidding or for a solicitation are not employed as a result of the applicability of NRS 332.112 or 332.148;

(b) The sources of supply are limited;

(c) The legislative officer or employee has not taken part in developing the contract plans or specifications; and

(d) The legislative officer or employee will not be personally involved in opening, considering or accepting offers.

Sec. 80. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a legislative officer or employee shall not accept or receive an honorarium.

2. An honorarium paid on behalf of a legislative officer or employee to a charitable organization from which the legislative officer or employee does not derive any financial benefit is deemed not to be accepted or received by the legislative officer or employee for the purposes of this section.

3. This section does not prohibit:

employment.

(b) The receipt of an honorarium by the spouse or domestic partner of a legislative officer or employee if it is related to the profession or occupation of the spouse or domestic partner.

(a) The receipt of any payment by a legislative officer or employee for work

performed outside the normal course and scope of his or her legislative office or employment if the performance of that work is consistent with the applicable

policies of his or her legislative body, agency or employer regarding supplemental

- 4. As used in this section, "honorarium" means the payment of money or anything of value for an appearance or speech by the legislative officer or employee in his or her capacity as a legislative officer or employee. The term does not include the payment of:
- (a) The actual and necessary costs incurred by the legislative officer or employee, the spouse or domestic partner of the legislative officer or employee or any assistant of the legislative officer or employee for transportation and for lodging and meals while the legislative officer or employee is away from his or her residence.
- (b) Compensation which would otherwise have been earned by the legislative officer or employee in the normal course and scope of his or her legislative office or employment.
- (c) A fee for a speech related to the legislative officer's or employee's profession or occupation outside the normal course and scope of his or her legislative office or employment if:
- (1) Other members of the profession or occupation are ordinarily compensated for such a speech; and
- (2) The fee paid to the legislative officer or employee is approximately the same as the fee that would be paid to a member of the private sector whose qualifications are similar to those of the legislative officer or employee for a comparable speech.
- (d) A fee for a speech delivered to an organization of legislatures, legislators or other elected officers.
- 5. In addition to any other remedies or penalties provided by law, a legislative officer or employee who violates the provisions of this section shall forfeit the amount of the honorarium.
- Sec. 81. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a legislative officer or employee shall not request or otherwise cause the Legislative Department to incur an expense or make an expenditure to support or oppose:
 - (a) A ballot question.
- 39 (b) A candidate.
 - 2. For the purposes of paragraph (b) of subsection 1, an expense incurred or an expenditure made by the Legislative Department shall be considered an expense incurred or an expenditure made in support of a candidate if:
 - (a) The expense is incurred or the expenditure is made for the creation or dissemination of a pamphlet, brochure, publication, advertisement or television programming that prominently features the activities of a current legislative officer or employee who is a candidate for a state, local or federal elective office; and
 - (b) The pamphlet, brochure, publication, advertisement or television programming described in paragraph (a) is created or disseminated during the period specified in subsection 3.
 - 3. The period during which the provisions of subsection 2 apply to the Legislative Department begins when a current legislative officer or employee files a declaration of candidacy and ends on the date of the general election, general

city election or special election for the office for which the current legislative officer or employee is a candidate.

4. The provisions of this section do not prohibit the creation or dissemination of, or the appearance of a candidate in or on, as applicable, a pamphlet, brochure, publication, advertisement or television programming that:

(a) Is made available to the public on a regular basis and merely describes

the functions of:

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(1) The legislative office or employment held by the legislative officer or employee who is the candidate; or

(2) The Legislative Department; or

(b) Is created or disseminated in the course of carrying out a duty of:

(1) The legislative officer or employee who is the candidate; or

(2) The Legislative Department.

The provisions of this section do not prohibit an expense incurred or an expenditure made to create or disseminate a television program that provides a forum for discussion or debate regarding a ballot question, if persons both in support of and in opposition to the ballot question participate in the television program.

6. The provisions of this section do not prohibit an expense incurred or an expenditure made to carry out any functions, powers or duties regarding preparation and distribution of ballot materials for a ballot question as authorized or required by NRS 218D.810 or any other law, rule or resolution.

As used in this section, "pamphlet, brochure, publication, advertisement or television programming" includes, without limitation, a publication, a public service announcement and any programming on a television station created to provide community access to cable television. The term does not include:

(a) A press release issued to the media by the Legislative Department; or

(b) An official Internet website of the Legislative Department.

A current or former legislative officer or employee, except a clerical employee, shall not solicit or accept employment from a person to whom a contract for supplies, materials, equipment or services was awarded, renewed or amended by the Legislative Department if the solicitation or acceptance of employment occurs during the legislative officer's or employee's period of legislative service or employment, or within 1 year after the termination of his or her period of legislative service or employment, and:

The amount of the contract exceeded \$25,000;

The contract was awarded, renewed or amended by the Legislative Department within the immediately preceding year during the legislative officer's or employee's period of legislative service or employment, or within the year immediately preceding the termination of the legislative officer's or employee's period of legislative service or employment; and

The position held by the legislative officer or employee at the time the contract was awarded, renewed or amended by the Legislative Department allowed the legislative officer or employee to materially affect or influence the awarding, renewing or amending of the contract because the legislative officer or employee had the authority or responsibility to recommend, advise, negotiate, develop, draft, revise, review or approve any material terms of the contract, including, without limitation, terms relating to products, supplies, materials, equipment, services, quantities, rates, prices, costs, obligations, duties, standards, benchmarks, schedules, timeframes, administration, oversight, compliance, changes. extensions, suspensions, cancellations, terminations, immunities, remedies or penalties.

1. In addition to any other remedies or penalties provided by law, a governmental grant, contract or lease entered into by any person in violation of this chapter is voidable by the governmental entity. In making a determination under this section whether to void a grant, contract or lease, the interests of innocent third parties who could be damaged must be taken into account. The Attorney General or official attorney for the governmental entity must give notice of the intent to void a grant, contract or lease under this section not later than 30 days after the Senate Commission, Assembly Commission or Joint Commission, as applicable, has determined that there has been a related violation of this chapter.

2. Any actions taken by a state agency of the Executive Department in violation of this chapter are voidable, except that the interests of innocent third parties in the nature of the violation must be taken into account. The Attorney General may also pursue any other available legal or equitable remedies to

redress the violation.

3. In addition to any other remedies or penalties provided by law, the Attorney General may recover any fee, compensation, gift or other pecuniary benefit received by any person as a result of a violation of this chapter by a legislative officer or employee. An action to recover under this section must be brought within 2 years after the Senate Commission, Assembly Commission or Joint Commission, as applicable, has determined that there has been a violation of this chapter.

Sec. 84. 1. The Senate Commission on Ethics is hereby created. Subject to the provisions of this section, the Senate Commission consists of six members

appointed as follows:

(a) Two members of the Senate appointed by the Majority Leader of the

Senate from the majority political party;

(b) One member of the Senate appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate from the minority political party; and

(c) Three members who are qualified electors of the State, with two such members appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate and one such member appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate. The members appointed pursuant to this paragraph must not be current Legislators or employed by the State of Nevada during their terms.

2. Not more than four members of the Senate Commission may be members

of the same political party.

- 3. As soon as practicable after each regular session convenes, the appointing authorities shall appoint the members of the Senate Commission. The terms of the members end when the next regular session convenes. Any member who is a Legislator and who is not a candidate for reelection or who is defeated for reelection continues to serve after the general election until the next regular session convenes, with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities of a member who is a Legislator.
- 4. As soon as practicable after each regular session convenes, the appointing authorities shall appoint the following alternate members for the Senate Commission:
 - (a) The Majority Leader of the Senate shall appoint an alternate member with the qualifications set forth in paragraph (a) of subsection 1 and an alternate member with the qualifications set forth in paragraph (c) of subsection 1.
 - (b) The Minority Leader of the Senate shall appoint an alternate member with the qualifications set forth in paragraph (b) of subsection 1 and an alternate member with the qualifications set forth in paragraph (c) of subsection 1.

5. The terms of the alternate members end when the next regular session 2 convenes. Any alternate member who is a Legislator and who is not a candidate for reelection or who is defeated for reelection continues to serve after the 4 general election until the next regular session convenes, with all the rights, 5 powers, privileges and immunities of an alternate member who is a Legislator. 6 6. If a regular member of the Senate Commission is unable to serve for any 7

reason during the consideration of a specific matter, the alternate member appointed with the qualifications from the same paragraph in subsection 1 by the same appointing authority shall serve as a member of the Senate Commission during the consideration of the specific matter, with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities of a regular member.

7. A vacancy in the membership or alternate membership of the Senate Commission must be filled in the same manner as the original appointment for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Sec. 85. 1. The Legislative Commission shall review and approve the budget and work program for the Senate Commission and any changes to the budget or work program.

Except during a regular or special session, if members of the Senate Commission are Legislators or former Legislators continuing to serve after the immediately preceding general election pursuant to section 84 of this act, the members are entitled to receive for each day or portion of a day during which they attend a meeting of the Senate Commission or are otherwise engaged in the business of the Senate Commission:

(a) The compensation provided for a majority of the Legislators during the first 60 days of the preceding regular session;

(b) The per diem allowance provided for state officers and employees generally: and

(c) The travel expenses provided pursuant to NRS 218A.655.

3. If members of the Senate Commission are not Legislators or former Legislators continuing to serve after the immediately preceding general election pursuant to section 84 of this act, the members:

(a) Serve without compensation.

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- (b) Are entitled to receive for each day or portion of a day during which they attend a meeting of the Senate Commission or are otherwise engaged in the business of the Senate Commission:
- (1) The per diem allowance provided for state officers and employees generally: and

(2) The travel expenses provided pursuant to NRS 218A.655.

- An alternate member of the Senate Commission who serves for a regular member during the consideration of a specific matter is entitled to receive the same compensation, per diem allowances and travel expenses as that regular member would be entitled to receive for the same service.
- 5. All compensation, per diem allowances and travel expenses must be paid from the Legislative Fund.

Sec. 86. 1. The Majority Leader of the Senate shall appoint the Chair and Vice Chair of the Senate Commission.

2. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Chair or Vice Chair of the Senate Commission, the vacancy must be filled in the same manner as the original appointment for the remainder of the unexpired term.

3. The Chair may prescribe rules, practices and procedures for the Senate

Commission's management, government and proceedings.

The Chair may take, direct or require any necessary and reasonable actions to facilitate or carry out the Senate Commission's management,

- government and proceedings, including, without limitation, issuing and enforcing any orders or other directives to the parties and any attorneys representing the parties.
- 5. The Vice Chair shall serve as the acting Chair if the Chair is unable to serve for any reason during the consideration of a specific matter.
- Sec. 87. 1. The Senate Commission shall meet at such times and places as specified by a call of the Chair or a majority of the Senate Commission.
- 2. At a meeting, four members of the Senate Commission constitute a quorum, and a quorum may exercise all the power and authority conferred on the Senate Commission.
- 3. The Senate Commission shall hear ethics complaints brought against a legislative officer or employee of the Senate regarding an alleged violation of the legislative ethical standards.
- 4. The Senate Commission may hear requests brought by a legislative officer or employee of the Senate for advice on the legislative ethical standards.
- Sec. 88. 1. The Assembly Commission on Ethics is hereby created. Subject to the provisions of this section, the Assembly Commission consists of six members appointed as follows:
- (a) Two members of the Assembly appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly from the majority political party;
- (b) One member of the Assembly appointed by the Minority Leader of the Assembly from the minority political party; and
- (c) Three members who are qualified electors of the State, with two such members appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly and one such member appointed by the Minority Leader of the Assembly. The members appointed pursuant to this paragraph must not be current Legislators or employed by the State of Nevada during their terms.
- 2. Not more than four members of the Assembly Commission may be members of the same political party.
- 3. As soon as practicable after each regular session convenes, the appointing authorities shall appoint the members of the Assembly Commission. The terms of the members end when the next regular session convenes. Any member who is a Legislator and who is not a candidate for reelection or who is defeated for reelection continues to serve after the general election until the next regular session convenes, with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities of a member who is a Legislator.
- 4. As soon as practicable after each regular session convenes, the appointing authorities shall appoint the following alternate members for the Assembly Commission:
- (a) The Speaker of the Assembly shall appoint an alternate member with the qualifications set forth in paragraph (a) of subsection 1 and an alternate member with the qualifications set forth in paragraph (c) of subsection 1.
- (b) The Minority Leader of the Assembly shall appoint an alternate member with the qualifications set forth in paragraph (b) of subsection 1 and an alternate member with the qualifications set forth in paragraph (c) of subsection 1.
- 5. The terms of the alternate members end when the next regular session convenes. Any alternate member who is a Legislator and who is not a candidate for reelection or who is defeated for reelection continues to serve after the general election until the next regular session convenes, with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities of an alternate member who is a Legislator.
- 6. If a regular member of the Assembly Commission is unable to serve for any reason during the consideration of a specific matter, the alternate member appointed with the qualifications from the same paragraph in subsection 1 by the

same appointing authority shall serve as a member of the Assembly Commission during the consideration of the specific matter, with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities of a regular member.

7. A vacancy in the membership or alternate membership of the Assembly Commission must be filled in the same manner as the original appointment for

the remainder of the unexpired term.

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Sec. 89. 1. The Legislative Commission shall review and approve the budget and work program for the Assembly Commission and any changes to the budget or work program.

- 2. Except during a regular or special session, if members of the Assembly Commission are Legislators or former Legislators continuing to serve after the immediately preceding general election pursuant to section 88 of this act, the members are entitled to receive for each day or portion of a day during which they attend a meeting of the Assembly Commission or are otherwise engaged in the business of the Assembly Commission:
- (a) The compensation provided for a majority of the Legislators during the first 60 days of the preceding regular session;
- (b) The per diem allowance provided for state officers and employees generally: and

(c) The travel expenses provided pursuant to NRS 218A.655.

If members of the Assembly Commission are not Legislators or former Legislators continuing to serve after the immediately preceding general election pursuant to section 88 of this act, the members:

(a) Serve without compensation.

- (b) Are entitled to receive for each day or portion of a day during which they attend a meeting of the Assembly Commission or are otherwise engaged in the business of the Assembly Commission:
- (1) The per diem allowance provided for state officers and employees generally; and

(2) The travel expenses provided pursuant to NRS 218A.655.

- An alternate member of the Assembly Commission who serves for a regular member during the consideration of a specific matter is entitled to receive the same compensation, per diem allowances and travel expenses as that regular member would be entitled to receive for the same service.
- 5. All compensation, per diem allowances and travel expenses must be paid from the Legislative Fund.
- Sec. 90. 1. The Speaker of the Assembly shall appoint the Chair and Vice Chair of the Assembly Commission.
- 2. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Chair or Vice Chair of the Assembly Commission, the vacancy must be filled in the same manner as the original appointment for the remainder of the unexpired term.

The Chair may prescribe rules, practices and procedures for the

Assembly Commission's management, government and proceedings.

- 4. The Chair may take, direct or require any necessary and reasonable actions to facilitate or carry out the Assembly Commission's management, government and proceedings, including, without limitation, issuing and enforcing any orders or other directives to the parties and any attorneys representing the parties.
- 5. The Vice Chair shall serve as the acting Chair if the Chair is unable to serve for any reason during the consideration of a specific matter.
- 1. The Assembly Commission shall meet at such times and places as specified by a call of the Chair or a majority of the Assembly Commission.

- 2. At a meeting, four members of the Assembly Commission constitute a quorum, and a quorum may exercise all the power and authority conferred on the Assembly Commission.
 - 3. The Assembly Commission shall hear ethics complaints brought against a legislative officer or employee of the Assembly regarding an alleged violation of the legislative ethical standards.
 - 4. The Assembly Commission may hear requests brought by a legislative officer or employee of the Assembly for advice on the legislative ethical standards.
 - Sec. 92. 1. The Joint Commission on Ethics is hereby created. Subject to the provisions of this section, the Joint Commission consists of six members as follows:
 - (a) The three members of the Senate Commission who are Legislators or former Legislators continuing to serve after the immediately preceding general election pursuant to section 84 of this act; and
 - (b) The three members of the Assembly Commission who are Legislators or former Legislators continuing to serve after the immediately preceding general election pursuant to section 88 of this act.
 - 2. The terms of the members of the Joint Commission are coextensive with their respective terms on the Senate Commission or Assembly Commission, as applicable.
 - 3. If a regular member of the Joint Commission is unable to serve for any reason during the consideration of a specific matter, the appropriate alternate member authorized to serve for that member pursuant to section 84 or 88 of this act, as applicable, shall serve as a member of the Joint Commission during the consideration of the specific matter, with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities of a regular member.
 - Sec. 93. 1. The Legislative Commission shall review and approve the budget and work program for the Joint Commission and any changes to the budget or work program.
 - 2. Except during a regular or special session, the members of the Joint Commission are entitled to receive for each day or portion of a day during which they attend a meeting of the Joint Commission or are otherwise engaged in the business of the Joint Commission:
 - (a) The compensation provided for a majority of the Legislators during the first 60 days of the preceding regular session;
 - (b) The per diem allowance provided for state officers and employees generally; and
 - (c) The travel expenses provided pursuant to NRS 218A.655.
 - 3. An alternate member of the Joint Commission who serves for a regular member during the consideration of a specific matter is entitled to receive the same compensation, per diem allowances and travel expenses as that regular member would be entitled to receive for the same service.
 - 4. All compensation, per diem allowances and travel expenses must be paid from the Legislative Fund.
 - Sec. 94. 1. The offices of Chair and Vice Chair of the Joint Commission alternate between the Houses, beginning with the Chair of the Senate Commission serving as the Chair of the Joint Commission and the Chair of the Assembly Commission serving as the Vice Chair of the Joint Commission, and following this pattern thereafter.
 - 2. The terms of the Chair and Vice Chair of the Joint Commission are coextensive with their respective terms as the Chairs of the Senate Commission and Assembly Commission, as applicable.

1 3. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Chair or Vice Chair of the Joint
Commission, the vacancy must be filled in the same manner as the original
appointment for the remainder of the unexpired term.
4. The Chair may prescribe rules, practices and procedures for the Joint

4. The Chair may prescribe rules, practices and procedures for the Joint Commission's management, government and proceedings.

5. The Chair may take, direct or require any necessary and reasonable actions to facilitate or carry out the Joint Commission's management, government and proceedings, including, without limitation, issuing and enforcing any orders or other directives to the parties and any attorneys representing the parties.

6. The Vice Chair shall serve as the acting Chair if the Chair is unable to serve for any reason during the consideration of a specific matter.

Sec. 95. 1. The Joint Commission shall meet at such times and places as specified by a call of the Chair or a majority of the Joint Commission.

2. At a meeting, four members of the Joint Commission constitute a quorum, and a quorum may exercise all the power and authority conferred on the Joint Commission.

3. The Joint Commission shall hear ethics complaints brought against a legislative officer or employee, other than a legislative officer or employee of the Senate or Assembly, regarding an alleged violation of the legislative ethical standards.

4. The Joint Commission may hear requests brought by a legislative officer or employee, other than a legislative officer or employee of the Senate or Assembly, for advice on the legislative ethical standards.

Sec. 96. As used in sections 96 to 105, inclusive, of this act, unless the context otherwise requires, "Commission" means the Senate Commission, Assembly Commission or Joint Commission, as applicable to the proceedings.

Sec. 97. 1. The Commission shall conduct investigations and hold hearings to carry out the provisions of this chapter and may exercise any of the investigative powers set forth in NRS 218E.105 to 218E.140, inclusive, and any other investigative powers that are necessary and reasonable to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

2. The rights, powers, privileges and immunities granted by this chapter to the Commission and its members are in addition to any other rights, powers, privileges and immunities recognized by law, and all such rights, powers, privileges and immunities are cumulative, so that the application or attempted application of any one does not bar the application or attempted application of any other.

Sec. 98. All proceedings held by the Commission pursuant to this chapter to consider the character, alleged misconduct, professional competence or physical or mental health of any person on matters regarding the legislative ethical standards and all materials related to those proceedings are confidential, unless the legislative officer or employee who is the subject of the proceedings requests a public hearing or discloses the content of the proceedings or materials.

Sec. 99. A member of the Commission is disqualified to serve during the consideration of a specific matter if:

1. The member is the subject of the ethics complaint alleging a violation of the legislative ethical standards regarding the specific matter;

2. The member is the person who requested advice on the legislative ethical standards regarding the specific matter; or

3. A reasonable person in the member's situation could not exercise independent judgment on the specific matter.

- Sec. 100. 1. An individual may file an ethics complaint against a legislative officer or employee regarding an alleged violation of the legislative ethical standards.
 - 2. If the alleged violation involves the conduct of more than one legislative officer or employee, separate ethics complaints must be filed regarding each legislative officer or employee.

An ethics complaint must be:

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(a) Made in writing on a form provided by the Legislative Counsel;

9 (b) Signed and verified under penalty of perjury by the individual making the 10 allegation: and 11

(c) Filed with the Legislative Counsel.

The Legislative Counsel shall review the ethics complaint and any other relevant information and consult with the Chair of the Commission or, if the Chair is the subject of the ethics complaint, with the Vice Chair, to evaluate whether the Commission has jurisdiction and whether an investigation is warranted in the matter.

5. If it is determined that the Commission:

- (a) Does not have jurisdiction or that an investigation is not warranted in the matter, the Legislative Counsel shall send written notice of the determination to the individual who filed the ethics complaint.
- (b) Has jurisdiction and that an investigation is warranted in the matter, the Legislative Counsel shall send written notice of the determination and a copy of the ethics complaint to the legislative officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint.

6. If the Legislative Counsel is the subject of the ethics complaint, the General Counsel shall carry out all powers and duties assigned to legal counsel for the Commission regarding that specific matter.

Sec. 101. 1. If the Commission holds an adjudicatory hearing on an ethics complaint, the Commission shall provide the legislative officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint with a written notice of the date, time and place of the hearing.

2. At the adjudicatory hearing, the Commission shall:

- (a) Allow the legislative officer or employee to be represented by legal counsel;
- (b) Allow the legislative officer or employee to hear the evidence presented to the Commission and to respond and present evidence on his or her own behalf; and
- (c) Require the parties to follow any other procedures that are necessary and reasonable to facilitate or carry out the adjudicatory hearing.
- 3. Strict rules of evidence do not apply to the parties at the adjudicatory hearing, but the Chair may admit or exclude any evidence based on the rules of evidence.
- 4. To facilitate or carry out the adjudicatory hearing, the Chair may instruct the Director to:
- (a) Request that the Attorney General appoint a deputy to serve as the party who presents the evidence and argues the matter against the legislative officer or employee; or
- (b) Employ outside legal counsel to serve as the party who presents the evidence and argues the matter against the legislative officer or employee.
- 5. The party who presents the evidence and argues the matter against the legislative officer or employee has the burden of proof at the adjudicatory hearing.

1 6. The standard of proof at the adjudicatory hearing is a preponderance of the evidence, which means evidence that enables a trier of fact to determine that the existence of the contested fact is more probable than the nonexistence of the contested fact.

7. For the Commission to determine that a violation of the legislative ethical

standards has been proven against the legislative officer or employee, the Commission's determination must be supported by a preponderance of the

evidence.

Sec. 102. 1. If the Commission determines that a violation of the legislative ethical standards has not been proven against a legislative officer or employee, the Commission shall dismiss the matter.

2. If the Commission determines that a violation of the legislative ethical standards has been proven against a legislative officer or employee, the Commission may take any actions authorized by this chapter or the rules adopted by the Houses pursuant to Section 6 of Article 4 of the Nevada Constitution.

Sec. 103. 1. In proceedings concerning an ethics complaint, the Commission may issue a letter of caution or instruction to the legislative officer or employee who is the subject of the ethics complaint to caution or instruct the legislative officer or employee regarding the propriety of the conduct under the legislative ethical standards.

2. If the Commission issues a letter of caution or instruction to the legislative officer or employee, the letter may be considered in deciding the appropriate actions to be taken on any subsequent ethics complaint involving the legislative officer or employee, unless the letter is not relevant to the issues presented by the subsequent ethics complaint.

Sec. 104. 1. In addition to any other remedies or penalties provided by law, if the Commission determines that a violation of the legislative ethical standards has been proven against a legislative officer or employee, the Commission may take one or more of the following actions:

(a) Admonish, reprimand or censure the legislative officer or employee.

(b) Impose on the legislative officer or employee civil penalties:

(1) Not to exceed \$5,000 for a separate act or event that constitutes a first violation of the legislative ethical standards;

(2) Not to exceed \$10,000 for a separate act or event that constitutes a second violation of the legislative ethical standards; and

(3) Not to exceed \$25,000 for a separate act or event that constitutes a third violation of the legislative ethical standards or any additional violation of the legislative ethical standards.

(c) If the Commission finds that a violation of the legislative ethical standards has resulted in the realization of a financial benefit by the legislative officer or employee or any other person, require the legislative officer or employee to pay a civil penalty of not more than twice the amount so realized.

(d) Take any other reasonable actions that the Commission determines will remedy the violation or deter similar violations, including, without limitation, referring the matter to the appropriate House for review and consideration pursuant to Section 6 of Article 4 of the Nevada Constitution.

2. If a legislative officer or employee fails to pay any civil penalties imposed pursuant to this chapter, the Legislative Department is entitled to pursue every legal and equitable remedy that is available to recover and collect the civil penalties in the same manner as if they were imposed by a judgment rendered by the district court in a civil action.

Sec. 105. 1. The provisions of this chapter do not abrogate or decrease the effect of the provisions of the Nevada Revised Statutes which define crimes or

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prescribe punishments with respect to the conduct of legislative officers or employees.

2. If the Commission finds that a legislative officer or employee has committed a violation of the legislative ethical standards 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.

7 8 Sec. 106. NRS 239.010 is hereby amended to read as follows: 9 239.010 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 1.4683, 1.4687, 1A.110, 3.2203, 41.0397, 41.071, 49.095, 49.293, 62D.420, 62D.440, 10 11 62E.516, 62E.620, 62H.025, 62H.030, 62H.170, 62H.220, 62H.320, 75A.100, 75A.150, 76.160, 78.152, 80.113, 81.850, 82.183, 86.246, 86.54615, 87.515, 12 13 87.5413. 87A.200. 87A.580. 87A.640. 88.3355. 88.5927. 88.6067. 88A.345. 14 88A.7345, 89.045, 89.251, 90.730, 91.160, 116.757, 116A.270, 116B.880, 15 118B.026, 119.260, 119.265, 119.267, 119.280, 119A.280, 119A.653, 119A.677, 16 119B.370, 119B.382, 120A.640, 120A.690, 125.130, 125B.140, 126.141, 126.161, 17 126.163, 126.730, 127.007, 127.057, 127.130, 127.140, 127.2817, 128.090, 18 130.312. 130.712. 136.050. 159.044. 159A.044. 172.075. 172.245. 176.015. 19 176.0625. 176.09129. 176.156. 176A.630. 178.39801. 178.4715. 178.5691. 20 179.495, 179A.070, 179A.165, 179D.160, 200.3771, 200.3772, 200.5095, 200.604, 202.3662, 205.4651, 209.392, 209.3923, 209.3925, 209.419, 209.429, 209.521, 211A.140, 213.010, 213.040, 213.095, 213.131, 217.105, 217.110, 217.464, 217.475, 218A.350, 218E.625, 218F.150, 218G.130, 218G.240, 218G.350, 21 22 23 24 224.240, 226.300, 228.270, 228.450, 228.495, 228.570, 231.069, 231.1473, 232.1369, 233.190, 237.300, 239.0105, 239.0113, 239.014, 239B.026, 239B.030, 25 26 239B.040, 239B.050, 239C.140, 239C.210, 239C.230, 239C.250, 239C.270, 239B.040, 239B.030, 239C.140, 237C.210, 237C.230, 237C.230, 237C.230, 239C.420, 240.007, 241.020, 241.030, 241.039, 242.105, 244.264, 244.335, 247.540, 247.550, 247.560, 250.087, 250.130, 250.140, 250.150, 268.095, 268.0978, 268.490, 268.910, 269.174, 271A.105, 281.195, 281.805, 281A.350, 268.490, 268.490, 268.410, 269.174, 271A.105, 281.195, 281.805, 281A.350, 268.410, 269.174, 271A.105, 281.195, 281.805, 281A.350, 268.410, 269.174, 271A.105, 281.805, 281A.350, 27 28 29 30 281A.680, 281A.685, 281A.750, 281A.755, 281A.780, 284.4068, 284.4086, 31 286.110, 286.118, 287.0438, 289.025, 289.080, 289.387, 289.830, 293.4855, 32 293.5002, 293.503, 293.504, 293.558, 293.5757, 293.870, 293.906, 293.908, 293.910, 293B.135, 293D.510, 331.110, 332.061, 332.351, 333.333, 333.335, 338.070, 338.1379, 338.1593, 338.1725, 338.1727, 348.420, 349.597, 349.775, 33 34 353.205, 353A.049, 353A.085, 353A.100, 353C.240, 360.240, 360.247, 360.255, 35 360.755, 361.044, 361.2242, 361.610, 365.138, 366.160, 368A.180, 370.257, 36 370.327, 372A.080, 378.290, 378.300, 379.0075, 379.008, 379.1495, 385A.830, 37 385B.100, 387.626, 387.631, 388.1455, 388.259, 388.501, 388.503, 388.513, 388.750, 388A.247, 388A.249, 391.033, 391.035, 391.0365, 391.120, 391.925, 38 39 40 392.029, 392.147, 392.264, 392.271, 392.315, 392.317, 392.325, 392.327, 392.335, 41 392.850, 393.045, 394.167, 394.16975, 394.1698, 394.447, 394.460, 394.465, 42 396.1415, 396.1425, 396.143, 396.159, 396.3295, 396.405, 396.525, 396.535, 43 396.9685, 398A.115, 408.3885, 408.3886, 408.3888, 408.5484, 412.153, 414.280, 44 416.070, 422.2749, 422.305, 422A.342, 422A.350, 425.400, 427A.1236, 427A.872, 432.028, 432.205, 432B.175, 432B.280, 432B.290, 432B.4018, 432B.407, 45 46 432B.430, 432B.560, 432B.5902, 432C.140, 432C.150, 433.534, 433A.360, 439.4941, 439.4988, 439.840, 439.914, 439A.116, 439A.124, 439B.420, 439B.754, 47 48 439B.760, 439B.845, 440.170, 441A.195, 441A.220, 441A.230, 442.330, 442.395, 49 442.735, 442.774, 445A.665, 445B.570, 445B.7773, 447.345, 449.209, 449.245, 449.4315, 449A.112, 450.140, 450B.188, 450B.805, 453.164, 453.720, 458.055, 50 51 458.280, 459.050, 459.3866, 459.555, 459.7056, 459.846, 463.120, 463.15993, 52 463.240, 463.3403, 463.3407, 463.790, 467.1005, 480.535, 480.545, 480.935, 53 480.940, 481.063, 481.091, 481.093, 482.170, 482.368, 482.5536, 483.340,

483.363, 483.575, 483.659, 483.800, 484A.469, 484B.830, 484B.833, 484E.070, 2 485.316, 501.344, 503.452, 522.040, 534A.031, 561.285, 571.160, 584.655, 3 587.877, 598.0964, 598.098, 598A.110, 598A.420, 599B.090, 603.070, 603A.210, 4 604A.303, 604A.710, 612.265, 616B.012, 616B.015, 616B.315, 616B.350, 5 618.341, 618.425, 622.238, 622.310, 623.131, 623A.137, 624.110, 624.265, 6 624.327, 625.425, 625A.185, 628.418, 628B.230, 628B.760, 629.047, 629.069, 7 630.133, 630.2671, 630.2672, 630.2673, 630.30665, 630.336, 630A.327, 8 630A.555, 631.332, 631.368, 632.121, 632.125, 632.3415, 632.3423, 632.405, 9 633.283, 633.301, 633.4715, 633.4716, 633.4717, 633.524, 634.055, 634.1303, 634.214, 634A.169, 634A.185, 635.111, 635.158, 636.262, 636.342, 637.085, 10 11 637.145, 637B.192, 637B.288, 638.087, 638.089, 639.183, 639.2485, 639.570, 640.075, 640.152, 640A.185, 640A.220, 640B.405, 640B.730, 640C.580, 12 640C.600, 640C.620, 640C.745, 640C.760, 640D.135, 640D.190, 640E.225. 13 640E.340, 641.090, 641.221, 641.2215, 641.325, 641A.191, 641A.217, 641A.262, 14 641B.170, 641B.281, 641B.282, 641C.455, 641C.760, 641D.260, 641D.320, 642.524, 643.189, 644A.870, 645.180, 645.625, 645A.050, 645A.082, 645B.060, 645B.092, 645C.220, 645C.225, 645D.130, 645D.135, 645G.510, 645H.320, 15 16 17 645H.330, 647.0945, 647.0947, 648.033, 648.197, 649.065, 649.067, 652.126, 18 19 652.228, 653.900, 654.110, 656.105, 657A.510, 661.115, 665.130, 665.133, 669.275, 669.285, 669A.310, 671.170, 673.450, 673.480, 675.380, 676A.340, 20 676A.370, 677.243, 678A.470, 678C.710, 678C.800, 679B.122, 679B.124, 679B.152, 679B.159, 679B.190, 679B.285, 679B.690, 680A.270, 681A.440, 681B.260, 681B.410, 681B.540, 683A.0873, 685A.077, 686A.289, 686B.170, 21 22 23 24 686C.306, 687A.060, 687A.115, 687B.404, 687C.010, 688C.230, 688C.480, 25 688C.490, 689A.696, 692A.117, 692C.190, 692C.3507, 692C.3536, 692C.3538, 26 692C.354, 692C.420, 693A.480, 693A.615, 696B.550, 696C.120, 703.196, 704B.325, 706.1725, 706A.230, 710.159, 711.600, and section 98 of this act, 27 sections 35, 38 and 41 of chapter 478, Statutes of Nevada 2011 and section 2 of 28 29 chapter 391, Statutes of Nevada 2013 and unless otherwise declared by law to be 30 confidential, all public books and public records of a governmental entity must be 31 open at all times during office hours to inspection by any person, and may be fully 32 copied or an abstract or memorandum may be prepared from those public books 33 and public records. Any such copies, abstracts or memoranda may be used to 34 supply the general public with copies, abstracts or memoranda of the records or 35 may be used in any other way to the advantage of the governmental entity or of the 36 general public. This section does not supersede or in any manner affect the federal 37 laws governing copyrights or enlarge, diminish or affect in any other manner the 38 rights of a person in any written book or record which is copyrighted pursuant to 39 federal law. 40

2. A governmental entity may not reject a book or record which is copyrighted solely because it is copyrighted.

- 3. A governmental entity that has legal custody or control of a public book or record shall not deny a request made pursuant to subsection 1 to inspect or copy or receive a copy of a public book or record on the basis that the requested public book or record contains information that is confidential if the governmental entity can redact, delete, conceal or separate, including, without limitation, electronically, the confidential information from the information included in the public book or record that is not otherwise confidential.
- 4. If requested, a governmental entity shall provide a copy of a public record in an electronic format by means of an electronic medium. Nothing in this subsection requires a governmental entity to provide a copy of a public record in an electronic format or by means of an electronic medium if:
 - (a) The public record:

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- provisions of this chapter; or (b) Otherwise authorizes or requires a closed meeting, hearing or proceeding,
- prevails over the general provisions of this chapter. The exceptions provided to this chapter, and electronic communication, must not be used to circumvent the spirit or letter of this chapter to deliberate or act, outside of an open and public meeting, upon a matter over which the public body has supervision, control, jurisdiction or advisory powers.

[Sec. 50.] Sec. 108. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Commission on Ethics:

(a) Shall apply the amendatory provisions of sections 2 to 48, inclusive, of this act which govern the procedures applicable to administrative proceedings arising under chapter 281A of NRS to any such proceedings that are within the jurisdiction of the Commission on Ethics and are commenced on or after [October 1, 2023,] the effective date of this act, whether or not the conduct at issue in such proceedings occurred before October 1, 2023. the effective date of this act.

- (1) Was not created or prepared in an electronic format; and
- (2) Is not available in an electronic format: or
- (b) Providing the public record in an electronic format or by means of an electronic medium would:
 - (1) Give access to proprietary software; or
- (2) Require the production of information that is confidential and that cannot be redacted, deleted, concealed or separated from information that is not otherwise confidential.
- 5. An officer, employee or agent of a governmental entity who has legal custody or control of a public record:
- (a) Shall not refuse to provide a copy of that public record in the medium that is requested because the officer, employee or agent has already prepared or would prefer to provide the copy in a different medium.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in NRS 239.030, shall, upon request, prepare the copy of the public record and shall not require the person who has requested the copy to prepare the copy himself or herself.
 - Sec. 107. NRS 241.016 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 241.016 1. The meetings of a public body that are quasi-judicial in nature are subject to the provisions of this chapter.
 - 2. The following are exempt from the requirements of this chapter:
 - (a) The Legislature of the State of Nevada.
- (b) Judicial proceedings, including, without limitation, proceedings before the Commission on Judicial Selection and, except as otherwise provided in NRS 1.4687, the Commission on Judicial Discipline.
- (c) Meetings of the State Board of Parole Commissioners when acting to grant, deny, continue or revoke the parole of a prisoner or to establish or modify the terms of the parole of a prisoner.
- 3. Any provision of law, including, without limitation, NRS 91.270, 219A.210, 228.495, 239C.140, 239C.420, 241.028, 281A.350, 281A.690, 281A.735, 281A.760, 284.3629, 286.150, 287.0415, 287.04345, 287.338, 288.220, 288.590, 289.387, 295.121, 315.98425, 360.247, 388.261, 388.385, 388A.495, 388C.150, 388D.355, 388G.710, 388G.730, 392.147, 392.466, 392.467, 392.4671, 394.1699, 396.1415, 396.3295, 414.270, 422.405, 433.534, 435.610, 442.774, 463.110, 480.545, 622.320, 622.340, 630.311, 630.336, 631.3635, 639.050, 642.518, 642.557, 686B.170, 696B.550, 703.196 and 706.1725, and section 7 of this act, which:
- (a) Provides that any meeting, hearing or other proceeding is not subject to the

52.

(b) May apply the amendatory provisions of sections 2 to 48, inclusive, of this act which govern the procedures applicable to administrative proceedings arising under chapter 281A of NRS to any such proceedings that were commenced before [October 1, 2023,] the effective date of this act and are still within the jurisdiction of the Commission on Ethics and pending before the Commission on Ethics on [October 1, 2023,] the effective date of this act, unless the Commission on Ethics determines that such an application would be impracticable, unreasonable or unconstitutional under the circumstances, in which case the Commission on Ethics shall apply the procedures in effect before [October 1, 2023,] the effective date of this act.

2. The amendatory provisions of sections 13 [and 25 to 28, inclusive,] . 25, 26, 27 and 28 of this act do not apply to any conduct occurring before [October 1, 2023.] the effective date of this act.

Sec. 109. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act to the contrary:

1. As soon as practicable after the effective date of this act, the appointing authorities shall appoint the members and alternate members of the Senate Commission on Ethics, Assembly Commission on Ethics and Joint Commission on Ethics in the manner set forth in sections 84, 88 and 92 of this act, as applicable.

2. The terms of the members and alternate members appointed pursuant to this section end when the next regular session of the Legislature convenes in the manner set forth in sections 84, 88 and 92 of this act, as applicable.

Sec. 110. 1. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act to the contrary:

(a) If, before the effective date of this act, administrative proceedings were commenced under chapter 281A of NRS against a legislative officer or employee and are still pending before the Commission on Ethics on the effective date of this act, the Commission on Ethics may exercise continuing jurisdiction or authority over such proceedings after the effective date of this act.

(b) If, on or after the effective date of this act, administrative proceedings are commenced under chapter 281A of NRS against a legislative officer or employee, the Commission on Ethics shall not exercise jurisdiction or authority over such proceedings, whether or not the conduct at issue in such proceedings occurred before the effective date of this act.

2. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act to the contrary, the Senate Commission on Ethics, Assembly Commission on Ethics or Joint Commission on Ethics, as applicable, has jurisdiction to investigate and take appropriate actions regarding an alleged violation of the legislative ethical standards by a current or former legislative officer or employee which occurred before the effective date of this act if proceedings are commenced by an ethics complaint which is filed in accordance with sections 50 to 105, inclusive, of this act within 2 years after the alleged violation or reasonable discovery of the alleged violation.

3. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act to the contrary:

(a) If, on the effective date of this act, an ethics complaint regarding an alleged violation of the legislative ethical standards by a current or former legislative officer or employee is pending before the Senate Committee on Ethics created by Senate Standing Rule No. 23 or the Assembly Select Committee on Ethics created by Senate Standing Rule No. 23, the Chair of the respective committee may refer the ethics complaint and all materials related

to the ethics complaint to the Senate Commission on Ethics, Assembly
Commission on Ethics or Joint Commission on Ethics, as applicable; and
(b) The Commission to which the ethics complaint is referred has jurisdiction to investigate and take appropriate actions regarding the referred ethics complaint in the same manner as an ethics complaint filed in accordance with sections 50 to 105, inclusive, of this act.

4. As used in this section, the words and terms defined in sections 53 to 71, inclusive, of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.