#### SENATE BILL NO. 67-COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

### (ON BEHALF OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL)

## Prefiled November 20, 2024

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to certain actions and proceedings. (BDR 3-447)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

Effect on the State: Yes.

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

AN ACT relating to civil actions; revising provisions governing the legal representation of certain persons by the Attorney General or the chief legal officer or authorized legal representative of a political subdivision; revising requirements relating to a special verdict form in certain actions; revising provisions governing indemnification of certain persons in certain civil actions; revising provisions governing civil liability of public employers for certain conduct of employees; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

#### **Legislative Counsel's Digest:**

Existing law requires the Attorney General or the chief legal officer or other authorized representative of a political subdivision of this State to provide legal representation for the defense of officers or employees of the State or a political subdivision of the State who are named as defendants in a civil action and certain other persons. Under existing law, a person who wishes to receive such services must submit a written request for defense within 15 days after service of a copy of the summons and complaint or other legal document commencing the action. (NRS 41.0339) **Section 1** of this bill instead requires the submission of a written request for defense within 15 days after the date on which: (1) the person receives service of a copy of the summons and complaint or other legal document commencing the action or waives such service; or (2) a court of competent jurisdiction enters an order finding that the person was served by an alternative service method.

Existing law: (1) authorizes a person who submits a written request for defense to employ his or her own counsel at any time after the request is submitted; and (2) relieves the State or political subdivision of the State of any further duty to represent the person at the time at which the person employs his or her own





15

counsel. (NRS 41.03455) **Section 2** of this bill eliminates language authorizing a person to employ his or her own legal counsel at any time after the submission of a written request for defense. **Section 2** thereby: (1) authorizes a person who has not submitted a written request for defense to employ his or her own counsel; and (2) relieves the State or political subdivision of the State of any duty to represent a person who employs his or her own counsel at the time at which the person retains such counsel, regardless of whether the person has submitted a written request for defense on or before that date.

In certain cases in which the State or a political subdivision of the State are named defendants, existing law requires a court or jury of this State to return a special verdict in the form of certain specific written findings. (NRS 41.0348) Section 3 of this bill revises the required written findings. Section 3 also removes specific language referring to a court or jury of this State, which could make the special verdict requirement applicable to a case in another jurisdiction if Nevada law is applied in such a case.

Existing law requires the State or a political subdivision of the State to indemnify certain officers or employees of the State or a political subdivision of the State for damages caused by any act or omission relating to the public duty or employment of the person, unless an exception applies. (NRS 41.0349) **Section 4** of this bill revises the circumstances under which the State or a political subdivision of the State is exempt from the requirement to indemnify a person. **Section 4** also authorizes the State or a political subdivision of the State to indemnify a person against liability for exemplary or punitive damages under certain circumstances.

Existing law generally protects a public employer from liability for harm or injury caused by the conduct of a person that was outside the course and scope of the public duties or employment of the person and was not reasonably foreseeable. (NRS 41.03475, 41.745) **Section 5** of this bill additionally protects a public employer from liability for a deprivation of constitutional rights caused by the conduct of an employee or officer of the public employer unless: (1) the public employer was personally involved in the deprivation; or (2) a sufficient causal connection exists between wrongful conduct of the public employer and the deprivation.

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

**Section 1.** NRS 41.0339 is hereby amended to read as follows: 41.0339 1. The official attorney shall provide for the defense, including the defense of cross-claims and counterclaims, of any present or former local judicial officer, state judicial officer, officer or employee of the State or a political subdivision, immune contractor or State Legislator in any civil action brought against that person based on any alleged act or omission relating to the person's public duties or employment, or any other person who is named as a defendant in a civil action solely because of an alleged act or omission relating to the public duties or employment of a local judicial officer, state judicial officer, officer or employee of the State or a political subdivision, immune contractor or State Legislator, if:





- (a) [Within 15 days after service of a copy of the summons and complaint or other legal document commencing the action, the] The person submits a written request for defense [:] within the time specified in subsection 2:
  - (1) To the official attorney; or

- (2) If the officer, employee or immune contractor has an administrative superior, to the administrator of the person's agency and the official attorney; and
- (b) The official attorney has determined that the act or omission on which the action is based appears to be within the course and scope of public duty or employment and appears to have been performed or omitted in good faith.
- 2. Regardless of the date on which the Attorney General, person designated by the Attorney General or person serving in the office of administrative head of the named agency receives service pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 41.031, a written request for defense pursuant to subsection 1 must be submitted to the official attorney and, if applicable, the administrator of the person's agency, within 15 days after the date on which:
- (a) The person receives service of a copy of the summons and complaint or other legal document commencing the action or waives such service; or
- (b) A court of competent jurisdiction enters an order finding that the person was served by an alternative service method pursuant to the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure.
- **3.** If the official attorney determines that it is impracticable, uneconomical or could constitute a conflict of interest for the legal service to be rendered by the official attorney or a deputy of the official attorney, the official attorney must employ special counsel pursuant to NRS 41.03435 or 41.0344, whichever is applicable.
  - **Sec. 2.** NRS 41.03455 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 41.03455 [At any time after] A person authorized to submit a written request for defense [is submitted] pursuant to [the official attorney, the person requesting the defense] NRS 41.0339 may employ his or her own counsel to defend the action. [At that time,] Upon the retention by a person of his or her own legal counsel, the State or political subdivision is excused from any further duty to represent [that] the person and is not liable for any expenses in defending the action, including court costs and attorney's fees.
  - **Sec. 3.** NRS 41.0348 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 41.0348 In every action or proceeding in any court [of this state] in which both the State or political subdivision and any present or former officer, employee, immune contractor or member of a board or commission thereof or any present or former State Legislator are named defendants, the court or jury in rendering any





final judgment, verdict, or other disposition shall return a special verdict in the form of written findings which determine whether:

- 1. The individual defendant was acting within the scope of the defendant's public duty or employment; and
- 2. [The] Clear and convincing evidence establishes that the alleged act or omission by the individual defendant [was wanton] involved oppression, fraud or [malicious.] malice, express or implied, as those terms are defined in NRS 42.001.
  - **Sec. 4.** NRS 41.0349 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 41.0349 *I.* [In] Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, any civil action brought against any present or former officer, employee, immune contractor, member of a board or commission of the State or a political subdivision or State Legislator, in which a judgment is entered against the person based on any act or omission relating to the person's public duty or employment, the State or political subdivision shall indemnify the person unless:
- [1.] (a) The person failed to submit a timely request for defense;
- [2.] (b) The person failed to cooperate in good faith in the defense of the action;
- [3.] (c) The act or omission of the person was not within the scope of the person's public duty or employment [; or
- —4.], including, without limitation, where the person was terminated from employment or resigned in lieu of termination based upon a determination by the State or political subdivision that the act or omission was not within the scope of the person's public duty or employment;
- (d) The person has been held criminally liable for the act or omission which is the subject of the civil action; or
- (e) The act or omission of the person [was wanton] results in exemplary or [malicious.] punitive damages.
- 2. The State or political subdivision may indemnify a person if:
- (a) The exemplary or punitive damages are related to a violation of state or federal law; and
  - (b) In the opinion of the official attorney:
- (1) The act or omission upon which the damages are based did not involve conscious disregard, fraud, malice or oppression, as those terms are defined in NRS 42.001;
- (2) The act or omission of the person was performed in good faith; and
- (3) Payment of the judgment or settlement is in the best interest of the State or political subdivision.
- 3. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the State or political subdivision to indemnify a person against





exemplary or punitive damages which are related to the commission of a crime.

- 4. As used in this section, "official attorney" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 41.0338.
  - **Sec. 5.** NRS 41.745 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 41.745 1. An employer is not liable for harm or injury caused by the intentional conduct of an employee if the conduct of the employee:
  - (a) Was a truly independent venture of the employee;
- (b) Was not committed in the course of the very task assigned to the employee; and
- (c) Was not reasonably foreseeable under the facts and circumstances of the case considering the nature and scope of his or her employment.
- For the purposes of this subsection, conduct of an employee is reasonably foreseeable if a person of ordinary intelligence and prudence could have reasonably anticipated the conduct and the probability of injury.
- 2. Nothing in this section imposes strict liability on an employer for any unforeseeable intentional act of an employee.
- 3. A public employer shall not be subject to liability based exclusively on a theory of respondent superior or vicarious liability. Nothing in this section shall be construed to impose liability on a public employer for a deprivation of constitutional rights which is caused by the conduct of an employee or officer unless:
- (a) The public employer was personally involved in the deprivation; or
- (b) A sufficient causal connection exists between wrongful conduct of the public employer and the deprivation.
  - **4.** For the purposes of this section:
- (a) "Employee" means any person who is employed by an employer, including, without limitation, any present or former officer or employee, immune contractor, an employee of a university school for profoundly gifted pupils described in chapter 388C of NRS or a member of a board or commission or Legislator in this State.
- (b) "Employer" means any public or private employer in this State, including, without limitation, the State of Nevada, a university school for profoundly gifted pupils described in chapter 388C of NRS, any agency of this State and any political subdivision of the State.
- (c) "Immune contractor" has the meaning ascribed to it in subsection 3 of NRS 41.0307.





- 1 (d) "Officer" has the meaning ascribed to it in subsection 4 of 2 NRS 41.0307.
  - **Sec. 6.** The amendatory provisions of this act apply to any cause of action or claim that accrues on or after October 1, 2025.





